JUL 1 …

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

(Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期週刊)

VOL. CLXXI. No. 3225. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1929. TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

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Run to Earth: The Red Fox at Harbin.

PUNITIVE MANDATE AGAINST FENG

Long List of Charges Against Insurgent: Order Issued for His Arrest and Punishment by Nanking

Nanking, May 24.

It is learned that the mandate for the launching of a punitive expedition by the National Government against Feng Yu-hsiang will be ready for submission at to-day's meeting of the State Council.

Military operations, however, will not begin until after the conclusion of the State Burial of the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on June 1. All Government forces are to be placed under the command of three route commanders, each having under him two field-commanders. According to information emanating from military circles, the authorities are confident of routing the rebel forces and effecting pacification of the entire North-Western territory within a short time.—Kuo Min.

Terms of the Mandate

Nanking, May 24.

The National Government to-day issued an official mandate denouncing General Feng Yu-hsiang as a rebel against the Kuomintang Party and the Government. The charges against General Feng, the mandate declares, are so numerous that the Government can be lenient no longer ! and, therefore, he is forthwith dismissed from all his posts.

The mandate further declares that officials throughout the country should make efforts to apprehend General Feng so that he may be punished and the prestige of the Government upheld.

This mandate takes the place of the punitive mandate which the Government was expected to issue, following to-day's meeting of the State Council.

The decision of the Government is in conformity with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the State Council here this morning, when it was decided that the Government should order the arrest and punishment of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

The Government received a telegram this afternoon from General Ho Ying-ching and 67 other divisional commanders, including General Liu Shih and General Chang Fa-kuei, stating that General Feng Yu-hsiang is a rebel against the Government, and has broken up important lines of communication. The generals and that they are awaiting orders from the Government to advance in a punitive expedition against General Feng.

The Charges Made

The charges made by the Central Kuomintang against General Feng Yu-hsiang include the following:—

(1) That his troops have destroyed many sections of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Langhai Railway, thus interfering with the State Burial of the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and providing a serious affront to the memory of the late Party leader:

(2) That without orders from the Central Government he ordered movements of his troops.

(3) That he allied himself with the Kuangsi Clique and attempted to interfere with the unification of the country.

(4) That he accepts every month 5,000,000 roubles from Russia, as well as arms, and that he has signed a secret treaty with the Soviet.

(5) That he has allied himself with the Communists and co-operates with them in China.

(6) That he has allowed the people in the North West provinces to plant poppy and that, although a severe famine prevails, he collects money from the people for the purchase of arms:

(7) That he has violated the decisions of the Disbandment Conference: last year he had 200,000 soldiers, but since then he has increased their number to 500,000.

(8) That he has not followed Sun Yat-sen's principles in the training of his soldiers, but has pursued his own methods.

(9) That he left the capital without the permission of the Central Government and took Government archives with him. and

(10) That though in his every-day life he appears to be democratic and benevolent, he is in reality a despot and keep his subordinates in a state of subjection.—Reuter.

CHIANG'S LAST APPEAL

Feng's Alleged Dealings with Moscow

Nanking, May 26.

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek issued last night what he calls his "last sincere advice" to General Feng, calling the latter's attention to his mistakes and wrong attitude towards the Central Government and suggesting that if General Feng is willing to retire from politics and go abroad, he (General Chiang) in his capacity as Chairman of the State Council, would be willing to recommend to the Central Government that General Feng be given protection.

"The Kuangsi militarists spread rumours," points out General Chiang, "that both the Left Wing and the veteran leaders of the Party were opposed to the Central Authorities. You seemed to have seen through their plots during the Wu-Han rebellion; but in the invasion of Kuangtung by the Kuangsi militarists you were misled to believe that Canton had been captured by the Kuangsi forces and that soon there would be a political reorganization, and, therefore, you responded from afar in the open rebellion without realizing that while you issued your circular telegram and threw yourself into the fray, the Kuangsi rebels were being exterminated.

"Recent despatches from Paris state that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, upon being informed of your wanton destruction of railway bridges, exclaimed 'Feng is leading himself to destruction by allying himself with the contemptible Kuangsi clique! I can never regard him as a friend!' It is clear, therefore, that real leaders of the Party like Mr. Wang would not forsake the Party in defiance of the Central Authorities."

No Support in Northwest

Regarding General Feng's scheme in holding the Northwest for his personal advantage, General Chiang points out that with the authority of the Party extending all over the country, those who are opposed to the Central Government cannot expect to survive. General Chiang further points out that with the horrible famine conditions prevailing in Shensi and Kansu, coupled with the Mohammedan unrest in the latter province, it would be absolutely impossible for the people there to support his soldiers.

"In brief," concludes General Chiang, "there are only two ways before you in our National Revolution: either to obey or to revolt. If you awake to your fault with your customary mental alertness and resolutely pull yourself from your present evil environment, your temporary error would not in the least affect your future and the situation will not be beyond repair. If, therefore, you are willing to go abroad to increase your knowledge or to recuperate from your illness in order to prepare yourself for a new career, I shall speak on your behalf before the Central Government so that your wish will be done and you may be given full protection. China is an extensive country and the world is immense."

Message to Feng's Army

General Chiang Kai-shek has also addressed a long message to General Feng Yu-hsiang's army repudiating his assertions that it has been unfairly treated by Nanking and appealing to officers and men to remain loyal to the National Government. "Although there exists a history of long relationship between you and Feng, such relationship can be recognized only so long as Feng remains a Revolutionist. Now that his seditious acts have become matters of common knowledge, he has automatically repudiated his relation with the Revolution which virtually amounts to a cancellation of his past history in the Army. You should not, therefore, forget your duty to the country by giving undue stress to feelings of personal friendship.

"Feng plotted with the Kuangsi Clique in its recent rebellion against the Central Authorities. But being sly and crafty by nature, he immediately issued telegrams denouncing the Kuangsi rebels when the Government troops captured Wuhan.

Money Nanking Has Paid

"What Feng has tried to incite you with in rebelling against the Central Authorities, is merely the alleged partiality of the Central Authorities in ignoring the sufferings of the soldiers in the Northwest. Perhaps you are not acquainted with the fact that since the conclusion of the Northern Punitive Expedition, the revenues from the provinces of Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Kansu, and the income accruing from the Peking-Hankow and the Lunghai Railways have been entirely placed at the disposal of Feng. In addition, the Central Authorities regularly remitted $500,000, each month to him. Since the launching of the Punitive Expedition against Wuhan, the monthly appropriations have been increased to one million and a half. Even for the current month, the Central Authorities have paid over $500,000. In view of the financial stringency of the Central Government, the Central Authorities have, indeed, done their utmost, but I am wondering if you are really aware of it.

"Although Feng has been trying everyday to refute reports of his relationship with Soviet Russia, in the end his actions will substantiate the reports. We dread the Communists more than we do the sweeping floods and fierce beasts. It is fatal to incur the anger of the entire nation. And the downfall of Feng cannot be averted. If you do not care to stake your lives for Feng, you must take immediate action."

Appeal to Troops

May 27.

In a circular telegram sent to [illegible] to all of Feng Yu-hsiang's military subordinates by the Central Executive Committee, the former are

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urged to maintain their own integrity and highest revolutionary principles—instead of blindly following Feng and sacrificing themselves to *further his rebellious actions* and selfish motives against the Party and the National Government.

In the opinion of the Central Executive Commitee, Feng's course of action is obviously leading him to inevitable downfall.

The telegram continues: You are under the influence of Feng's illusory schemes and actions. His relations and agreements with the Soviet Government have caused his army to be driven to the North-western famine region, where they will be absolutely dependent upon Soviet Russia. On the one hand, they are forced to rebel against the Central Government and, on the other, they are forced to subject themselves to the Soviet authorities.

You are made to believe that the Second Group Army will not be tolerated by the Central Government. This is utterly untrue.

While Feng has never remitted to the Central *Government* the revenues collected from taxes and the customs in the provinces of Chihli, Honan, Shensi and Kansu, he has been receiving from the Central treasury $500,000 to $1,500,000 monthly for military expenses, besides the funds he secured from the income of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railways. Still his soldiers are starving!

If the soldiers of the Second Group Army were directly under the control of the Central Government—as they should be—they would not be cheated of these appropriations.

You are sincerely urged to submit to the authority of the Central Government in order to stabilize the foundation of the State and to save the North-west from further suf*fering.*—Kuo Min.

Moscow Scorns Nanking's Charge

Moscow, May 29.

An official statement has been issued, declaring that the allegation of the Nanking Government that General Feng Yu-hsiang has a secret agreement with Soviet Russia, which is supplying him with money and ammunition, is a gross and ridiculous fabrication.

The statement continues: "*If* the Nanking Government really believed in the false documents against Soviet Russia published *by it, it would not have kept them* secret all this time and would not have continued its alliance with General Feng Yu-hsiang. Also, it would *never* have appointed the latter commander-in-chief of the Chinese armies. Soviet Russia has always adhered and will adhere to the position of the complete independence and sovereignty of China."—Reuter.

Feng Going Abroad

Peking, May 29.

It is reported that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has decided to retire from politics and go abroad with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. He will probably leave Tungkuan in a few days for southern Shansi to meet Gen. Yen at Yunchen and start together with the latter for a trip around the world. Gen. Feng is now drafting his circular telegram announcing his retirement.

A message from Taiyuan states that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan returned to his native home in Wutai on May 27 to make the final arrangements for the care of his father before taking his family to Yuncheng where he expects to meet Gen. Feng.—Kuo Min.

Peking, May 30.

Reports to the effect that General Yen Hsi-shan and General Feng Yu-hsiang have been exchanging telegrams relative to a joint trip abroad have been legion for several days past, but up to the present there has been no confirmation of these reports from reliable circles. These reports are not given credence here but, if they are true, it is considered that General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan are merely playing for time.

It is stated in reliable quarters that General Yen would not have much chance of keeping General Feng out of Shansi if the Kuominchun were to attack that province now, while General Feng, it is believed, is probably seeking to hold off General Chiang Kai-shek for a short time until he is better prepared for a fight.

In any event, as far as actual going abroad is concerned, it is considered that there is no more substance in these proposals than in General *Chiang Kai-shek's* proposal to go abroad at the close of the campaign against Wuhan.—Reuter

Manchuria Denounces Feng

Peking, May 23.

Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, General Chang Tso-hsiang and General Wan Fu-lin, the heads of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria), after holding a conference at Mukden, sent out a circular telegram *denouncing* Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.

The telegram further states that they (the Manchurian leaders) have been astonished to see the Kuominchun wrecking railways, stopping food-stuffs from reaching famine areas and issuing telegrams against the Government.

"For Kuominchun troops to take such steps was illegal and slighted the sovereignty of the people," the telegram adds, concluding: "The actions of the Kuominchun appeared to have been instigated by Red elements and the Manchurian authorities, therefore, are ready to take action against them."—Reuter.

FENG AND THE SOVIET

Nanking's Accusations of Help from Moscow

Nanking, May 24.

Some startling disclosures are being made by official circles here in connection with General Feng Yu-hsiang's attempt to establish an independent authority in the North-west.

The local newspapers to-day published the full text of an alleged communication sent by the Central Political Council at Moscow to its Far Eastern branch political and military councils. The alleged message states that Moscow is receiving full co-operation from Feng, and the main points of the communication are as follows: (1) Feng's troops are to advance towards Tientsin and Pukow: (2) Feng should occupy Shansi so that *he may have direct communication* with Mongolia through Nankow: (3) Borodin will be sent to China to help Feng: (4) First consignment of arms will be shipped to Feng on March 15 via Chinese Turkestan and Kansu Province: (5) Moscow will also furnish Feng with food supplies.

The local newspapers also published this morning an announcement supposedly from General Chang Chi-kiang, one of General Feng's ablest associates, who was reported to be directing operations at Loyang, stating that General Chang is at present recuperating from his recent illness at Shanghai and that he severed relations with the Kuominchun some time ago.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHANGE OF HAN FU-CHU

Feng's Lieutenant Said to Have Declared for Nanking

A startling series of telegrams dealing with General Han Fu-chu's position in the quarrel between Nanking and General Feng Yu-hsiang provided the principal development in the war situation last week-end.

General Han Fu-chu is one of General Feng Yu-hsiang's principal lieutenants, controlling approximately 25,000 men in Southern Honan, where he guards the approaches from Hankow. He was largely responsible for the destruction of the bridges on the Lunghai railway, under orders of General Feng.

It is now reported that General Han Fu-chu has decided to stand by the Nanking Government and to oppose General Feng. One explanation is that General Han Fu-chu is opposed to General Feng's relations with Soviet Russia. He is said to have carried with him General Shih Yao-shan, another Kuominchun General, who is said to control 35,000 troops in the Nanyang region.

The entire Kuominchun force has now evacuated all of Honan north of the Yellow River and is apparently evacuating Southern Honan. Between Tungkuan in Shensi and Chengchow, General Feng has concentrated his whole force of 30,000 men. There are some divisions in the Ninghsia region.

Han Fu-Chu's Allegiance

Peking, May 27.

According to information emanating from the Peking Branch of the General Headquarters of the Central Government, General Han Fu-chu, who has hitherto been one of the most loyal subordinates of General Feng Yu-hsiang, has issued a circular telegram, to the following effect:—

"I have assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief of the North-west Army under the control of the Central Government. The unification of the country is all I sincerely wish for and I insist that peace and order shall be maintained by all means. I am, therefore, determined to give my services in the interest of the Kuomintang and country and not to become a tool for any individual or any one faction."—Toho.

Peking Sceptical

Peking, May 27.

Well-informed quarters here are very sceptical over the report of the defection of General Han Fu-chu, one of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's leading lieutenants, to the Central Government.

According to reliable information received here, General Han Fu-chu is busy with General Sun Liang-cheng preparing defence lines in Honan, of which there will be five *between Chengchow and Shenchow*, in West Honan.

It is pointed out that General Han Fu-chu's forces are the old 1st Kuominchun, some of the best and most loyal troops Gen. Feng possesses. Moreover, General Han Fu-chu's entire army, 50,000 in number, is at present in the Loyang region and would be completely surrounded and without any means of escape in the event of their declaring themselves against Gen. Feng.

It is reported that there are now 150,000 Kuominchun troops between Chengchow and Tungkuan and the opinion is expressed that they will not take the offensive but wait for Nanking to advance.—Reuter.

Bought by Nanking?

Peking, May 28.

According to investigations made by authentic quarters, it has transpired that the defection of General Han Fu-chu, who had long proved himself the backbone of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, is true, and, consequently, General Feng's forces are now retreating to the region west of Tungkuan.

In explanation of the sudden change in General Han Fu-chu's attitude it is reliably reported that, taking advantage of the fact that General Han had been demanding from General Feng the payment of military expenses which had been in arrears for many months, the Nanking faction, which has been striving to disorganize the army under the *command of General Feng*, has of late furnished General Han with a large sum for military funds.

As a result, General Han and *General Liu Mao-en*, Commander of the 20th Division of General Feng's troops, first secretly communicated with the Central Government and *then* General Han's troops, about 40,000 strong, all rose in revolt against General Feng Yu-hsiang.

The latter, thus finding it very difficult to maintain Honan with the rest of his troops, is at present withdrawing all the troops under his direct control to the district west of Tungkuan on the border of Shensi and Honan, while his other troops commanded by General Sun Liang-cheng and other leaders are also retreating to the area north of Hsinyang, one after another.—Toho.

Feng's Retaliation

Peking, May 29.

It is reported in Chinese circles that General Feng Yu-hsiang has resolved to raise a punitive army against General Han Fu-chu, who has gone over to the Central troops, and has begun an offensive against the traitor from three directions.

Thus, General Wei Feng-lou's troops are to advance from Minchi towards the district of Loyang; General Shih Yu-san's troops, (which the Central troops assert have already declared for the Central Government) from Lushan to Yiyang; and General Sun Liang-cheng's troops from Kaifeng to the district of Chengchow.—Toho.

Confidant of Feng Arrested

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 23.

The announcement that Gen. Li Chi-tsai, the commander of the 5th Division, which was created when the troops formerly under Hu Tsung-tu were absorbed into the Nationalist army is being sent to Nanking for trial has caused some surprise. The allegation is that he has been in communication with Gen. Feng during the last few weeks.

Re-enter Sun Chuan-fang

Mukden, May 26.

Various rumours are attached to General Sun Chuan-fang's visit here, that he will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the garrisons in Peking and Tientsin or Commander-in-Chief of a certain route army corps.

In this connection, General Sun says that, while it is true that President Chiang Kai-shek, in approval of the recommendation made by General Chang Hsueh-liang, has instructed General Chang officially to appoint him (General Sun) as Commander-in-Chief of garrisons in Peking and Tientsin, he has declined to accept the offer on the ground that he is not in good health, nor is he willing to take up garrison duties in the districts of Peking and Tientsin. It is expected that General Sun will leave here for Dairen, where he will go into retirement.—Toho.

Treachery Feared in Hupeh

Hankow, May 28.

Yesterday the local headquarters of two former Hupeh leaders, General Chen Ju-hai and Li Shih-chao, were raided by garrison troops. The cause of the raid has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it is believed that treacherous moves are afoot in West Hupeh, where the troops of these generals are stationed.

The attitude of all the former Hupeh generals who occupy Kingchow, Shasi and other cities westward is still considered very doubtful and though General Hu Kuo-kuang is at present at Shasi endeavouring to reorganize all former Hupeh troops, it is believed that in the event of hostilities breaking out against the Kuominchun, no reliance whatever could be placed upon these elements to support the Central Government.

West Hupeh Causes Anxiety

May 29.

General Ho Kuo-kuang returned here from Shasi yesterday evening in order to confer with General Ho Ying-ching, the Chief of Staff.

It is learned that the *problem* of the disposal of the ex-Wuhan troops who retreated into west Hupeh is worrying the local authorities considerably, and it is believed that plans are under consideration for the disarming of these units. While large forces must be maintained along the north Honan border to watch General Feng's troops, a considerable number of troops must also be retained in West Hupeh to keep the ex-Wuhan forces under surveillance, and the problem is growing more difficult every day for the Government forces.

No news can be obtained concerning conditions in Honan, owing to the severance of railway and telegraphic communication.

Kuominchun Tricks

Local officials express confidence in the forthcoming downfall of General Feng, owing to the alleged turning over of his subordinate generals, but outsiders continue to doubt the genuiness of such reports, pointing out that the Kuominchun have practised similar tricks before. It is believed that no decisive action will be taken until after the funeral. Meanwhile the situation on the Han river front continues to be one of watchful waiting.

A minor clash occurred on the river above Wuchang early yesterday morning when a number of troops belonging to the ex-Kuangsi-ite, General Yen Chen-kong, were coming down river in four junks. They were held up by some Government troops and there was an exchange of shots which lasted for half-an-hour.—Reuter.

Effect on the Railways

Hankow, May 23.

The Kinhan Railway Administration reports that General Feng is detaining 31 locomotives and more than 300 cars, while only eight locomotives and 100 cars are available here.

It is stated that the railway revenues at the present time average only $2,000 a day.

May 24.

Further details of the damage done along the Peking-Hankow Railway reveal that the four main bridges destroyed are at Tungsonche, Changtsaikuan, Lisingtien and Sinantien. It is stated that more than $400,000 will be be required for repairs.

Trains are now running as far as Tungsongho.

No news is obtainable here with regard to General Feng's movements. The Chinese papers charge the "Christian" General with acting directly under the orders of the Third International and that his arms and ammunition are being supplied by the Soviet, while it is stated that the notorious Communist propagandist Teng Yen-ta is at present conferring with Feng and superintending the despatch of communist emissaries to Hupeh, Shansi and elsewhere to spy out the *military movements* of the Government troops and to foment rumours.—Reuter.

Opening Up the Railway

Hankow, May 24.

For the first time since the withdrawal of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops *from Southern Honan* and the destruction of railway bridges south and north of Sinyang, telegraphic communication between Hankow and Sinyang was resumed yesterday. According to last despatches, while peace and order at Sinyang has been maintained by the Volunteer Corps in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, no Government troops are stationed in the vicinity. The Hupeh Provincial Government is considering the despatch of a detachment there as additional protection for the people.

Railway communication along the Peking-Hankow Line from Hankow northwards reaches as far as Hsuanho. The damaged railway bridges between Hsuanho and Sinyang will be repaired in the course of next month.—Kuo Min.

More Destruction on the Lunghai

Nanking, May 27.

A telegraphic message from the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration Office at Hankow states that on the 23rd instant General Sun Liang-chen blew up all the railway bridges on the Kaifeng-Kueiteh section of the Lunghai Railway Line.

Another report states that General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops have blown up a number of bridges between the Yenchen and Menglun stations on the Peking-Hankow Line, practically all telegraph posts and rails in this section were destroyed.—Kuo-Min.

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT

Han Fu-chu Attacked by Feng's Loyal Generals

Peking, May 30.

It is reliably reported that while the Central troops under the command of Generals Fang Chen-wu and Hsu Yuan-chuan are being concentrated in the district of Hsuchow, the other Central forces on the 26th clashed with General Feng's troops in the vicinity of Tishan and that in this fight both sides sustained considerable losses.

On the other hand, General Feng's troops commanded by General Sun Liang-cheng and General Hsi I-chi, which have been ordered by General Feng to subjugate General Han Fu-chu's troops, are reported to have surrounded General Han's troops from three directions, namely, Hsin-an, Yenshi, and Tengfeng, and are said to be fiercely attacking Han's troops.

In consequence, General Han has at last abandoned Loyang, beating a general retreat to the sector east of Tengfeng.

Han Fu-chu Calls for Help

Later.

The troops under the command of General Han Fu-chu having made a general retreat, Han himself, with his general headquarters, removed to Tengfeng on the 27th and then made a further retreat to Chengchow.

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, in response to an urgent telegram from General Han Fu-chu, asking for reinforcements, has telegraphed to General Liu Chin, of the 1st Route Army Corps, which has already advanced to the area near Hsinyang, and to General Fang Chen-wu, who is at present engaged in a fierce battle with General Feng's troops in the [illegible] sector, to make a vigorous counter-attack upon the enemy.—Toho.

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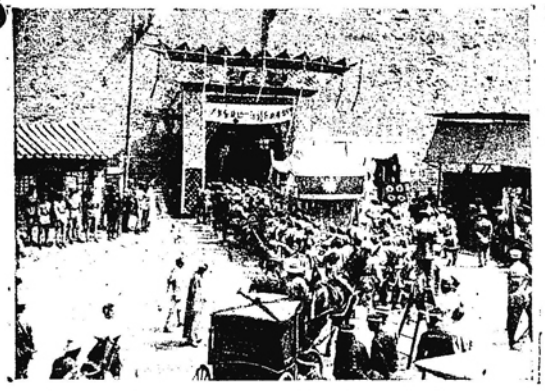
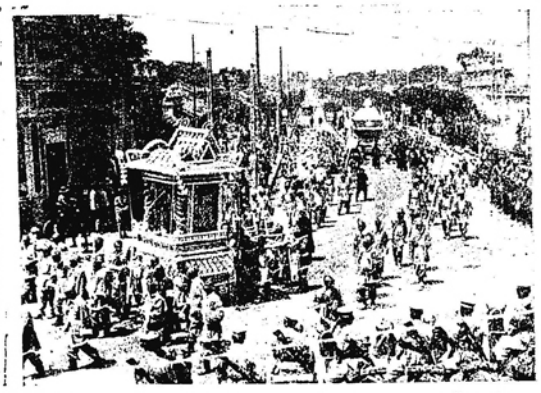
THE FUNERAL OF SUN YAT-SEN FROM PEKING TO NANKING

Two Upper Photographs by Newsreel Wong, M.G.M.



Bearers of the Casket entering Peking through the Shi-ji-men.



Shrine enclosing the Photograph of Sun Yat-sen preceding the Casket through the Streets of Peking.

THE STATE FUNERAL OF DR. SUN

Coffin at Pukow Escorted by Ministers

Nanking, May 28.

Thousands of people representing the various Party and Government offices and public bodies have been lining the Hsiakuan side of the Yangtze River since early this morning awaiting the arrival of the remains of their late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The Chinese gunboat Teh-shen came alongside the Chunshan wharf, at Hsiakuan, this morning at nine o'clock and carried the members of the Central Executive Committee, Central Control Committee, Central Political Council, State Council and other prominent leaders of the Government and Party as well as the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the various Powers to Pukow.

The gunboat arrived at Wharf No. 2, Pukow, at 9.15 o'clock. The large party on board landed immediately and proceeded to the Pukow railway station to await the arrival of the special train conveying the remains of Dr. Sun from Peking.

About an hour before the special train pulled into the Pukow station, the Lion Hill fort fired one gun, which was a signal for the patrolling gunboats to stop all river traffic.

As the train pulled into the station, the fort fired a salute of 101 guns. Dirges were played while the delegates stood at attention. Then the party bowed three times towards the casket and observed three minutes' silence.

Then, with a band playing a funeral march, the close relatives of Dr. Sun and high Government and Party officials helped to carry the casket out of the special saloon down to the railway platform.

At the platform entrance a white pailou had been erected specially for the occasion.

As the party neared the wharf, the gunboat Wei-shen fired a salute of 101 guns. The casket was then carried on board the gunboat.

A Long Procession

On the arrival of the Wei-shen at Hsiakuan, the casket was placed on a special hearse. Immediately an armoured-car went ahead and cleared the road from Hsiakuan to the Central Party Headquarters.

The long procession slowly entered the city through the Yih-chiang gate, passed the Ministry of Navy and turned towards the Central Party Office.

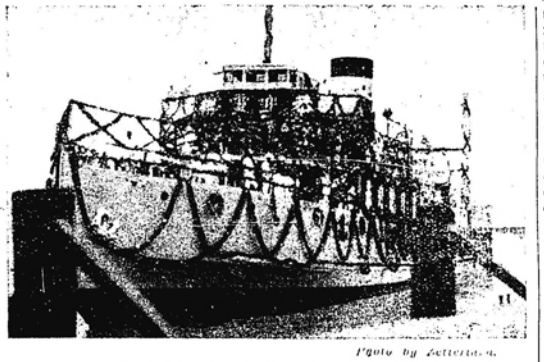


Photo by Zetterlund.

The Wei-shen bringing the casket to Nanking.

The entrance to the Central Party Office had been specially widened for the occasion. From the entrance to the Central Building, elaborately decorated blue-and-white pailous had been erected.

The casket was carried through the entrance into the Central Auditorium of the Central Party Headquarters where the remains of Dr Sun will lie in state for three days, beginning to-morrow (May 29).

The casket having been set down, the delegates bowed three times towards it and observed three minutes' silence, while a band played mournful music. Then flower wreaths were presented.

The ceremony concluded with three bows from the delegates.

The close relatives of Dr. Sun and the high officials of the Government and Party will stand by turns beside the casket, forming a guard of honour to keep watch over his remains during the three days from to-morrow, May 29, to May 31.

Salute of 101 Guns

At the Lion Hill Fort a salute of 101 guns was fired as the special train of white, blue and gold, carrying the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen rolled into the Pukow Railway Station at 10.40 a.m. The folding screen doors of the funeral coach were opened and light rails were placed by which Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. T. V. Soong, General Chiang Kai-sek and other leaders of the Government and Party slowly pushed the coffin from the train down to the platform.

Madame Sun Yat-sen walked behind the coffin wearing a black dress of cheap cotton material, black cotton stockings and black shoes. It was evident to those present that only supreme control of her emotions prevented Mme. Sun from breaking down at the moment. She nervously fingered a white handkerchief as she walked and tears gathered in her eyes. She dried her tears with her handkerchief and her face showed that only by determination and a sublime attempt to keep calm did she manage to follow her husband's remains.

Crossing the River

The coffin, draped with National and Party flags, was carried on the shoulders of 36 pall-bearers who had been specially trained for the occasion and placed aboard the gunboat Wei-shen. As the gunboat started for Hsiakuan the warships in the harbour fired a salute of 101 guns. Mme. Sun, sitting in a chair, never lifted her eyes from the coffin, which had been placed on the rear deck of the Wei-shen. She gazed at it vacantly, seemingly oblivious to those about her and to her surroundings. General Chiang Kai-shek stood at attention a short distance from Mme. Sun, also facing the coffin.

With the arrival of the Wei-shen at Hsiakuan at noon, the coffin was placed on a special hearse. The funeral procession, in which over 10,000 persons took part, arrived at the Central Party Headquarters at 2.45, when the coffin was placed in the centre of the auditorium. General Chiang Kai-shek, representing the Party and the Government, placed a wreath on the coffin.

The most elaborate precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent any untoward incident. Only 300 persons were allowed to cross the river and a body of General Chang Fa-kwei's troops were on guard at the Pukow Railway Station, some of them standing behind machine-guns.—Reuter.

Mandate Ordering Quiet

Nanking, May 29.

Following is a translation of a mandate issued by the State Council:—

The State Burial of the Party's late Leader is now taking place; the ceremonies must be impressive and respectful. It is the duty of the entire people of the country to pay homage to and enter into mourning for the late Leader. They should, therefore, co-operate with one another and strictly observe and maintain peace and order so as, on the one hand, to bring comfort to the departed spirit of the late Leader, and, on the other, to show their respect.

But remnants of the former Militarists, the communists and conspirators and trouble-makers are always plotting for an uprising and will take advantage of the occasion. At this moment when the entire nation is in mourning for our late Leader, it is only natural that they will fabricate rumours, hoping to confound and incite the public and disturb peace and order.

All responsible military police authorities of the country, are hereby ordered to take all necessary and strict precautions within the areas under their respective jurisdiction. They must not neglect their duties.

During the period of the State Burial all unauthorized mass meetings, parades and demonstrations shall be strictly prohibited under penalty of immediate arrest and severe punishment according to the Provisional Regulations Governing the Punishment of Counter-Revolutionaries.

The people throughout the country, being all patriotic, should remain respectful: for does not the news of the final interment of the remains of the late Leader in his Mausoleum, thus shutting up permanently his countenance from the outer world, sadden their hearts and make them grieve? Therefore, they are hereby ordered to remember the teachings of the late Leader and obey discipline. The situation of the country being grave, they must all keep themselves within their respective bounds that they may avoid punishment. Take heed!—Kuo Min.

Thousands View the Bier

Nanking, May 30.

As a special mark of respect, members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees as well as the special appointed officials of the Central Government have been taking turns, since the night of the 28th, in groups of three, keeping continuous vigil beside the late Party leader's coffin. Gen Chiang Kai-shek, Messrs. Hu Han-min and Tan Yen-kai were in attendance all Tuesday night.

All day long yesterday there was a continuous procession of people visiting the Central Party Headquarters to pay homage at the bier of the late Party Leader.—Kuo Min.

Gift of Trees from Kew

London, May 27.

An oak sapling and a young birch-tree are being sent from Kew to Nanking as the British response to the National Government's request to foreign countries to send trees typical of their arboriculture for planting on the grounds of the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum.—Reuter.

FURTHER FIGHTING FOR YUNNAN

Rumour of Hostilities With Kueichow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei., May 11.

There are rumours current that Yunnan and Kueichow have commenced hostilities on the border near Panhsien (Puan). No doubt, the situation is uncertain, but Chinese who ought to know assert that, so far, there is no fighting. As far as can be gathered, Yunnan is not united; and it may be that one of the factions is trying to run a little show of its own. It must not be forgotten that for some years past, there have been robber bands over the Yunnan border, and the Kueichow authorities have to be on their guard lest they come over and make trouble. It is not unlikely that, if any fighting takes place, it will be with these robbers.

In the meantime, all is quiet here and in the neighbourhood, and travelling seems fairly safe in most parts of the province.

In spite of some rain having fallen, the country still needs a lot more if the crops are to be planted and gathered. Last night, there were heavy downpours, but not sufficient to meet the need.

CHANG CHUNG-CHANG'S GIFT TO U.S.

Seventy-Four Volumes of Chinese Classics

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 25.

General Chang Chung-chang, described as a "Chinese military leader now in retirement in Japan," has presented the Congressional Library of the United States (the official library of the American Congress) with a complete set of the Chinese Classics in 74 volumes, it was announced here to-night.

The Chief Librarian, in making his announcement, said the presentation was made through Mr. J. Van A. MacMurray, the American Minister in Peking.

The volumes are described as facsimile script of the ninth century originals of carved stone in the reign of the Emperor Kai Cheng.

The volumes were presented to the Government of the United States "with the object of preserving the script," the announcement said.—United Press.

Mr. Wu Shih-yung, Commissioner of Finance for Greater Shanghai, has made a statement to the Chinese press that municipal bonds to the face value of $2,000,000 will be issued this month. These will be secured on the house and pong-racing taxes.

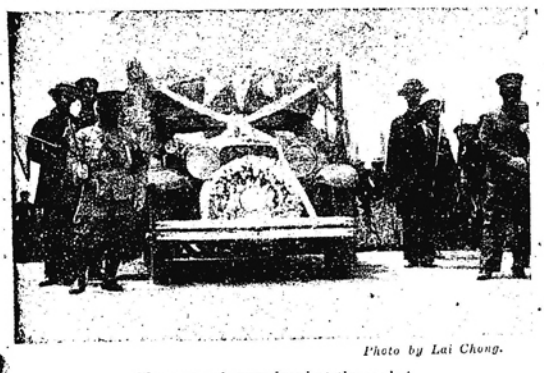


Photo by Lai Chong.

The motor hearse bearing the casket.

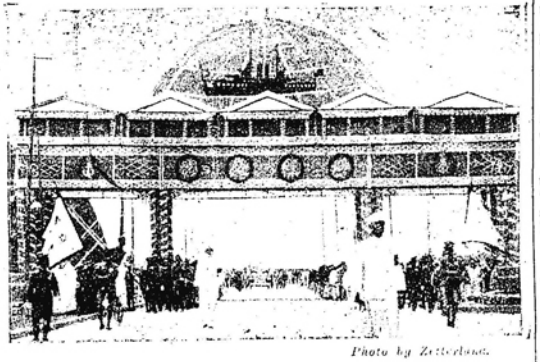


Photo by Zetterlund.

One of the pailous on the Chung Shan Road

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RED ARMY'S THREAT TO CANTON

Invaders from South Kiangsi: Americans Leave Wuchow: Continued Success of Nationalists

Peking, May 25.

The Canton authorities are now harassed by another trouble, according to messages received from there to-day. These messages state that Red troops, which for some time have hurried South Kiangsi, have now penetrated into Kuangtung and are threatening Shiuchow, on the Pei-Kiang (North River), in North Kuangtung, from which place appeals are reaching Canton for troops.

The U.S.S. Guam left Wuchow, near the Kuangsi-Kuantung border, on the morning of May 24 with six United States civilians aboard. It is understood that thirty other United States nationals are remaining at Wuchow although they have been warned to evacuate.—Reuter.

Advance Against Wuchow

Canton, May 24.

A telegram received from the front states that Szewui and Kuangning in the West River region were recaptured from the Kuangsi rebels by Brigadier Commanders Hsiang Han-ping and Yu Han-mong respectively on the 22nd and 23rd successively. The report that Pei Chung-hsi was wounded has been confirmed by captured Kuangsi soldiers, who have been sent here for medical attention.

With the Kuangsi rebels defeated and withdrawing to their Headquarters at Wuchow which is open to attack by the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the 8th Route Army, has ordered that preparations be made for the final offensive against the Kuangsi units with Wuchow as the objective. The Hunan troops are now descending upon Wuchow from the north, east and west and the Kuangtung forces are driving northwards from the south.

All necessary preparations to sail upriver by the Canton Navy are being completed by Admiral Chen Cheh.—Kuo Min.

Reinforcements from Yangtze

Canton, May 25.

Four transports full of soldiers have arrived here. The transports are the China Mechants' Tuchun and Changtai, the Yuanshun and another vessel.

At least a couple of hundred corpses, apparently those of Kuangsi soldiers, have been seen floating down the river past Shameen.—Reuter.

Nationalist Forces Closing In

Changsha, May 27.

The vanguards of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces have reached the vicinity of Wuchow, Kuangsi, which is expected to fall within a few days, according to a telegraphic report received from the Field-Headquarters at Kueilin. General Ho Chien, Commander of the 4C. Route Army, is now in Kueilin personally directing the offensive.

The Government forces are advancing in three routes with a view to encompassing the city and thereby cutting off the retreat of the Kuangsi rebels whose headquarters is in Wuchow. Divisional Commander Hsu Keh-hsiang, of the Kuangtung forces, who is assisting in the campaign, is advancing from Hohsien to Sintu forming the left wing. General Fan Shih-sen who commands the Central Route Army has left Makiang and is heading straight for Wuchow, while the units under General Wu Shang on the right has already arrived at Sintai. General Chow Lan will remain in Kweilin for garrison duties.—Kuo Min.

Kuangsi Retreats

Shameen, May 28.

The Kuangsi army is retreating.

It is reported that the officials at Wuchow, where the rebel headquarters is established, are ready to leave when requested to do so by the Nanking authorities.—Reuter.

Hongkong, May 29.

The Kuangtung troops, with those under the command of General Li Ming-jui as their main force, while maintaining communications with the troops commanded by Generals Ho Chien and Han Shih-sheng by means of wireless telegraph, are reported to be advancing towards the region west by Tuk-ching on the West River, with a view, it is announced, to opening a general attack along the whole front line.—Toho.

Pei Chung-hsi Creates Diversion

Changsha, May 29.

A wireless message despatched from the Military Intelligence Corps at the front states that, anticipating the imminent fall of Wuchow into the hands of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, Pei Chung-hsi, the rebel Kuangsi leader, has commenced withdrawing to Nanning, in southern Kuangsi. The headquarters of the Kuangsi forces in Wuchow is now moving all available arms and ammunition to Nanning for the defence of that city.

Meanwhile the major portion of the Hunan troops are advancing steadily towards Wuchow. Gen. Wu Shang, commanding the right wing, has already occupied Chaoping and Tangshanling, while the units of Gen. Fan Shih-sen have passed Kaichien and are within a short distance of Wuchow.—Kuo Min.

REVOLT OF NAVY

Demand for Money Settled by Subordinates' Loyalty

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 14.

Contrary to the assertion of most news organs, your correspondent is convinced from what he has seen and heard that Vice-Admiral Shu Chung-liu, in planning the revolt against the authority of Admiral Chan Chak, had it in mind to become a neutral in the inter-provincial conflict; he not only did not contemplate throwing his strength on the side of the anti-government forces but, quite to the contrary, fell out with Captain Fan Ying-yung, of the gunboat Hai Foo, who stood out for active participation on the side of Kuangsi.

The morning that Admiral Chan lost his fleet he and the Vice-Admiral were both at the Admiralty, and when someone came up to the naval head with the report that the gunboats Fei Ying and Hai Foo were weighing anchor Admiral Chan turned to Shu Chung-liu and asked for an explanation, but his subordinate had no explanation to offer. He did not know that the gunboat captains had taken it into their heads to change the position of their ships, he said, but he would go alongside and find out what it was all about. It is to be supposed that Vice-Admiral Shu had himself given orders for the flotilla to steam down stream, but when his motor launch had taken him alongside the Hai Foo and he met Captain Fan on deck, the quarrel which ended the friendship of the two began. Shu was for proceeding with the entire fleet to Wuchow where the naval leaders could offer their support to Wang Shao-hung. The Vice-Admiral absolutely refused to take sides, and declared that all that he sought was to keep out of the affray.

Devout Partisan of Kuangsi

Captain Fan is so devout a partisan of the Kuangsi cause that, learning that Admiral Chan Chak was still at his headquarters, he wanted then and there to bombard the place. And, what is more, he would rake the hangars at the aviation field with a murderous fire that would put out of commission the only arm of the military service that the insurgent gunboats had to fear. Putting his foot down on both proposals, the Vice-Admiral restrained his subordinate, who reluctantly did as he was told, and took the Hai Foo up the river, and anchored it off the suburb of Paakhoktung, to which spot the other war vessels also retired.

Apprised of the revolt of the Canton navy, Commander-in-chief Chan Chai-tong called all the military heads into conference, and it was decided that the air service should take the lead in an attack on the gunboats designed to bring them to terms. The infantry was to support the attack, and to fire on the ships should they pass Canton; and the commanders of the different forts along the river were instructed to shell any gunboats that attempted to escape.

Moral More Than Material

As marksmen the aviators who dropped high explosives when over the flotilla were not a huge success for every bomb fell wide of its target. But the moral effect of the aerial attack was to the Commander-in-chief's liking, for the rebel vessels took to their heels.

Big guns at the Macao Fort disputed the passage of the fleet down the back reach, so the bows of the gunboats were turned about, and they made for warship row, where Japanese, American, British, and French ships of war lay tied up to buoys. Each vessel of the rebel fleet picked out a nice safe spot alongside of a foreign gunboat, and came to rest.

Consular Body Invoked

A problem now confronted the foreign authorities; the Consular Body discussed the matter, and went into conference with Mayor Lim Min-koi who, about this time, entered Shameen as the spokesman of the Kuangtung Officials. Three proposals were laid before the consuls by the city mayor; they were told that favourable action on any one of the three proposals would result in the government getting the upper hand of the turncoat naval officers, and at the same time would bring an end to the situation so that the consuls would have no further cause for alarm.

Either the rebel gunboats should be forced to move away from Shameen; or the foreign gunboats should clear out and leave the field clear for a further attack by the aeroplanes; or else the Chinese war vessels should be interned. Before acting on any one of these proposals, the Consular Body felt it best to arrange for a meeting between Admiral Chan Chak and Vice-Admiral Shu Chung-liu, that the rival leaders might themselves clear up the situation if possible.

Vice-Admiral Shu held out for a grant of money; the figure he set was well over a million dollars, it is understood, and it looked for a time as if the government would have to buy back its navy if it got it at all. However, the captains of the various Chinese gunboats came ashore while the conference was going on on the second day, and a secret settlement was made with Vice-Admiral Shu's underlings which left him in the lurch, but won back the loyalty of his supporters. At four o'clock every one of the gunboats displayed the white flag. In the dead of night, Shu Chung-liu got away on a motor boat, and by the following morning the government had control of the entire fleet.

Sharp Fighting at Samshui

None of the ship captains, with the exception of the commanders of the Fei Ying and Hai Foo, have been replaced, and led by Admiral Chan Chak every ship's officer and every ship's man has given an excellent account of himself in the engagement which has just taken place at Samshui. Two thousand Kuangsi troops came down the West River in transports, which were conveyed by four Kuangsi ships of war. The soldiers were disembarked and tried to cross the stream and enter the town of Samshui, but were beaten back, the shells thrown into their ranks by the Kuangtung gunboats having much to do with the repulse of the Kuangsi army. Moreover, one Kuangsi gunboat was sunk and two others hauled down their colours before the battle was over, and have been brought to Canton, and are now officered by loyal Kuangtung men.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE SILVER

How the Kuangsi Steam-Roller was Stopped

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May, 17.

Silver bullets apparently are winning more important victories for the Nationalist arms in Kuangtung than are bullets made of lead. When Huang Shao-hung launched his surprise assaults and sent his troops over several routes, all coming to a common centre at Shiuhing, he had the advantage of preparedness, of the larger army, and better troops. Moreover, in quick order, the commanders of most of the Cantonese gunboats turned against Admiral Chan Chak, and took a neutral stand. The powers-that-be in Canton had been so confident of settling the outstanding differences over the conference table that they had given little thought to the defence of the West River, and, had the Kuangsi steam-roller kept on its path it could have taken the provincial capital, and the moral of the Kuangtung Government would have been so badly shattered that probably it would not have been able to pull itself together and stave off defeat. Why then did the steam-roller break down after crossing the margin of the Shiuhing districts? And why has every important engagement since been won by the government forces?

When Admiral Chan Chak began to talk terms with his recalcitrant sub-commander, he found that money spoke louder than words. True, after having a taste of bombs hurled by a squadron of aeroplanes, all the captains with the single exception of Shu Chung-liu, who personally commanded the Fei Ying, were willing to settle on almost any terms, but, when negotiations opened, the only question involved was how much the Kuangtung Government could be made to pay. Since the Kuangsi troops in the northern and western districts have fallen back every time their enemy has advanced of late, it only can be presumed that money has talked to the Kuangsi commanders.

Much Shooting: Few Casualties

The first wounded soldier has yet to arrive in Canton; casualties it would seem therefore must have been few and far between. Time and time again, Kuangtung companies have rushed forward with a shout, fired a volley into the air, and their adversaries have taken to their heels. Kuangtung's war-chest is plentifully supplied with cold hard cash, while Kuangsi's war reserve must be very nearly depleted.

Within the next few days, the government promises to have the railway connecting Canton with Hongkong in running order, for the damaged bridges are being repaired, and the country for miles on either side of this line has been scoured by Gen. Chan Chai-tong's troops, who have swept the land clear of the enemy. Waichow, the most important town on the East River, was taken earlier in the week without a real fight being made in its defence, and Swatow and Chaochow are the only two places of importance now held by the rebel General, Chui King-tong, in the eastern section of the province.

The Victorious Navy

It may well be that the re-transfer of the Cantonese Navy to the control of the Kuangtung Government, and the virtual wiping out of the enemy's navy by the retaken fleet, have played a large part in turning the scale in favour of the Kuangtung cause. Of the four gunboats which Huang Shao-hung sent down the river to cover the movements of his troops, one has been sent to the bottom, off Samshui, and two have been captured and brought back to Canton. The erstwhile allied flotilla not only got its opponent's navy out of the way, but helped to beat off the Kuangsi force that tried to capture the city of Samshui. Since then the Cantonese gunboats have been patrolling the river, and both foreign and Chinese merchant vessels now may move freely between Canton and Wuchow without the slightest danger of being fired on.

What has been going on in the northern district, news correspondents only can guess. Gen. Yu Hon-mau, the regional director of the northern section of the province, and his assistant, Gen. Chia Wai-ling, both were taken into custody by order of headquarters, because they had not made an effective stand when the enemy entered their territory. To the complaint that it would have been suicide to have held ground against such a vastly superior force, Gen. Chan Chai-tong's answer was that, in such an emergency, every Cantonese soldier should have held his post, even if to have done so would have meant certain death. After the leaders of the troops in the northern area were thus arrested, and replaced by commanders in whom headquarters has implicit faith, the tide of battle went against the Kuangsi army in that part of the province, and so, as along the other battle fronts, the enemy has been pushed back, and driven towards the Kuangsi frontier.

WAITING TACTICS

Kuangsi Army's Retreat a Tactical Move

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 21.

Almost everybody yesterday was ready to conduce that before the week was out the invading army would be in Canton; to-day it is a horse of another colour. The insurgents who had set up an independent government in the eastern corner of Kuangtung having been put completely out of the running, Chan Chai-tong brought back nearly all the force that for some days had been keeping Hsu King-tong's soldiers on the run. The returning companies were distributed among the divisions stationed on the North River and in the West River district, yet, even with this added strength, the government forces were having a tough time of it, and were being pushed slowly but surely back all along the line in the West River sector. That the Kuangtung soldiers fought for all they were worth was evident by the fact that carloads of wounded were brought into the city. Chang Sui-kuai, Vice-Division Commander under Gen. Heung Hon-ping, the commander of the army on that front, received severe wounds, but refused to retire from the field, and, riding at the head of his troops, brought them back safely and in good order, although his regiments had been cut to pieces by the attack of a much larger force.

H. M. S. Cicala wirelessed from Samshui this morning, stating that the enemy had completely evacuated all along the line of march, and government reports, too, state that the Kuangsi leaders have retreated, and that the West River region once more is in the possession of Gen. Heung Hon-ping's army.

A Tactical Retreat

The men on the street naturally has concluded that the enemy has been badly worsted, but a dareful checking up of all the reports that are available reveals to those who have carefully studied the tactics which both sides are employing the fact that the retirement of the enemy along this front is altogether in keep[illegible] with the well-thought-out plan [illegible] the Kuangsi military council. When the first real battle was fought, with the port of Samshui as the objective, doubtless Gen. Huang Shao-hung was firmly determined to push his way forward down the West River, in order to reach the Pearl River, opposite Canton, in the quickest possible time, for that route is by far the shortest. At the time the order for the attack on Samshui was given, the Canton navy was out of control, for Vice-Admiral Shu Chung-liu had announced his intention of remaining neutral; but the Kuangsi leaders knew full well that, once their army had reached the river, they could count on the full support of the flotilla.

The trouble was that the Kuangtung officials also knew that the game was up if the gunboat captains gave their support to the other side, and for a few days they devoted their entire time and energy to winning back their unfaithful naval officers. The story of how they succeeded already has been told, and the world knows that, before the enemy gained a foothold in Samshui, the gunboats were back on the job under the control of Admiral Chan Chak, and the whole-hearted way they went about performing their duty contributed materially to the victory which put an end to the plan of Huang Shao-hung for entering Canton from that side.

The Buffalo Cavalry

Directly after the failure at Samshui, the Kuangsi warlord, still leaving a portion of his army to engage the attention of its opponents along the West River, started the main force marching in a different direction. His aim was to effect the passage of the North River at a place sufficiently far north to make the crossing a comparatively simple matter. At the point decided upon, the river is narrow and shallow; the gunboats could not possibly come within miles of the place, and, besides, the Kuangtung leaders had not been expecting such a move, and did not have many soldiers on the spot to dispute the right of the enemy to cross the stream. Four hundred men, composing the [illegible] guard, rode astride water buffa[illegible] which, since the water was not [illegible]

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er than three feet, did not have to swim, but walked on the bed of the stream and landed the riders on the farther bank. Ammunition and supplies were transported on bamboo rafts, and the whole army had crossed before the sun went down.

Huang Shao-hung played a wise game; he did not bring back his West River army until the very last, and the orders were for that army to march south, to tear up the rails of the Canton-Samshui line, to cut the telegraph wires, and so to harass the Kuangtung divisions that they would have to call for reinforcements. Everything turned out as Gen. Huang wanted it, but it is as plain as the nose on one's face that to have continued marching eastward till the bank of the West River was reached would have taken the Kuangsi troops nowhere. They still would have had to cross a wide stretch of water and the Canton gunboats could have made such a crossing impossible.

Confusing Kuangtung

The point to keep in mind is that of late the Kuangsi military commanders have had no thought of crossing the river so far south, but have continued fighting in this part of the province only to confuse their opponents, to cause Gen. Chan Chai-tong to split his forces, and as a mask for the big movement which was going on all the time farther north. Had the enemy been able to reach the railway line which comes into Canton from the North River port of Shiukuan, the government troops could have offered but a feeble resistance until the enemy was almost in sight of the provincial capital.

Because he had not led his troops to battle, Gen. Yu Hon-mau, the director of military operations in the northern region, was removed by order of the Commander-in-Chief, Chan Chai-tong, and locked up at the Bocca Tigris Fort.—As a result, most of his troops revolted, but that incident terminated without any distinct loss being suffered. Gen. Yu has been released and restored to his command, and has gone back to the northern front, where his troops have been working like Trojans, digging trenches and throwing up breastworks.

The plan of the Kuangtung High Command is to meet the nemy on chosen ground, and the place that has been selected as the spot where a stand shall be made, and where the invading army must be held at all cost, is close to the town of Kotong, a station on the Yuethan Railway. Now that the West River secter is quiet again, troops are being brought back, and are being hurried forward by train to Kotong. In all probability, the battle that apparently must be fought at that place will be decisive. If the Kuangtung army is swept back, Canton must fall; but if the enemy be repelled, the Kuangsi cause will be as good as lost.

A DISASTROUS ROUT FOR KUANGSI

Kuangtung Takes Offensive and Inflicts Crushing Defeat

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 23.

Due to the fact that the Kuangsi army is believed to be considerably larger than the fighting force of this province, the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Chang Chai-tong, has shortened his first line of defence on the western front. At the outset, the maintenance of a number of regiments at the North River port of Shiukuan was deemed to be absolutely essential, but, the Kuangsi military chieftains having chosen to march on Canton from the west rather than the north, Shiukuan has lost its strategic importance. Therefore, it has been abandoned, and the most northerly point on the line of defence is the town of Kotong, on the Canton-Shiukuan line, but only about 50 li from this city. This section of the province is so cut up by waterways that the Kuangsi troops only can hope to take Canton by swinging around to the north, crossing the North River well up stream, where it is shallow and narrow, and then skirting the Canton-Shiukuan railway as they advance south-ward. Learning that the enemy had already succeeded in getting troops across the North River, Gen. Chan Chai-tong and all his staff officers went by rail to the station of Kuantin, not far from Kotong, on the 19th, and a council of war was held, the leaders of the forces in the field being present. Two plans of operations were discussed: either the Kuangtung troops might remain behind the earthworks they have thrown up at Kotong, and await the coming of the Kuangsi army, or they might take the offensive, delivering a powerful blow at the main body of the advancing adversary.

Kuangtung Takes Initiative

Gen. Chan is one of those who believes that the best defence is an attack, and he won all present to his way of thinking. Supported by three regiments that had just come in from southern Kuangtung, an assault was made on the enemy at three places—Lupao, Taitong, and Pakngai. Losses on both sides were heavy, for every men in the ranks had been given a bonus of money just before the battle started, and the Kuangtung soldiers no longer were firing their guns into the air, but were aiming to kill. When the supply of ammunition ran low, a charge was made with fixed bayonets, and hundreds were slain by cold steel.

The centre of the Kuangsi army broke, the enemy began to retreat, and the retreat soon became a wild rout, which did not end until the Kuangsi soldiers had passed beyond their lines at the town of Taitong. A large part of the army was cut off, and could reach this town. Falling back to the North River, the Kuangsi soldiers tried to ford the stream, but heavy rains had deepened it so that the only way to get the other side was by swimming. Only the strongest swimmers reached the opposite bank and hundreds of the retreating men were drowned.

Kuangsi's Heavy Losses

In this engagement, many prisoners were taken, the claim being made by the government that its army captured between 4,000 and 5,000. Perhaps 1,000 men taken by Gen. Chan Chai-tong have been brought back to Canton, and it may well be that there are other prisoners who have not yet been sent to the rear. The losses of the other side undoubtedly were heavier than those sustained by the Kuangtung army, and a few field-pieces, many machine-guns, trench-mortars, and several thousand rifles were left on the field by the fleeing enemy.

The attack was renewed on the 21st. The enemy were not dislodged from any of their positions, but further gains were recorded in the capture of prisoners, rifles, and military supplies. All in all, it has been a crushing defeat for the enemy, whose troubles have been added to by the elements. Heavy rains have inundated the Tsingyun district where the battle-ground lies, and, while the Kuangtung commanders are able to bring in fresh troops, and to give their worn-out soldiers rest, the Kuangsi men have to keep on fighting in a sea of water and mud.

A Commercial Recovery

The Canton merchants have got over their scare, and officials who had urgent business in Hongkong now are gracing the city with their presence. The reopening of the Municipal Bank to-day is another healthy sign and the depreciated Central Bank notes have picked up quite a lot and to-day are worth almost 70 per cent. of their face value.

The longer the Kuangtung forces hold out, the stronger the position of this side becomes. Recruits are being raised in the southern part of the province, and within a few days will be ready for service. They will be utilized in guarding lines of communication, so that all the regular troops may be used for the more serious business of fighting. A few hundred soldiers from Nanking also have passed through Canton on their way to the front, and several more regiments from the north are expected to reach here before long.

THE Waichiaopu has been requested by the Minister of Communications to approach the Japanese Government with a view to abolishing the 60 Japanese post offices along the South Manchuria Railway without delay in order that China's sovereign rights may be recovered.

NEW ANTI-JAPANESE MOVE AT HANKOW

Impasse and Threatened Renewal of Boycott

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 21.

Just when it looked as if the negotiations between the Chinese, represented by Mr. Li Feng and Mr. Chu Sheu-yuen, from the Nationalist Foreign Office, and the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow might result in a settlement of the Shui question, the local vernacular press publishes a long article purporting to show that the negotiations are at a standstill and suggesting that the boycott may be renewed with added virulence.

According to this account, at the meeting of the delegates yesterday afternoon, Col. Li opened the discussion by stating that the Chinese were anxious to settle the Shui case, and were ready to return various goods seized by the pickets and to dispense with the services of that organization. He urged that the Japanese should respond with a like readiness to withdraw their naval forces. The Japanese Consul-General answered that he had consulted with the Japanese Admiral and cabled to Tokyo on this question, and was not in a position to reply further.

A Boycott Threat

To this Col. Li replied that he feared that the Japanese Government might not be fully cognisant of the local situation, and added that, though the activities of the Boycott Association were suspended, it would be easy to renew them in more serious proportions. The Consul-General did not answer this point, save by maintaining that he must await his Government's

The article then comes to what it regards as the crux of the whole situation. Having remarked that the various items relating to the compensation to the Shui family had been favourably considered by the Consul-General, Col. Li. said that no answer had yet been given to the demand of the Boycott Association for the reinstatement of the 3,000 unemployed workers and compensation to each one of them for their time of idleness. The Consul-General answered that no reply had been given because, after the most careful inquiry among the Japanese firms in the port, he only could find that they had about 500 workers on their regular pay-rolls and that most of these men had never ceased to be employed and paid. It was quite impossible to reconcile the figures presented by the Association with those supplied by the Japanese employers.

Chinese Insistent

To this, Col. Li. replied that he understood the larger figure was admitted as correct, and that this new argument must bring about an *impassé* and easily might lead to a renewal of the boycott, as the Association had made a demand on which it would insist. The paper says that the interview then came to an end.

Whilst admitting that the account of what was said by Col. Li undoubtedly is exaggerated, it is obvious that such an article appearing in a newspaper controlled by the local authorities does nothing to allay the prevalent ill-feeling among the working classes and almost encourages the Boycott Association to do some further foolish action.

Terms of Settlement

Hankow, May 23.

Due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Li Fong, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Kuwashima, the Japanese Consul-General here, a settlement of the long outstanding question between China and Japan has finally been reached.

An official statement issued by Rear-Admiral Yonai, commander of the Japanese Yangtsze Fleet, announces that the Japanese marines, who have been stationed here since April, 1927, will be withdrawn on May 31, the day before the funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as an appropriate mark of respect for the late Chinese leader. Further, the Japanese authorities have agreed to pay $6,300 as compensation to the family of the coolie killed last year.

Simultaneously the Chinese authorities have ordered the immediate cessation of anti-Japanese activities, and a proclamation has been issued prohibiting the seizure of Japanese goods, while all goods hitherto seized are to be returned to their owners.—Reuter.

Japan's Generous Attitude

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 23.

Rear-Admiral Yonai, Commander of the Japanese naval forces in the Yangtze, yesterday issued an official statement which demonstrates beyond cavil the sincerity of the Japanese Government in its endeavours to meet all reasonable requests from the Chinese and to bring about a settlement of the Shui case at Hankow. Having already agreed to pay reasonable compensation to the family of the coolie who was killed in the accident Japan now undertakes to withdraw on May 31, all the naval forces which were landed during the boycott disturbances.

The announcement reminds the Chinese authorities that the forces were brought to Hankow after the boycotters had demonstrated that the power of the Central Government was not felt in Hankow sufficiently to ensure the protection of the Japanese from mob violence, but, now that the National Government is in actual control of Hankow, the maintenance of peace and order is guaranteed. The Japanese Government therefore takes advantage of the "memorable date of the State burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen" to withdraw its forces on the previous day. The Chinese authorities accordingly are given a week within which to arrange for the complete disbandment of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association, according to their definite promises, which not only were given by the local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs but also by the representative of the Nationalist Foreign Office.

Japanese Goods Detained

There has been no visible change in the situation which arose when the Commissioner stated that the boycott might be resumed if the demand for $240,000 compensation to the out-of-works included in the lists prepared by the Association was not granted. Nor has anything yet been done about the return of the Japanese goods recently seized by the boycotters. It is evident that the Japanese Government has done all it reasonably can be asked to do, and the complete settlement of the case ought to follow. It is probably for this reason that notices have been sent out, convening a meeting of representatives of the Provincial Government, various civil and military officers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Wuhan Municipality, and so on, at which it will be proposed that there be a shop-to-shop collection for the funds needed to support the out-of-works.

It is felt in Chinese circles generally that the strength of the civil authorities will be tested before the Boycott Association agrees to be reduced to comparative harmlessness as the "Promote the Use of Chinese Goods Association," but also it is felt that the civil administration will have to stand no nonsense if it wishes to retain the respect of the best elements in the community.

Translation of Terms

Nanking, May 25.

The Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated to-day that on May 6, only the Chinese and Japanese texts of the Sino-Japanese Settlement of the Nanking and Hankow Incidents were officially released.

To correct certain discrepancies in the English translations of the said notes appearing in the foreign press, the Department issues the following authoritative translations:—

With reference to the Nanking Incident which took place on March 24 year before last, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the National Government, with a view to promoting the friendly feelings happily subsisting between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, are prepared to bring about a quick settlement of the case.

In the name of the National Government, I have the honour to convey in the sincerest manner to Your Excellency's Government their deep regret at the indignities, property damage and personal injuries sustained by officials of the Japanese Consulate and other Japanese residents. Although it has been proved, after investigation, that the said Incident was entirely instigated by the Communists and occurred before the National Government had established the Capital at Nanking, the National Government nevertheless accept the responsibility therefor.

Easier Task Henceforward

The National Government have in pursuance of their established policy, repeatedly issued orders to the Civil and Military Authorities for the continuous and effective protection of the lives and property of Japanese nationals in China. Now with the extermination of the Communists and their evil influences which tended to impair the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the National Government feel confident that the task of protecting foreigners will henceforth be rendered easier; and the National Government undertake specifically that there will be no similar violence or agitation against Japanese lives or legitimate interests.

In this connection, I have the pleasure to add that the troops of the particular division which took part in the unfortunate Incident, at the instigation of the Communists, have been disbanded. The National Government have in addition taken effective steps for the punishment of the soldiers and other persons implicated.

In accordance with the well accepted principles of International Law, the National Government undertake to make compensation in full for all personal injuries and material damage done to the Japanese Consulate, Japanese officials and other Japanese residents at Nanking.

The National Government propose that for this purpose there be instituted a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission to verify injuries or damage suffered by Japanese at the hands of the Chinese concerned, and to assess the amount of compensation due in each case.

The Hankow Note

With reference to the Incident, which occurred at Hankow on April 3, 1927, I have the honour, in the name of the National Government, to make to the Your Excellency the following declaration:

Although it has been proved, after investigation, that the Incident was caused by instigation of the Communists, it is however very regrettable, in view of the friendly relations subsisting between China and Japan. It is proposed, therefore, that in accordance with principles of international law, compensation shall be given, within the limit of reason and necessity, for personal injuries and property damage sustained by members of the Japanese Consulate and of the Japanese navy and Japanese residents: and a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission shall be instituted to investigate on the spot, the actual damage suffered by the Japanese and to assess the exact amount of compensation.

Regarding the personal injuries sustained by Chinese citizens at the beginning of the Incident, it is requested that adequate relief be given, so that the whole affair may be amicably settled.

THE U.S. MINISTER TO CHINA

No Successor for Mr. MacMurray So Far Selected

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 25.

No decision has yet been made with regard to selection of a new Minister to China to succeed Mr. J. Van A. MacMurray it was reiterated at the State Department to-day. The Department also repeated its assertion that the name of Mr. MacMurray has not been submitted to the Imperial Japanese Government to be envoy to that country, succeeding Mr. MacVeagh.

The Department continued silent on its attitude with regard to the Chinese extrality note.—United Press.

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SOVIET CONSULATE STAFF GAOLED

Raid on Harbin Consulate: Personnel in Custody

Peking, May 28.

According to very reliable information from Harbin, the Soviet Consulate there was raided yesterday afternoon by Chinese police and the entire staff arrested. There are no further details.

The Soviet Consulate here is without information regarding the reported raid.—Reuter.

Harbin, May 27.

The Chinese police, who raided the local Soviet Consulate, seized large quantities of documents suspected as inflammatory, and carried them to the police station in two motor trucks at about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Furthermore, the Chinese police, at about 7 o'clock, arrested and took to the police station M. Merinikoff, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, M. Rinnechoff, Soviet Consul-General at Mukden and 43 staff members of the Soviet Consulate. Among the arrested Soviet officials, there are three women.

According to information from Chinese sources, the reason why the local Chinese police authorities took this drastic step was that the recent rupture of relations between Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and the Central Government was held to confirm the rumour that Gen. Feng had concluded a secret agreement with the Soviet Government.

It is generally observed that the above incident will seriously affect Sino-Russian relations.—Toho.

Japanese Press Anxious

Tokyo, May 29.

Anxiety is expressed by the Japanese papers regarding possible developments from the raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin by the Chinese police.

The "Asahi" is inclined to doubt the announcement that the raid was carried out for the purpose of investigating alleged activities on the part of the Third International and suspects that the real reason was "China's desire to find an excuse to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway." If this suspicion proves founded, the paper asserts, Japan cannot afford to regard the incident nonchalantly as it may be the prelude to a similar move to procure retrocession of the South Manchuria Railway.

While making no such insinuations, the "Kokumin" is fearful lest the incident should precipitate a serious situation, possibly involving Japan, for which reason it urges both parties to adjust their differences by peaceful means.—Reuter.

Violation of a Pact

Mukden, May 29.

The official report from General Chang Hing-huei, at Harbin, to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the raid on the Russian Consulate at Harbin, states that an ex-Bolshevik reported to the local police that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Third International was being held at the Russian Consulate on the 27th.

Formerly these meetings took place every other year for the purpose of deciding the programme to be carried out in connection with Bolshevik activities in China. The informer, a former member of the Executive Committee, made a request for a reward and protection.

As the meeting was in violation of the Pact concluded between the Mukden authorities and the Soviet representative, which stipulated that no propaganda should be carried on by the latter, the police made arrangements to raid the Consulate.

They discovered 50 men assembled in a cellar, amongst whom was Kutznetzoff, the Consul-General at Mukden, who was on sick leave.

During the confusion caused by the raid, members of the Russian Consular staff tried to burn a quantity of documents. Most of the papers were recovered, however, and were found to contain important confidential information and propaganda.

These papers are now being photographed as a preliminary to publication.

Altogether over forty arrests were made as a result of the raid. The Consul-General Kutznetzoff has been released, while the staff of the Harbin Consulate are being detained under surveillance.—Reuter.

CHINA QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

No Present Intention to Reduce Defence Force

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 2.

Parliament has heard the following questions and answers on China affairs:—

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for War when it is proposed to withdraw the British troops from Shanghai; whether any threat to the International Settlement is expected; and, if so, from what quarter of forces?

Mr. Duff Cooper (Financial Secretary)—The additional forces in China have been very considerably reduced during the past year. There is no present intention further to reduce these forces. There is no indication at the moment of any imminent danger to the International Settlement, or of any attack from any particular quarter, but conditions are still uncertain and subversive activities by no means extinct.

Mr. Locker—Is there not in existence in Shanghai a very considerable element of Chinese Communists of subversive tendencies, which renders the position still a matter of great insecurity and makes it inadvisable completely to withdraw these forces at the present time?

Mr. Cooper.—That is what I intended to convey in my reply.

Lieut.—Commander Kenworthy—Does it mean that Shanghai is to be a garrison town for the rest of time.

Mr. Cooper—No.

The Mui-Tsai System

Sir R. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has now received from the Governor of Hongkong the Report which he called for on the *mui-tsai* question; and, if so, what is the substance of the report?

Mr. Amery—I would refer the Hon. Member to the reply given to the Hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Malone) on April 22. I have not yet received the further information for which I asked the Governor.

Mr. Briant asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if the *mui-tsai* system has now been abolished in Hongkong?

Mr. Amery—I would refer the Hon. Member to the reply given to questions on this subject a week ago, in which it was made clear that the Hongkong Ordinance of 1923 prohibited the employment of any fresh *mui-tsai*. The Ordinance also contained a declaration correcting the erroneous view that the payment of money for a child under the Chinese custom of *mui-tsai* conveyed to the employer any proprietary right as against the child herself or against her parent or guardian.

CHARITIES TO BE SCRUTINIZED

Government to Keep an Eye on Philanthropic Institutions

The Legislative Yuan, according to the Chinese papers, has drafted and published a series of regulations governing philanthropic organizations, which follow:—

Philanthropic organizations shall not be permitted to propagate religion or carry on private commercial enterprises for profit.

Philanthropic organizations shall have five or more promoters.

Promoters shall possess the following qualifications:—

Be persons of good repute and standing;

Be persons who actually assist in philanthropic works;

Be persons who are noted for their benevolence, enthusiasm and sympathetic contributions;

Be persons who have special knowledge and experience in philanthropic enterprises.

The following persons shall be prohibited from being promoters:—

Corrupt persons, greedy government officials, counter-revolutionaries, bankrupts, and opium-addicts.

Donations and contributions received by philanthropic organizations shall be accounted for and these accounts shall be kept for a period of not less than ten years.

Government officials and organizations shall be authorized to investigate the affairs of philanthropic organizations at whatever time is deemed necessary.

Government officials or organizations shall be authorized to dissolve or cancel the registration of philanthropic organizations should such philanthropic organizations fail to carry out their purposes, obey the law or refuse to submit to investigation.

THAT AVIATION CONTRACT

Official Answer to Petition for Cancellation

Nanking, May 23.

The China National Aviation Corporation's contract with the Aviation Exploration Inc., of New York, has become a topic of lively controversy throughout the country.

In a memorandum submitted recently to the National Government, members of the Air Force of the National Government demanded that the Corporation's American contract be immediately cancelled. Among their eight objections against this contract are: (1) To allow foreign pilots to fly over important centres of the country is a serious encroachment upon China's air defence; (2) with the Corporation's branch offices scattered throughout the country, America may send troops to various places on the pretence that they are sent to those places for the protection of its interests; (3) Other countries may also want to open up new airlines in China; (4) The American Corporation's machines which are to be shipped to China will be exempted from payment of import duties; (5) The Corporation should be organized and financed by Chinese interests; (6) The American firm will receive from $12,000 to $18,000 daily for their services, which compensation is considered as being too high; (7) The Government should help develop local talent and not finance a corporation which employs foreign pilots; (8) Secret contracts may have been signed by the Corporation with the American firm.

High Official's Interview

In an interview given to-day to press representatives, a high official of the China National Aviation Corporation stated that the objections raised by those opposing the contract were entirely groundless.

"Flying above foreign territories by aeroplanes" the official continued "has become a common practice. The Aviation Exploration Inc., of New York, has no connection with the American Government. No objection was made by any country to the flying of Colonel Lindbergh and Mr. Chen Wen-lin who have made trans-continental flights. The fear that the American Government may send troops into the interior of China is no reason why the contract should be cancelled. If America wants to send troops to various places in China for the alleged protection of its interests, she can do it without waiting for the signing of this contract. Standard Oil interests have branches in almost every province in China.

"The applications of certain other foreign firms for the opening-up of air-lines here have been rejected by the National Government because their terms were not acceptable. Since the Corporation is a Government enterprise, naturally its machines are to be exempted from payment of all import duties. I do not know why previous applications by certain Chinese interests for the establishment of aviation firms were rejected.

A Government Enterprise

Certain special privileges are given to the corporation which are not given to any others, because this corporation is a government enterprise. The argument that the American firm will receive a big compensation for their services whereas it will spend at most $1,000 or $2,000 a day is wrong. It is a mistake to think that any firm can furnish regular daily services on as many lines as the contract specifies, and still keep its expenses down to such a ridiculously small sum as $2,000 daily."

The official declared, in conclusion, that Chinese pilots will be used wherever possible, the full text of the contracts with the American firm had been published in both the Chinese and foreign press, and that the rumour that there were secret contracts was entirely unfounded.—Reuter.

THE FAR EAST SEEN FROM LONDON

Useful Effect of Raising Arms Embargo: Opium Puzzles

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 2.

The raising of the arms embargo as regards China will have a very useful effect on trade and international relations in this country. It is not that people want to export arms to China wholesale, but the embargo operated in very many stupid ways. For instance, while you could lend aviators to China and sell aeroplanes, you could not allow Chinese students to be trained in either our military or naval academies. As a result, they have been going to America and Germany. For some time past, 16 students sent by General Feng have been awaiting permission to enter the Government Naval School and Sandhurst, but the British Government could not give them admission until the arms embargo was out of the way. Now the embargo has been raised, the students are to be taken on and the Chinese Legation have been asked for their names and qualifications.

Moreover, we now can lend naval officers to China to train her navy and it is imagined that the refusal to Commander Barr, who asked for the loan of the services of certain officers, will be reconsidered. No one recommends the unrestricted export of arms to China—we should like to see fewer sent out and not more—but really there is no reason we should not give their younger generation the training they want.

Opium Suppression

Some time ago there appeared in "The Times" a statement regarding the opium traffic. Mr. E. J. Dukes, of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, in view of this statement, wrote direct to Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, asking what exactly it meant, and he received a reply on similar lines to the statement recently published in the "Singapore Free Press." Mr. Dukes now has written as follows:—

"What still puzzles me is the assertion, several times repeated, that the Colonial Government will have at least 15 years' notice before the opium revenue completely disappears. When Viscount Cecil, in February, 1925, persuaded the Second Conference at Geneva to accept the proposal to create a Board of Control, it was on these terms: that 5 years might be allowed to elapse in order to see whether China no longer smuggled opium into the Eastern nations concerned, and, if this were so, there would then commence a ten years 10 per cent. reduction to the point of extinction of the trade and habit of opium smoking.

"Now appears this new statement that we are to wait till after the new Conference to be held in 1930 before beginning a period of reduction reaching to 15 years. This is a point I must inquire into. Of course, Mr. Amery is right in forbidding any addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, as he is in refusing to allow the interest to pass into current revenue, and doubtless he is right in warning against pessimistic views of the commercial standing of Malaya. Money will be free for other purposes, which is now wasted on opium. A member of my family paid a long visit a few weeks ago to the opium factory in the F.M.S. and sent me an extended report. It is evident that the personal expenditure on the drug by its addicts must be enormous, and burdensome to a ruinous degree."

Disarmament Dissenters

"The Times" reports that China and Soviet Russia were the dissenters, and Germany the abstainer, in connection with the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament which, on May 4, at Geneva, adopted by 22 votes to 2, with one abstention, the Franco-American proposal that the limitation of war material should be effected by publishing the expenditure incurred on such material. The resolution, which, on Mr. Gibson's motion, was voted upon by roll-call, follows:—

"The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference having rejected the systems of direct limitation of material in service and in stock, having noted that the system of indirect limitation—limitation of expenditure of material—did not meet with general assent, decides that the limitation and reduction of material must be sought by means of publicity of expenditure which will be dealt with in examining the articles in the Draft Convention already adopted."

CHINA'S NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

All Sundays and Nine Other Days

Nanking, May 30.

The State Council promulgated yesterday the list of national holidays for observance by all Government and public organs as well as educational institutions throughout the country during the year. The list of holidays is given below:—

January 1—Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic.

January 2 and 3—New Year holidays.

March 12—Anniversary of the death of the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

March 29—Anniversary of the death of the 72 martyrs at the hands of the Manchu Government at the Sun Flower Hill in Canton.

July 9—Anniversary of the launching of the Northern Punitive Expedition by the National Revolutionary Army.

August 27—Confucius' Birthday (for schools only).

October 10—Nation Independence Day.

November 12—Birthday Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

All Sundays throughout the year.—Kuo Min.

It is noticeable that "humiliation days" seem to be excluded.—ED.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA

Hope of Improvement Through Inspection

Should the newly established Agricultural Products Inspection Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture & Mines, which will begin to function at 1036 Hsinmin Road, Chapei, on June 1, be successful in the performance of its duties, harmful fertilizers, seeds, etc., will be removed from the markets and the people as a whole will benefit.

With a view to increasing the food-producing capacity of Chinese farmers and increasing foreign trade by the use of more fertilizers, the Ministry proposed that a bureau should be established in Shanghai for the inspection of all agricultural products imported as well as those produced, at home, in order that faulty fertilizers and bad seeds may be removed from the market. The proposal was approved by the Executive Yuan and by the committee of the Five Yuan, so the Bureau was established on November 11. Mr. T. H. Hsu and Mr. W. C. Chai were made director and sub-director, respectively, by the Minister, Mr. Yeh Pei-chi.

The Bureau will be divided into four departments, viz., general administration; grains, live-stock, tea, silk, etc. inspection; plants, seeds and animal diseases inspection; and fertilizers inspection. These departments are said to be well organized, with up-to-date laboratories and competent officers to meet the different forms of analysis.

Regulations have been drawn up and instructions issued by the Ministry that imported agricultural products of all descriptions, such as grains, fertilizers, seeds, live-stock, fruit, etc., shall be subject to inspection and that samples shall be taken and analysed upon landing. Goods shall not be permitted to leave godowns for sale until they have passed various tests. Government labels will be placed on those passed and those not bearing such labels will be prohibited from sale in Chinese territory. Such systematic inspection will not only benefit the farmers and the people as a whole, but, it is said, will prevent the importation of harmful products and stimulgate honest trading by foreigners.

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The North-China Herald
Published every Saturday evening.
PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION
(INCLUDING DELIVERY):
Shanghai .. .. ..Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China „ 13 „

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LD., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

THE COUNCIL AND GAMBLING

May 27.

It is abundantly clear that the Council has resolved to put such limits on the excessive gambling in Shanghai as are within its power, without the cumbrous and unsatisfactory procedure of appeal to consular courts. The correspondence in last week's "Gazette" showed with what difficulties the whole question is surrounded. So far back as last summer the "Wheel" in Bubbling Well Road was raided and a Mexican subject charged. A decision was given against him locally. But the uncertainty of Mexican law on the matter enabled him to appeal to the Home courts, whose decision is still awaited. Meanwhile Mr. Aiers writes to the Mexican Consul to inform him that gambling still goes on in the Bubbling Well Road premises and requests that

"In view of the fact that the appeal decision has been unduly delayed, you will grant an injunction restraining the present occupier from public gambling until final decision is received and failing compliance issue such writ to the Police as will enable them to seal the premises or at least stop this flouting of the law as indicated in your decision in the former case."

Further evidence has been collected against another gambling establishment in Yates Road, on the strength of which Mr. Aiers asks for the necessary assistance to enable the place to be raided. To both requests the Mexican Consul returns evasive answers. He is precluded by "several urgent matters" from taking up the question immediately; he promises "hearty support to any plan that has promise of really suppressing gambling in Shanghai"; but he would like to know "what, if any steps or measures have been taken to deal with or suppress gambling in connection with horse and dog racing." Clearly there is little help to be expected from the Consul. In these circumstances the Council decided on other measures. One "wheel" in Chengtu Road, principally frequented by Chinese, was raided last Wednesday. On Saturday night the place in Bubbling Well Road was barricaded and the names of all in the building were taken as they came out. And as readers are aware, a warning has been given to the greyhound racing establishments which operate in the International Settlement that they must curtail their fixtures.

Let us try to see this matter in a common-sense, practical light. We are not discussing whether betting and other gambling, and taking tickets in sweeps, are wrong *per se*. Most of us have gambled in varying degrees at different times, and would be disposed to say that there was no great harm in it, in moderation and within the limits of what can be afforded. But no one would venture to say that excessive gambling was not an unmitigated evil; nor could it be denied, without casuistry, that gambling has been made far too easy in Shanghai and has gone altogether beyond the limits of what the good sense and the good name of the community can tolerate. There has always been a strong feeling that seven days' a week of greyhound racing was altogether too much. The three clubs were alive to that feeling and made some attempt, a few weeks ago, to agree among themselves to restrict racing to one night a week each. Internal jealousies appear to have prevented any such arrangement and, on the agitation of the moment dying down, racing went on as before. In point of fact there was more of it, as some of the programmes had been lengthened in anticipation of the number of meetings being reduced. Since the greyhound racing tracks have declined to take warning from what was undoubtedly a sincere public feeling, they have only themselves to thank if the Council takes action against them. The question of gambling on pony racing is the most difficult of all because two of the race clubs are Chinese, operating outside the Settlement. There is certainly a difference in scale, as pony race meetings are only occasional and it is conceivable that the general effect of the betting for individuals is less perilous than that of greyhounds and "wheel." But the proper answer to the Mexican consul is that two blacks do not make a white, and that, because all gambling cannot be checked, is no reason why what can be should continue to be tolerated.

It is inferred from what has happened in the past few days that the Council means to do all it can to put down excessive gambling. May we, however, urge that it will make a public statement on the subject? Such information as has become known has come out in a more or less haphazard way; and there is an impression—whether right or wrong we have no idea, but at any rate very prevalent—that some persons managed to get wind of what was coming and made use of their knowledge to "bear" the market in greyhound shares. People who gamble in commodities which have absolutely no intrinsic value, are not entitled to much sympathy if they burn their fingers. But unfortunately violent disturbance of the market in any stock has a way of reacting in other directions, with loss to perfectly innocent persons. It is probably too late now to remedy the mischief done through heavy operating in greyhound shares. But a clear-cut statement by the Council of what it proposes to do to curb gambling in the International Settlement would clear the atmosphere all round. It would help to redeem the good name of Shanghai abroad where it has undoubtedly suffered by the prevalence of easy gaming. And the Council can rely upon the approval and support of all who have the interests and welfare of the community at heart.

THE STUDY OF CHINESE

May 28.

A letter appearing in a northern contemporary provides an admirable chance to expose the long-standing heresy that foreigners who engage in a study of Chinese become cranks or any other kind of curiosity unfitted to engage in the ordinary everyday business of life. This letter has a distinct importance at the present moment when more and more business men are insisting that juniors in their offices shall acquire a working knowledge of the language, and in view thereof there need be no apology for publishing the whole of it. Written by one signing himself "Kwan Hua," it is addressed to the editor of the "North China Star" and is as follows:—

> Recently I was discussing with an acquaintance of mine the value to Englishmen earning their living in China of their having a knowledge of the Chinese language. We were able to agree that a speaking knowledge of Chinese would assist in furnishing additional points of contact, but my friend insisted that any gain in this direction would be more than offset by loss in mental outlook.
>
> My acquaintance has been in China for about six years and has previously lived in other Oriental countries, and finds from his experience that those Englishmen who acquire a knowledge of Chinese at the same time lose to a very marked extent their logic and their reasoning powers. By this he means that in the absorbing of the Chinese language, Englishmen lose part of their ability to view things in correct perspective and thus their general business capabilities are impaired.
>
> This line of argument I have not heard before and should greatly appreciate your valued views on the subject or the views of any of your correspondents. Incidentally, I myself have a working knowledge of colloquial Chinese in several dialects.
>
> In a case such as this the first thing to do is to look out the foreigners who have among their qualifications a tolerably comprehensive knowledge of the language, and to find whether to any marked extent they have lost their logic and reasoning powers. Such investigation as it has been possible to make in the course of a day does not help the theory mentioned. The investigation, however, has been invaluable in getting down to the basis of the belief suggested in the letter, and it is this. There have been Consuls and Commissioners of Customs who have been notorious cranks and nuisances to the business community with whom they had to deal, and the tradition grew up that it was their immersion in Chinese studies that had caused them to be so. For years it did not seem to occur to the average man that these men were cranks by nature—congenital cranks—and it was a fashion rather than anything based on a real knowledge of the case to lay this to the account of the Chinese language of which the business men as a rule knew nothing and of which they stood in great awe. Yet when one discusses these men with the others who knew them—the still perfectly sane, logical men who have made a more or less intimate study of Chinese—their version is that such men had an original kink in their constitution. It is probably that an intense concentration on Chinese at some period or another had increased what might be termed their eccentricity, but so would a similar attention to botany, relativity or any other subject demanding close attention.
>
> Having reached this point, the question has come up, why should views like this persist at the present day. One theory suggests a diehard, impatient of new methods of business in China which demand that the modern salesman shall be able to talk the language of the country, endeavouring to instil into the rising generation a distrust of these new-fangled ideas. For certainly those whose inclinations run more in the direction of pleasure than business will be apt to find it a very convenient excuse for dropping their studies, and their attitude may even deter those who are beginning to take an interest in them. From what we are able to gather, however, present-day methods of imparting Chinese have an interest and fascination which tend to keep young men at their books, and, instead of being the fearsome thing it was once considered, the language is being made easy of acquisition. And a word of comfort may be given to those carrying out these studies. They are not being asked to pursue them to the pitch where the language becomes an obsession to the exclusion of everything else, and all experience shows that their powers of logic reasoning, correct perspective and general business ability are not in danger of being impaired. Whereas the opportunity they have of acquiring the language—a matter not nearly so easy for the generation which preceded them enhances their commercial value to a degree which it is difficult to assess.

MEXICO'S LAST REVOLUTION

May 29.

The most recent revolution in Mexico may perhaps be taken as indicating a complete change in political methods in that unfortunate country, for the Government has been able to defeat the rebels without outside assistance and without involving foreign Powers in Mexican difficulties. The rebel movement at Vera Cruz, which involved seven states, had completely collapsed by March 11, and the Government has been able to utilize its forces to put down opposition in other parts of the country since then. The rebels have met with nothing but disappointment, and although throughout April they continued to fight, their position has been hopeless.

The policy of the United States was extremely favourable to the Government. In previous rebellions, the American Government had either supported the rebels as in the 1923-4 revolution, when the Obregon *régime* was recognized or had remained strictly neutral. In the current revolution, it seems to have been American policy to impede the revolutionists, while strengthening the constituted authorities. In fact, on March 5, President Hoover announced that he would continue the Coolidge policy of supporting the constitutional *régime* in Mexico, and the rebels were at no time permitted to take refuge in American territory. The belligerency of the rebels was not recognized, which prevented them from obtaining assistance in finance and arms from supporters in the United States. On March 15, arms, munitions and other materials which the Mexican Government needed were ordered out of the surpluses of the United States War Department. On the other hand, representatives of the rebels *en route* to Washington were informed that they would not be received officially. On March 19, the Secretary of State announced that the United States would not undertake to mediate between the contending parties.

The rebels hoped to strengthen their cause by gaining the support of the Catholics, who have been dissatisfied with the Government because of its anti-Catholic attitude. But the Catholics apparently declined to become associated with what was obviously an uncertain project, and they remembered that Escobar and Cruz, the leaders of the revolt, had most stringently enforced the anti-Catholic decrees when they were in the service of the Government. The Catholic problem in Mexico is so delicate that Catholic leaders apparently felt that they would embarrass their cause, particularly with their American sympathizers, if they permitted themselves to be used in an armed rebellion against the Government. It is in no small degree true that the failure of the rebels to arouse Catholic support made their failure inevitable.

The defeat of the Mexican rebellion gives that country a further breathing spell of peace and a further opportunity to devote itself to national reconstruction. There have been few revolutions during the first months of this year, perhaps because the world is becoming weary of a resort to arms to settle political questions. The Balkans, Western Asia, and the Central and South American countries have, on the whole, been at peace. And when there is peace, there is trade and that revenue from trade which comes to Governments from its profits. It has been many years since rebellions have not usurped the most prominent column of newspapers, and except for the marching of troops across China, there is less for the soldier to do than at any time since the War. All major activities of the Great Powers have been in the direction of peace, but it was within the realm of historical expectations that the aftermath of the War would be a series of smaller disturbances, just as after a great earthquake, there are a series of lesser quakes. Perhaps the end is being reached. Perhaps a day of bloodless politics is at hand.

THE THREE LEADERS

May 30.

Polling for the general election begins in Great Britain today and the 202 results to be known to-night should be enough to give an indication of what everyone agrees is the most puzzling contest of modern times. Each party appears to have its own particular disadvantage to repel electors and nothing particular to attract them. Insurance at Lloyd's slightly favours the Conservatives, but this is not the same thing as betting. And no one can even guess what "the monstrous regiment of women" voters will do. In the circumstances it is possible that the personality of the three leaders will tell for much and it may be amusing to quote some of their characteristics as noted by a writer in the "Fortnightly" for May.

The only one of the three whom it is easy to understand, whose actions can, in given circumstances, always be predicted, is Mr. Lloyd George. Electors "are familiar with his prototypes in the knight errant, in the slayer of dragons, in the David who prevailed over the Philistines with a sling and with a stone." All through his career Mr. Lloyd George has shown

> the same passion for challenging authority and privilege, for seizing upon some unpopular cause and striving to make it popular by the leaping fire of his enthusiasm and the charm of his eloquence not only the faith which moves mountains, but the capacity for persuading multitudes that the most formidable ranges are negligible corrugations on a surface he has smoothed away in the interests of human progress.

To fight a tyranny wherever he sees it, this was defined as the law of Mr. Lloyd George's life in an article on him in this paper during the war, to explain all seeming inconsistencies. But whether his latest crusade will succeed is doubtful. Of late, says the "Fortnightly's" contributor,

> there has been more than a suspicion that we are witnessing the effort of a once invincible actor to repeat his early triumphs. The voice, the smile, the gestures, everything seems to be still there, but the response which once brought reluctant thousands to their feet in a sustained roar of cheering is no longer inevitable.

And it must be confessed that Mr. Lloyd George's grand cure for unemployment has evoked more misgiving than enthusiasm.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is the enigma of the political world. Where Mr. Lloyd George "contrives to give a sense of achievement even to his failures," Mr. Macdonald "conveys a sense of frustration even in his achievements." He keeps himself rigidly aloof from the men he leads, "treats their pet ideals with contemptuous references to 'flashy futilities'," and allows nobody to know what he really thinks.

Superficially (says the "Fortnightly") the most likely solution is that Mr. MacDonald believes it to be politic for a political leader not to commit himself. But probably there is a deeper cause. Mr. MacDonald's

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first mentor was Hugh Miller, and as a young man he read deeply in the works of Spencer, Huxley, and other evolutionists. His native bent was unquestionably scientific, and in following it he must have learned that our complex social structure, the patient growth of ages, can be changed only step by step. At the same time, his bitter experience of hardship filled him with resentment against the inequalities of life and with a desire to sweep them away in a single gesture. Thus he found himself a believer in the ideals of Socialism, but sceptical of every form, and especially of every impatient form, which Socialism assumed in practice.

The inner conflict explains Mr. MacDonald's platform ranting, his "forcible-feeble metaphors when writing for the Press"; for the man who is not quite sure of himself must always be trying to convince himself by "loud battering arguments." He may believe in Socialism as a theory, but is scarcely the man to force it into practice if he gets into power.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin also used to be looked upon as an enigma. His selection as leader was thought due to the necessity of choosing a neutral tint as the only one with which the party's brighter lights might all harmonize. "Later events," says the "Fortnightly," "have indicated that Mr. Baldwin is the last man to be pushed into anything against his will or conviction."

To yield, to continue to yield, and at the critical moment to present an unconquerable resolution, demands a more difficult, more subtle type of leadership than the sustained resistance of the autocrat or the perpetual compromises of the diplomatic negotiator.

Such a leadership Mr. Baldwin has given and "the best criterion of it is the disappearance of the once pervasive spirit of discontent" in the Conservative party, which finds itself "more united on the eve of dissolution than it did on the morrow of victory." Incidentally the "Fortnightly's" contributor says that reference to the promises of five years ago shows more faithful performance of election pledges than that of any government on record. But "one of the misfortunes of virtue is that it is apt to be humdrum." The Government may have done its duty, "but has contributed little dramatic colour to the course of politics": which is a fair reflection of Mr. Baldwin's own temperament "intent upon putting the job through and utterly indifferent to its 'news value'."

To attempt to form any estimate of the election's outcome in this remote part of the world, and when the best judges at headquarters own themselves at a loss, is perhaps a little absurd, yet as a mere speculation, with nothing to go upon but one's feeling of what is usually acceptable to British taste, one hazards a guess that the very quietude of Mr. Baldwin may make the strongest appeal to electors. His campaign programme when first issued undoubtedly caused disappointment. But as the days have gone on, the consistency and moderation of his utterances has made a decided impression. "I dislike 'stunts' and I don't believe in them," Mr. Baldwin says in effect: "I have nothing sensational to offer you, but I do call your attention to the fact that trade and industry are beginning to look up, and recovery is more certainly to be secured by natural means than by sensational experiment. I believe the Conservative party has done and will do more to bring back prosperity than its rivals. Still, I ask you all to vote as you really feel." The common sense of this attitude appeals as much as its honesty. The average British elector is rather like Mr. Baldwin, mistrusting eloquence, rhodomontade and specious promises. There has been a surfeit of sensationalism latterly in all walks of life. This may prove the best chance for the quietists.

SUMMER RECESS

May 31.

Now is the time when committees go into recess for the summer. Social and philanthropic bodies, masonic institutions, organizations for the disturbance of public restfulness of all kinds forgo their activities, leaving affairs temporarily in the charge of the poor fish who can always be depended upon to undertake any drudgery. Ladies' associations are relieved from the weekly trouble of arranging concerts, lectures and dramatic performances, and, having provided their members with tennis courts, lie back and stretch themselves. Before long schoolchildren will fling away their books and every steamer to holiday resorts will be crowded. In polite parlance, Shanghai will be empty, with nothing for the thousands who still inhabit it to talk about but how much more comfortable one's own house is in hot weather than primitive bungalows or over-filled and under-equipped hotels.

But in one direction there is an exception to the rule of recess. Summer time is war time in China, almost traditionally; and it is to be feared that this year, too, there is to be no departure from old custom. Whether the breach between Nanking and General Feng Yu-hsiang will actually lead to hostilities is still just a little doubtful. Much may turn upon whether General Han Fu-chu, in declaring for the National Government, has been able to carry his troops with him. But as these troops are among the oldest and best of General Feng's forces, who are supposed to regard loyalty to him as the basis of all their actions, it is possible that Han Fu-chu's personal defection may not have much effect on the general strength of the Kuominchun defence. In which case there will be war, as indeed Nanking seems always to have anticipated, though postponing operations until after the state funeral of Dr. Sun. Presumably there is no other way of dealing with Feng Yu-hsiang. What his crimes against the State have really been, it is a little difficult to decide. The long list of them as set out in recent telegrams from Nanking and from leaders elsewhere who have joined in denouncing him, has more than a slight odour of the propaganda bureau about it. The charge which reappears oftenest and seems to overshadow the rest is that General Feng allied himself secretly with the Kuangsi faction. If that be so, he remains a focus of insecurity and always possible disturbance which Nanking could not afford to leave independent. Feng's character is the great enigma of China, lauded by some, damned by others. There is evidently much about him to like and admire. But it seems to be felt by his countrymen that there is also much that can never fit in with the new order. So it is decided he must go.

But the country cries out for peace. Whatever the justification, it cannot but be deeply deplored that more campaigning has become necessary. The heartrending conditions in Kansu, where people are dying by thousands and lack of grain coupled with intensified difficulties of transport threatens to prolong the famine even into another season, should be enough to induce all parties to drop their quarrels for the sake of relieving their wretched countrymen. The heavy, interminable taxation in all provinces is strangling trade; and although Nanking may argue that it must have money at all costs if ordered government is to be established, and that the present taxation is but a stage in the progress to better things, there comes a point at which the country is simply unable to yield further funds. Nanking cannot conceal from itself that the dissatisfaction of the business community is very great and that people are coming to a frame of mind in which they are ready to welcome almost any alternative to the system which has brought them so many grievances. The Nationalists have had and still have the most splendid opportunity that any government of China within memory has enjoyed. One grants that, after the long series of civil war which culminated in the capture of Peking, time and patience are required for the building up of organized government. But, after all, the Chinese people need nothing but to be let alone in order to recover their own prosperity, and, looking back over the past twelve month, the zeal of reformers may have almost as much to answer for in delaying progress as the personal ambitions of militarists and politicians. Now a new chance seems to be opening. It is the general expectation that Nanking will succeed in crushing Feng Yu-hsiang: one might go so far as to say that most people hope it will do so. For, with all the shortcomings of the present *régime*, one does not see any alternative which would be an improvement and defeat would set back the clock with no apparent gain to the country. If and when Feng is safely out of the way, it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be a recess from further war. Nanking has gained great power in recent months, it will have more when Feng is disposed of; and it has added enormously to its prestige by the safe arrival within its walls of the body of its late Leader. Now it remains only that the principles for which he stood should be given fair scope.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN

June 1.

It is not easy to formulate clearly the thoughts evoked by the funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. So many contradictions surround us, high hopes dogged by reiterated disappointment, noble ideals doomed by sordid self-seeking. Yet through the clouds the torch he lighted still shines, and it is a hopeless state of mind which cannot believe that its flame must grow brighter with time. It is fitting that Dr. Sun's body should rest at Nanking. This was his first capital; here he was created President of the new Republic, and, as the ancient seat of the Mings, Nanking stood for Dr. Sun as the centre of the Chinese people's thought in opposition to the foreign rule of the Manchus. To the Nationalist party the bringing home of their leader's body and the funeral to-day are an emblem of the realization of their hopes, a sign visible to all the world of the break with the past and the dawn of a new era. The mausoleum is a reminder to them of the aims for which Dr. Sun struggled all through his life and a promise to the nation of their fulfilment.

This, we are sure, is the feeling of the best of Dr. Sun's followers and, though their efforts are still thwarted by jealousy and intrigue, we must believe that their ideals will ultimately triumph or abandon ourselves to utter despair, which is surely the most useless and generally least justified of all states of mind. It is a bitter thought that the funeral should find China still in a state of actual war. Justification may be urged for it in Dr Sun's own writings. In the "*San Min Chu I*" he laid it down that, in the period of military operation, which is the first of the three periods of reconstruction, "to hasten the unification of the country, the Government should employ military force to conquer all opposition in the country and propagate the principles of the Party, so that the people may be enlightened." On the other hand, we have been repeatedly told that the period of military operation is over and that of political tutelage begun. It has yet to be shown whether the hostility to Nanking now on foot in the north is merely factional revolt, or has a deeper origin in revival of the old, old antagonism between North and South, with the former claiming equally with the latter to represent the Master's wishes. It would be interesting to know how he would deal with the present crisis if he were yet alive. And one recalls that the first article of the "Three Principles" says: "The first and foremost element of reconstruction is livelihood. In order to meet the pressing needs of the people for food, clothing, shelter and roads, the government should cooperate with the people to improve agriculture in order to provide them with sufficient food; to develop the cotton industry in order that they may have abundant material for clothing; to build houses on a large scale in order that they may procure comfortable shelter; and to construct new roads and canals and repair the existing systems so as to facilitate traffic." All political changes and reforms were made secondary to this aim, by Dr. Sun.

It is interesting to recall how much he undoubtedly owed all through life to his association with British thought and institutions. He graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong, in 1885; he studied for five years in the Hongkong Medical College and there took his degree as doctor; and it was the contrast between the clean, well-ordered ways of the British administration and the misgovernment prevailing in his own country, which, as he afterwards said, first turned his thoughts towards revolution. Also it was Sir James Cantlie and the British Foreign Office which rescued him in 1896 from imprisonment in the Chinese Legation in London and from what would have been certain death. And certainly no foreign country has given more solid proof of its friendliness towards Dr. Sun's followers than that in whose schools and teaching he was trained.

THE COMMUNIST OUTBREAK

June 1.

From a material point of view, nothing more stupid and futile could well be imagined than the riots promoted on Thursday in the foreign settlements of Shanghai by the local Communist party. To break the windows of a few motor-cars and trams; to wreck the offices of a couple of Chinese newspapers; to throw about showers of leaflets, of which not one in a thousand is read, and which would never have practical result if they were read: all this is pure folly. More than this the organizers of the riots could never have expected to achieve. The preparations made against them were far too good, as they must have known. It is noticeable that no demonstrations were attempted in Chinese territory. The agitators were well aware that they would have been shot down there without mercy. Equally they knew that the very last thing the foreign police would do would be to shoot. So out they came, to smash what property of perfectly inoffensive people they could, and make some momentary trouble, and generally demonstrate the fact of their existence.

If the demonstrators, or rather those who set them on, had any serious purpose, it was probably, in the main, to cause "loss of face" to Nanking. The cries of the mob and the leaflets scattered about were undoubtedly aimed more at Nanking than at foreigners. Here is a translation of one leaflet. It is signed by the Kiangsu Chinese Communist Party:

Confiscate enterprises and banks owned by foreign capitalists.

Overthrow the Military Government of the Kuomintang.

Establish Soviet Government of Labourers, Peasants and Soldiers.

Confiscate lands belonging to Landlords and allot them to the peasants.

Ameliorate conditions of soldiers and allot them land to work on.

Abolish all local taxes imposed by the Government and militarists and enforce one uniform progressive tax.

Let us ally ourselves with the world proletariat and Soviet Russia.

Here there is but one demand directed against foreigners and that of a more or less vague and general character. On the eve of the State funeral Nanking issued an urgent appeal to all parties to maintain peace and preserve an atmosphere of decorum suited to the sad occasion. Probably this only added fuel to the flames of Communist zeal. But the contrast between Nanking's request and the actual result was very marked and the Government cannot afford to ignore it. It is not only the Communists who are dissatisfied with the prevailing state of affairs; and although the others do not go out and smash windows, their discontent, if not appeased by practical measures of reform, will not fail ultimately to make itself felt. Meanwhile, leniency may well be urged for those who were arrested. The real culprits are as always well behind the scenes. Those now in custody are mere dupes, for the most part young and excitable. To shoot boys and girls for an offence which they probably committed almost without knowing what they did, would but make martyrs of them. Nanking has far more to gain by forbearance than by severity.

Full praise should be given to the police of the International Settlement (who had the heaviest task to discharge) for their admirable handling of a very nasty situation. Their intelligence department worked well; the police were fully apprised beforehand of what was being plotted; and, early as the rioters started operations in the hope of catching the authorities off their guard, the police were ready for them. That some damage should be done was inevitable, for it is never possible to know exactly where the attack will begin. The wonder is that the actual destruction was so small. Preparations had been well organized; wherever the mob foamed up, there the police were with the least possible delay; and they showed the most praiseworthy skill and forbearance in breaking up the crowd and checking violence without excessive use of force. It was an achievement on which all ranks and branches deserve to be complimented and thanked.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Latest Innuendo

Readers may be amused at the latest example of the curious workings of Mr. J. B. Powell's mind and the depths to which he will descend in his efforts to besmirch British institutions. The current number of the "China Weekly Review" contains an article trying to justify the National Government's postal ban of the "North-China Daily News". Mr. Powell is welcome to say whatever he likes about this paper. But the following sentence is worth passing notice:

> Here in China, under extraterritoriality, the Chinese have no legal means of obtaining redress (e.g. against the "N.C.D.N.") except by bringing an action in the local Brit

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Court. The Chinese Government might do that, but it doesn't require much imagination to forecast the results in a case of the Chinese Government vs. "North-China Daily News."

In other words, according to Mr. Powell's view, the judges of H. M. Supreme Court would be biassed by national prejudice. If we forgot ourselves so far as to make a similar aspersion on the United States Court, it would probably complain to the Crown Advocate and we should, vulgarly speaking, "get it in the neck". Doubtless the same course of action against the "China Weekly" is open to H. M. Supreme Court. But we hardly suppose it will think the trouble worth taking.

Chinese-American Bank

Although no panic has been caused, the closing of the Chinese-American Bank is undoubtedly a very serious matter. Many readers will remember that its opening ten years ago attracted considerable attention: it was naturally pointed out as an example of Chinese and American cooperation. It had an excellent staff, including a Chinese manager who commanded general respect, and, in fact, was looked upon as a thoroughly solid institution. According to the Kuo Wen News Agency, loans to the Government have been the cause of its misfortunes, these altogether, according to this Agency's report, amounting to not less than seven millions. With this large sum sunk in unconvertible securities, continues the Kuo Wen, the bank was bound to lose much of its vitality. On top of this came the recent war with the Kuangsi military party, which particularly affected its Hankow branch. When the Kuangsi faction were defeated in Hankow, they carried off their deposits in the bank, with the result that the bank has been obliged to close its doors. The Kuo Wen News Agency says that business is only suspended for a month, pending the reorganization, which it is to be hoped will prove successful; but the general condition of affairs is not too favourable while trade continues to be crippled by heavy taxation, and there are still no signs of the oft-demanded budget.

China's Treatment of Mails

Our London correspondent writes that, "on learning that the Chinese Postal authorities had forbidden the use of the mails to the "North-China Daily News" I at once brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Looker, M.P., who already had received a cable from Shanghai, and who has put down the following question":—

"To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been called to the fact that the Nanking government has banned the 'North-China Daily News' the use of the Chinese post office; and whether, in view of the conditions under which China is a member of the International Postal Union, he will take immediate steps to make representations to the Chinese government against this differential treatment of the mails."

Presumably no opportunity was given to ask this question in the closing hours of the late Parliament. But as the ban still persists in spite of all representations and the efforts of some of the most highly placed Chinese, it seems as if Mr. Looker will have his opportunity yet.

The Song of the Siren

This is an age of efficiency. Once it was considered fair comment to utter praises in verse of the subdued twittering of birds as they awaken for the day; but now, we understand, twittering, even by birds, is considered unpardonable waste of energy—something to be discouraged. It would be interesting to learn how much energy, in terms of foot-pounds capable of forging metal, is daily dissipated upon the dawn by, say, sparrows or other creatures not so far advanced upon the road of evolution as the industrial man; it would probably be quite enough to sound a number of the factory sirens with which we now usher in the morning. Factory sirens are, of course, useful beyond dispute, but until recently they have not crossed our own serene way—at least, not so that we would admit it. But within the last few days our attention has been called to them by a dog. This creature was raised among the heather where, if you met a factory siren, you usually threw a stone at it and shooed it away; and he finds difficulty in understanding the tolerance with which we in Shanghai listen to these things. When the sky is just shot with the sun's first rays and the early siren clears its throat for its morning song, then arises this dog and, striking with uncanny accuracy the exact same note, he too sounds his salute. The effect upon the sleeper is devastating. From the hail of boots, pieces of coal, scrubbing brushes, etc., with which human beings in the neighbourhood answer his salute, we should say that industrial man draws a sharp distinction between the economically necessary sound of the siren and a similar sound made by a dog. And to them both, regrettably as it may seem, we have developed a preference for the old-time twittering.

Telephone Charges

A correspondent writes that "it can no longer be a secret that the Telephone Company is planning to arrange with the Shanghai Municipal Council for permission to change their charges from a flat amount to be paid quarterly to a "per call" system. The per call system means that each call will be charged for separately, so that the telephone company can make a larger profit." Whether an application has yet definitely been made to the Council we do not know. But it is a fact that the Telephone Company made up its mind some time ago to get the flat rate replaced by the per call system as early as it conveniently could. Our correspondent goes on:

Were the telephone service efficient and adequate, one might not begrudge the shareholders of the Company an additional profit, but as the telephone service in Shanghai is particularly inefficient and inadequate and gives every appearance of constantly growing worse, it is difficult to understand why the telephone company should receive more money from its subscribers than they now pay. Instead of the Council agreeing to an increase, it should rather appoint a Commission of Engineers to determine why the service is so unsatisfactory and what steps should be taken to force the Company to live up to its franchise and provide a decent service.

We might not go so far as our correspondent does. But with the general principle that the Telephone Company ought to show a better service before it asks for more money we are in agreement. The excuse of peculiar local difficulties begins to wear somewhat thin. These can be admitted but must not be overdone. Whatever enterprise one may think of in Shanghai, local difficulties can at once be imagined; but the duty of the men in charge is to overcome these difficulties and in the main they seem to do so with a fair measure of success. Not all the complaints against the telephone are just: it is an instument which in any country leads to irritation and excitability. But there remains cause enough for feeling that no new scale of increased charges could be asked for with any show of reason. The Council will be far from representing the community's wishes if it allows the "per call" system under present conditions of service.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs' clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.

Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.

Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.

At 7 p.m.—News service and market report, followed on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections, other days dance music.

At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, June 2.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission

MONDAY, June 3, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

TUESDAY, June 4, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses:—Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

THURSDAY, June 6, 9 p.m.—A concert will be given by the U.S. Marine Corps, concert orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Cecil Watkins.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

MILITARY BULLIES AT NANCHANG

Forcible Defilement of Hospital Compound

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, May 24.

Three foreigners arrived here yesterday from the southern part of the province and reported that bandits are burning and looting around Kianfu. While they were there, a report came in to a wealthy man, who had taken refuge in the city, that his house was burned. This is the third time that bandits have visited his house in the last two months, and the place is only thirty li outside the city of Kianfu.

There is a little scarlet fever and spinal meningitis here, two cases of the latter in the hospital and three cases of scarlet fever known but not in the hospital.

The All-Powerful Military

With the pleasant weather, the soldiers again are using the Women's and Children's Hospital compound as a recreation centre. Appeals have been made to all the officials, but no attempt has been made to keep the soldiers out. They walk all around the compound, scatter dirty papers and peanut shells over the grounds, and their favourite pastime is to help themselves to the flowers. The compound has a large steel gate and this was kept shut and the soldiers were not allowed to enter, but they threatened that, if the gateman would not open, they would break down the wall. The gateman did not open the gate, and next morning a great gap was discovered in the back wall, and the soldiers entered through this and again were conspicuous yesterday.

The new "famine relief" road is going along very nicely and now is about three miles long. This work is trying, as the soldiers off duty insist on riding on the trucks and interfere with the management of the work. Appeals have been made to keep the soldiers off the trucks, but no results have been accomplished.

Social Occasions

A very successful tea-party was given by the Nanchang Academy in honour of the arrival of Mrs. Birney, wife of Bishop Birney, of the M. E. Church and the impending departure on home leave of a very popular teacher, Miss Margaret Seeck. Miss Seeck intends to leave for America by way of Europe and has mapped out a delightful trip.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO SUNGKIANG

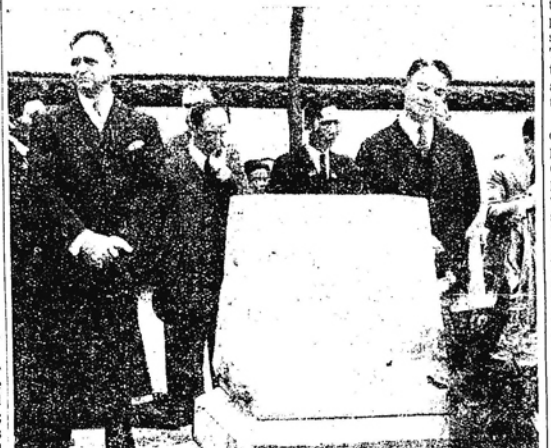
Tribute to General Ward by Admiral Bristol

The annual pilgrimage of the General Frederick Townsend Ward Post, American Legion, to the grave of Gen. Ward at Sungkiang took place on May 26 and was attended by over 40 members and friends. There was a large representation of ladies and the affair was most enjoyable from every standpoint.

The address of the day was made by Admiral Mark L. Bristol who extolled the efforts of Gen. Ward in China to bring peace to a distracted country, and far from feeling that he was an adventurer, the speaker showed him in his true light as a peace maker, attempting to restore law and order where they were sorely needed.

A large delegation of U. S. Marine officers headed by Col. Lyman were present and the American Consul-General was represented by Mr. H. E. Stevens. Though the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs could not attend, his place was taken by Mr. Tai Lin-tso who made a brief speech on behalf of the commissioner. Prayer was offered by Dr. A. C. Bowen, a resident of Sungkiang, and the party enjoyed an excellent tiffin provided by the civil government of the city. At the conclusion of the ceremonies at Gen. Ward's shrine "taps" were sounded by U. S. Marine buglers and the party entrained for Shanghai.

ADMIRAL BRISTOL AT GEN. WARD'S GRAVE



Admiral Mark. L. Bristol, U.S.N., speaking at the annual pilgrimage of the General Frederick Townsend Ward Post, American Legion, to Gen. Ward's grave at Sungkiang on May 26. A large party of foreigners made the trip and were warmly welcomed by the Rev. A. C. Bowen of Sungkiang who is shown interpreting the Admiral's speech to the large number of Chinese present.

THE Hunan Provincial Government, according to the Chinese papers, have issued orders for the arrest of the bandit gang who were responsible for the murder of two Roman Catholic missionaries some weeks ago.

to include Italy, France, Germany, England, and America.

The boys in the government schools are practising tennis and football in anticipation of winning banners for their respective schools in the inter-scholastic meet which will be held here soon. It is common to meet boys and girls in different marching movements, some with hoops, some with staves, and some doing odd steps, but all practising with but one thought—to win the banner.

We are enjoying beautiful weather, all crops are in and creeks and ponds are full of water. There is peace in and around Nanchang and everybody is happy.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT AT SHAOHSING

Students Less Active in Politics: Take to City Reform

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Shaohsing, Che. May 23

The month of May has been noted in recent years for the number and variety of student commemorations. Fortunately, the number has been greatly reduced this year, and the speeches made on such occasions are of a much milder nature. There is a greater readiness on the part of all to face the hard facts and to admit that reforms cannot all be realized in a day.

The local police authorities are unceasing in their sanitary crusade, and are seeking to enlighten all as to the need and the urgency of a complete change in the appearance of the highways, so that all which offends the eye may be removed. Recently the writer was talking to a local person about the changes already carried out, and it was remarked that he hardly recognized the street, as it had been improved so much. A few days ago the boys from all the schools carried out a thorough sweeping of all the neighbouring streets, much to the amusemnt and enlightenment of the residents. Homely and arresting posters on the same subject were pasted on the walls, in all directions. Dust bins have since been placed at suitable places on all the streets, and are being well utilized. This is a further proof that when the people see that the authorities are in earnest they too will do their share.

Great improvements in the way of street widening have also taken place this year. A large number of shops have been rebuilt and pushed back to widen streets that were unusually narrow. The space surrendered has been compensated by raising the new shops one or two extra stories. Other shopkeepers, who in the course of years, pushed out their shops to the street kerb, are now compelled to surrender this easily acquired extra space for street widening. The cost of this has to be borne by the shop owners, many of whom are finding the burden very heavy. When these improvements are complete and the new electric wiring system finished the streets will look very much improved.

Health Matters

The local authorities are also mindful of the general health of the people as is evidenced by the number of emergency hospitals than are already set up to deal with the epidemics that touch the city each year. There are also a number of places opened to deal with those who are endeavouring to rid themselves of the opium habit Dr. Goddard, the superintendent of the Christian Hospital is soon going on furlough. His departure will be greatly regretted, as he is the friend of all and the enemy of none. He has recently secured the help of two well trained doctors who give every promise of keeping up the high professional traditions of this well patronized hospital.

There is a great need of rain in this part. The farmers are unable to plough their fields owing to the lack of water. Some of the oldest inhabitants never remember having seen the canals so low. The spring crops were very good this year, which is a little compensation. In some parts of the district the early crop of rice has not been planted and it is now too late to plant it, even if we had rain.

The silk worms are also considered good this season. The early cocoons are now been sold. Every family appears to take a special delight in rearing a few hundred of them. Even the school boys find time to tend them while doing their studies and initiate the westerner into their ways and peculiarities.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Ministry of Communications, says the Chinese press, to start an international news service. The Chinese wireless stations will receive news from all parts of the world and supply information about China to the various countries.

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THE GHASTLINESS OF KANSU

Human Beings Fight for Stray Peas from Mules' Feed-Bags: Bran and Dust of Value Unimaginable: A Highway of Starvation and Death

The sight of three of his six mules dropping in their tracks and dying, due to their condition of starvation, was one of the experiences of Mr. G. Finlay Andrew, who is making a tour of Kansu Province for the China International Famine Relief Commission. Mr. Andrew left Pingliang after a few days' stop in that city.

"Acting on instructions received from the Governor in Lanchow, the Pingliang district magistrate, accompanied by his son and two armed guards, escorted us," Mr. Andrew reports. "We had been warned by many that we were approaching the area where we would find famine conditions most severe. Indications as to the truth of this statement were not wanting. Transport was both difficult and expensive. Finally, we were able to secure two double-harness carts at a cost of $2 each. A Chinese friend travelling in our company secured a third cart from the same inn at the same rate.

"Of the three carts thus hired, only one reached Lanchow, and of six animals three died en route. This will give you some idea of the conditions now existing on what was, a few years ago, one of the main transport thoroughfares in China, along which there was an unending stream of carts, pack-mules and camels. Animals are in such a starved condition that they simply are unable to face the mountains, one pass of which is at an elevation of more than 10,000 ft. above sea level. Within a distance of less than five li of the city gate of Lanchow, we passed the carcasses of two dead mules.

Men on Level With Beasts

"From the transport point of view, this last stage of the journey has been the most difficult I have had to negotiate in 20 years of travel in these parts. To supplement the lack of animal transport, large numbers of wheelbarrows are coming into use along the road, but I do not know which is the sadder sight, to see under-fed animals falling beneath their loads, or half-starved men staggeringly pushing barrows with two to three hundred catty loads.

"Prepared as we were for sad sights west of Pingliang, I do not think we were quite ready for the conditions we found existing from Longteh-hsien to Anting-hsien. Longteh, Chingning, Hweining and Anting furnished conditions increasing in severity in their order of sequence. We had not proceeded very far outside Pingliang when we passed dead bodies lying by the roadside. One of the most gruesome sights we witnessed during the earlier stages of this section of the journey was the corpse of a man who had died by the roadside and which had been covered over with a little earth, then disinterred by dogs and partially devoured.

"All along the road, we were met by increasingly sad sights. Emaciated forms staggered along till they were unable to move another step, whereupon they simply dropped in their tracks. Parents were crawling along the great highway, leaving their starving children, too weary to move another step, crying piteously after them. Whole families were sitting desolately by the roadside, at an end of all their resources and not knowing what to do next. It did not take long to arrive at the conclusion that the dead were better off than the living. Some distance outside Chingning city I came across the body of a woman, possibly 20 years of age, who from all appearances had only been dead a very short while. As I stood viewing the body, I was joined by a man from a neighboring farmstead, who came prepared to bury the body. 'Ah, teacher,' he remarked, 'she did not die easily.' So desperately starved and emaciated was the poor body that it was hard to believe it had contained enough vitality to crawl to that spot that very noon and there to die—deserted—with her face to the setting sun. But, after all, her case only was typical of the many we saw.

The Most Horrible Phases

"Before even reaching Kansu, we had heard reports of cannibalism being practised in the province, and some of these reports even had found their way into the newspapers. I determined to investigate one such published account and verify it before including it in my report. Some 40 li, or so, distant from the city of Chingning lies the market of Shuiloh cheng and it was reported that, about the beginning of March, some 35 brigands had been killed in that place and the flesh had been eaten by the starving populace. I found this story was commonly accepted in Chingning and I was furnished by one of the leading gentry with his card and full permission to use his name as one who had witnessed the killing of the brigands, the cutting off of their flesh and the eating of it.

"Another willing to bear witness to the truth of the report is a man in the employ of the mission station and who had just returned from Shuiloh cheng, where he had seen some of the bodies lying with the flesh cut off from certain parts. Indeed, throughout the whole section of the journey these stories of cannibalism commonly were accepted and caused no surprise.

"So severe is the shortage of food in the Hweining and Anting districts, that the distribution of money gave no relief to the starving and on more than one occasion when we had no more bread to give away we were offered the money back in return for a mouthful of food. In some of the little places in the mountains, conditions were desperate. At one such place, where we stopped for a noon halt, we had great difficulty in getting water and we were so surrounded by starving people that we were forced to shut ourselves up in a room and even then the group tried to hammer in the door. When eventually the door was opened, several of the people came into the room and commenced searching the floor for any fallen scraps of food. One of these, a mere lad, found some pieces of eggshell, which he promptly devoured.

The Crumbs That Fell

"In the same place, an old man saw the carter accidentally spill the smallest quantity of bran on the ground, where he was mixing the mash for his mules. Immediately the old man swooped down upon the spot and, scooping up with both hands the bran and dust with which it was mixed, swallowed the whole. As many persons as possible would crowd around the feeding baskets of the cart animals and would pick up, one by one, the peas which fell from the baskets or the animals' mouths and eat them. Those with slightly more strength would tear any food they could out of the hands of the weaker. This happened most noticeably in Anting. Here the people struck one as having reached the very last stages of desperate poverty.

"In the districts of Longteh, Chingning, Hweining and Anting (as well as the adjoining districts of Tongwei, Pukiang, Chingan, etc.) no good harvest has been reaped for three years and during 1928 no crops were gathered at all. For over a year now there has been nothing approaching a medium rainfall. This whole belt can be described as an area where the famine has been caused by absolutely natural causes.

"From Pingliang on to Lanchow, the main road is lined on both sides (with the exception of certain parts which lie on mountain tops or in ravines) with trees which were planted some 60 or 70 years ago by the famous General Tso Kong-pao. In past years, these have been a pride and glory, affording welcome shade to the traveller during the heat of summer. From Chingning to Anting, the trees have been depleted of their bark, which has been eaten by the starving populace. We saw the trees being stripped, the bark being cut into fine strips and powdered and after that mixed with the food and eaten. I was able to obtain samples of the different kinds of food the people are eating and now even these substitutes for food are almost exhausted.

The Precious Rain

"Everywhere one saw people out in the fields or on the hillsides, grubbing for roots, herbs, or a kind of coarse clover. Unless rain comes very soon in the Anting and Hweining, Tongwei and Chingan districts, there will be no hope of any harvest at all during the current year. Even if the rain comes soon, the autumn harvest will be very small, as only a small proportion of the land will be planted, the larger part being fallow, either on account of the owner having died of starvation, having no seed, or without the means or strength to plant. Throughout the whole district outlined, there is very little irrigated land.

"From Anting to Lanchow, whereas the conditions remained pretty much the same as from Anting westward, still there was not the same absolute scarcity of food, although it must be borne in mind that this in ordinary times is a great wheat-raising area, which supplies Lanchow with a fair amount of the food consumed in that city.

"The following are some of the prices experienced in this section:

"Pingliang.—$1 purchased about 8 catties of flour.

"Chingning.—$1 purchased about 5 catties of flour.

"Hweining.—$1 purchased about 4 catties of flour.

"Anting.—$1 purchased about 4 catties of flour.

"Lanchow.—$1 purchased about 8 catties of flour.

"These are the normal prices for second grade flour and in some of these centres it is impossible to obtain any quantity."

AMERICA'S SURPLUS GRAIN

Suggested Purchase for China Famine Relief

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 23.

The Committee on Agriculture of the Senate to-day announced it had decided to summon a number of experts to testify before it regarding the feasibility of the plan suggested by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, who would empower President Hoover to purchase American surplus grain to the amount of $200,000,000 to supply to the populations of the famine stricken areas in China.

Senator Nye has been pressing his bill, introduced some weeks ago, as part of the farm relief programme.

A number of persons experienced in China will be called to testify, including members of the China Famine Relief Committee which has been attempting with only indifferent success to raise a large sum for China famine relief by public subscription.

Senator Nye, who is chairman of the Senate Public Lands and Surveys Committee, has worked out an elaborate plan to use American surplus grain for shipment to China.

The Rules Committee of the Senate to-day decided to report out to the upper house, for action, the proposal to modify the secrecy rules regarding nominations which the Senate must approve. It is understood that President Hoover is not opposed to publicity regarding the nominations he sends to the Senate. —United Press.

NEEDS OF FAMINE AREAS

Appeal by International Red Cross in Switzerland

The famine in north China is reported by the Chinese papers to be attracting the serious attention of the International Red Cross Society in Switzerland and an appeal has been sent out for relief. The International Society, according to the report, has notified the branch societies of 53 Powers that 8,000,000 people are suffering in seven Chinese provinces as a result of the serious state of affairs, so that funds are urgently needed.

Dr. B. Y. Wong, director of the Chinese Red Cross Society, has informed the delegate of the International Society stationed in Shanghai that the Chinese Society has carried out relief work on many occasions in the past in the famine areas and that never have the workers been interfered with by the Chinese Government. Indeed, he says, contrary to reports, the Government has always done its best to assist the Society in its work. The representative was invited to make personal investigations of the famine and of the work caried on by the Chinese Society in order that foreigners need have no fear that famine relief funds contributed by them will be stolen forcibly by Chinese military leaders.

According to a report of foreign missionaries in Kansu and Shensi provinces, people of these two areas are dying by the hundred daily and a bushel of wheat costs as much as $10.

Mr. Kiang Chu-tang, of the Famine Relief Society of Kansu and Shensi, has informed members if the vernacular press that it is possible to send foodstuffs and clothing to the sufferers in Shansi, Suiyuan and Charhar but, owing to the destruction of the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways, nothing of this kind can be sent to Honan and Shensi. Accordingly, he suggests that funds should be sent through the Chinese Post Office for distribution.

MARCH OF FAMINE SUFFERERS

Tramping From Honan to Manchuria as the Last Hope

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 23.

Famine sufferers from Honan province, rendered desperate by the civil war which has cut off all hope of relief, walked along the railway for several hundred miles, finally reaching Peking, hopeful of getting to Manchuria, the "promised land" of China. Several scores died along the railway, it is reported, but the more hardy men and women struggled on towards Manchuria.

Chinese and foreign relief ganizations in Peking have feeding the visitors, and hel them on their journey to the north. —United Press.

COMMUNIST OUTRAGE NEAR AMOY

American Mission Sacked: The Doctor Carried Off: Narrow Escape of Wife and Children

Amoy, May 27.

On the 24th a Communist force, 2,000 strong, entered the city of Lungyenchow at 7 o'clock in the morning. Nothing belonging to Chinese was touched, but the Reformed Church of America Mission hospital and the Mission buildings were looted, although the equipment of the hospital was not touched.

The Communists left the town in the afternoon taking with them Dr. Holleman, the American doctor of the Mission. No news has been received concerning his present condition.

Mrs. Holleman and the children and other members of the Mission escaped by hiding. They returned to Amoy to-day, having walked the whole way in Chinese clothes.—Reuter.

A Traveller from the District

The situation at Lungyenchow was explained to us last night by a recently returned traveller, who was a guest of Dr. Holleman at the Reformed Church of America Mission while in the city.

The buildings of the mission consist of three missionary residences, one hospital, one boys school and the resident missionaries are Dr. Clarence Holleman and Mrs. Holleman and two children age nine and four, and the Rev. Henry A. Poppen and Mrs. Poppen with three children ranging in age from nine to five. It is the latter who are believed to be the persons referred to in the telegram as walking to Amoy.

Both the missionaries and their wives have been out from the United States about 12 years and hitherto were on excellent terms with the bandits in the district. On several occasions they have encountered them on the roads and an incident occurred last year, in which Dr. Holleman was detained by a band but managed to free himself by arguing with the leader and pointing out that missionaries were friends of the poor.

Who the Raiders Were

It is not believed that the missionaries have been molested by local communists but by members of a large band who a few weeks ago ravaged the city of Tingchow four days walk from Lungyenchow and then started for Canton. On the way they were turned back by soldiers operating in the district and the supposition is that they then turned back into Fukien and passed through Lungyenchow.

At that time the band numbered fully 20,000 and as they secured considerable stocks of arms and ammunition at the pillage of Tingchow they are believed to be fully able to deal with any of the smaller units of soldiers they might meet.

It is doubtful whether the outlaws are holding Dr. Holleman for ransom as this is not a usual communist attribute and, as the district to the south and west is fairly well policed by soldiery, the band is believed to be heading to the northeast to the mountainous country in Fukien. Pursuit would be extremely difficult in the direction they are supposed to have taken and it is felt that they might quite conceivably let Dr. Holleman go after holding him until their interest waned.

All Roads Their Own Peril

As to the road that Mrs. Holleman and the children could have taken with the Poppens to reach Amoy, it is pointed out that they have only one possible route. That would be south on the road to Changchow where they could catch buses and reach the coast near Amoy in five days at the shortest. The Changchow Road is a deserted one and seldom used by residents of the mission because it is seldom free of roving bands of local bandits who, while not so far troubling the foreigners, have had a habit of making things unpleasant for them.

The other way the party could walk to the coast would be along the banks of the North River, which makes a large bend round Lungyenchow, then straightens out and comes into the ocean in the vicinity of Amoy. But this way is scouted and they probably braved the Changchow road.

Three years ago, when Dr. and Mrs. Holleman were returning from leave in the United States they were held up by bandits along this road about half way from Changchow to Lungyenchow and since then they have preferred to cut across the bend in the river and come south by boat. Their assailants on that occasion were members of a roving band and once the party had left the district there was no further trouble.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT CHINKIANG

Fight by Convalescent Soldiers to Remain in Hospital

Twenty convalescent soldiers were killed and a large number received wounds in a fray with occurred at the military hospital in Chinkiang on the evening of May 26, according to a telegram received by the Chinese press.

According to the reports, there were already in the institution quite a number of soldiers who refused to move out after they had recovered to make room for an equally large number whom the authorities desired to admit. Efforts were made to put them out, with the result that a severe fight ensued in which 20 soldiers were killed and a still larger number received severe wounds, and many are suffering from slight injuries.

Police and troops were at once despatched to the scene to maintain order and, up to the time of writing, 521 arrests had been made.

THE Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour has replied to a petition from the Chinese cigarette manufacturers, who asked that an order should be issued for the people to smoke Chinese cigarettes in preference to foreign, saying that, though the production of cigarettes should not be encouraged as they are harmful to the human body, the Government will recommend that the people should smoke only Chinese cigarettes pending the suppression of the foreign article.

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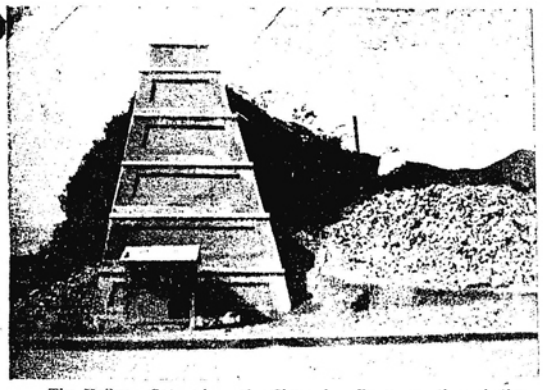
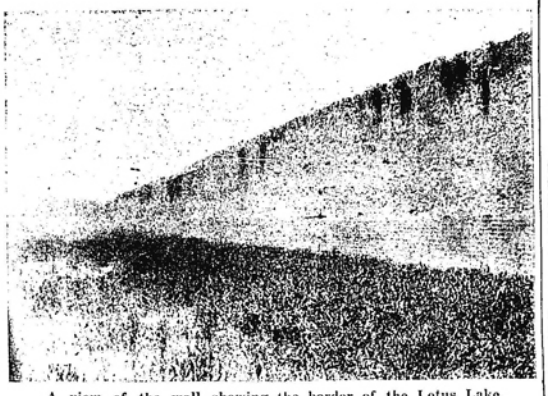
THE REBUILDING OF NANKING



The Hailung Gate where the Chungshan Road cuts through the walls from Hsiakuan.



A view of the wall showing the border of the Lotus Lake at Nanking.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN HANKOW

Postal Launch Looted: Police Active Against Robbers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 15.

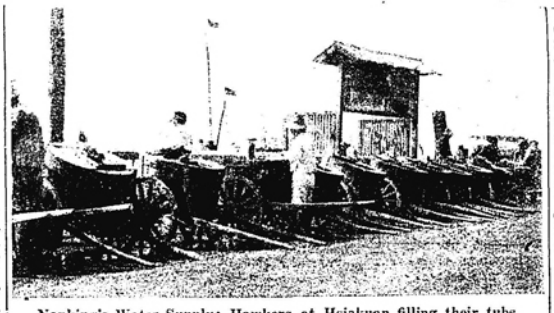
Word has come that the C. P. O. that the mail-launch No. 6 was looted while on its way up the Han River. Seven miles below Hanchuan four men put out in a small boat and called on the launch to stop, firing their guns as they spoke. As soon as the launch had slowed down, another boat rowed alongside and eleven men boarded the launch and robbed the parcel and registered mails.

A band of five men robbed a large shop on Huangpei street. This is probably the busiest street in Hankow, but the men worked with such precision that the contents of the till were removed before anyone could give the alarm. Another gang met in a small hotel in the French Concession to arrange the details of a robbery, but a waiter guessed what was in the wind and passed word to the French police. These, assisted by men from the Garrison Commander's office, rushed to the hotel. Four of the men had left in the meantime, but the other two were caught and the arms of the party were secured. And a watchful policeman on duty in the "Model District" behind the ex-British Concession noticed three men in uniforms, but without their identity badges. He blew his whistle and attempted to stop the men. They opened fire, a passing pedestrian being hit. The policeman held on to one of the men, but the other two made good their escape.

The drastic examination of all guests at hotels and all arrivals in the port is leading to a good many arrests. So far Hsiang Tsung-fa, the communist leader, has not been discovered. All visitors are now required to have local residents as guarantors and this requirement is causing a good deal of inconvenience to those who are merely passing through the port and have no local business connections. Some foreign passengers on a steamer which arrived after dark found that a rigid examination of baggage was taking place, so they left their things on board for the night and had no trouble when removing them in daylight the next day.

Health Campaigning

Another health campaign is in progress. With measles and meningitis rampant it comes at an opportune time, but so far the only activities have been some mass meetings and processions, and a lavish display of slogans. The newspapers are urged to print practical articles, but show no signs of responding. The Bureau of Social Affairs has started another campaign against brothels, but it is likely to fail of any result as the officials of the Bureau are not of one mind. The rabid element wish to eliminate prostitution by placing all the women in homes where they can be taught to earn a livelihood. But others are equally determined to establish a licensed quarter for all these unfortunates. History shows that neither method is of any use.



Nanking's Water Supply: Hawkers at Hsiakuan filling their tubs on wheels from the Yangtze.

REBUILDING NANKING AS A CAPITAL

III.—What It Must Once Have Been: Canals Now Blocked and Dead: The Splendour of the Walls: District Rich in Possibilities

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING

The present population of Nanking is about 500,000. While even now there are no accurate statistics, it is estimated that there has been an increase of 100,000 since the occupation of the city by the Nationalists two years ago and its transformation from a mere provincial capital into the national metropolis. Historical records seem to prove that once, when Nanking was at its zenith, the population was somewhere about the two million mark; but here one must make allowances for the hyperbole which was the penchant of writers of the olden days.

Be that as it may, it seems a little puzzling at first to understand how and why the designer of the city walls caused them to be raised so as to encompass so much cultivated land, unless that land was built over at the time. And the system of canals running through the old site supports the idea that Nanking has known phases of magnificence in the past such as it may never know again, unless the sanguine hopes of those who are now working hard to rebuild it are realized.

As it is now, the canals of Nanking are nothing more than open sewers, into which the refuse of the population is poured, in most cases to remain in back-waters, a potential source of disease and certainly a constant inconvenience. Perhaps that statement is too sweeping: the canals are also used to irrigate the farm lands and in some places as the fountain of water-supply. When originally designed it is probable that one of their purposes was to serve as drains for surplus water, the clay soil of the capital being such that some organized system of drainage is absolutely imperative. Now they retain their usefulness as drains, and possess the possibility of becoming, if they are rescued from their duties as sewers, great features of beauty.

The Magnificent Walls

The town-planners of ancient days who laid out the walls of the city, still one of its greatest beauties, were skilful people. The walls measure 22 miles in length and at some places are over 60 feet in height, pierced with gates surmounted by towers which covered the country-side, and in many cases the entrances were guarded by inner gates and pockets in the walls—if the expression may be forgiven—that must have rendered them well nigh impregnable. Designed to enclose a wide space, the walls were largely dictated by natural circumstances. On all sides are either water-ways or hills. From Hsiakuan runs a canal or off-shoot of the river, to which the wall conforms until it reaches the Yu Hua Tai, or hill outside the South Gate. Thence the line of the wall follows other water-ways to Purple Mountain, round past the Lotus Lake—said to be an artificial creation to "exercise the navy"—turning back to Hsiakuan again so as to take in Lion Hill, which is still the site of a fort.

Geographically Nanking has even more to recommend it now than it had in the days when it was founded. There is the Yangtze flowing near, which can accommodate the largest ships. It is true that the depth of anchorage opposite Hsiakuan is not ideal for shipping, but a little higher up the depth is good. The city is on nearly the most northerly bend of the river, and is the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking railways. It is intended, when railway construction proceeds, to connect it with Canton and even with Hankow by other lines. In which case, it may well be that Nanking will become one of the most important clearing stations in this country for cargo to all parts of the world, since freight charges to Shanghai would be saved by direct loading at the junction of all these lines.

Geological Possessions

Setting aside the disadvantages of the clay soil and its problems of drainage, Nanking possesses several geological assets, such as the proximity of iron up the river and coal, with lime-stone very near, which might turn it into an important smelting centre. The country around is rich in grain, and flour-milling might become an industry. The city was once famous for its silk, and now possesses a number of cotton mills; and while the silk manufacture is hardly likely to recover save in silk specialities such as the tapestry for which it is now famous, there is every likelihood of the cotton manufacturing industry growing. There are quarries quite near, providing the very highest classes of stone for building and road-making, and all that is needed is the enterprise to set them working to turn out their produce in large quantities. At present Nanking has the biggest cold storage plant in the Far East, the British International Export Company's factory, which is the largest employer of labour locally. How far could all these be extended? Like the rest of China, the district round Nanking has wonderful potentialities and all that has remained lacking is the initiative and honesty to turn these potentialities into really live assets.

The new Nanking will depend entirely on whether the resources of China as a whole are developed as her friends hope. Without a prosperous and peaceful country, capable of taking its share in the trade and industry of the world, the construction of a great city, let alone capital, would be economically impossible. The plans which are at present being drawn up for the new city, under the supervision of a City Planning Bureau, which is placed in a narrow and congested district which should serve as a constant reminder to those working within its walls of the necessity for improvements, provide for extensions and changes which at first sight seem to look so far into the future and to take so much progress for granted, that they appear almost visionary.

Greater Nanking

Taking the Drum Tower as the centre, an area is included within the circumference of a slightly distorted circle of 12½ miles radius. This is designed to be set aside as "Greater Nanking," a federal district separated from Kiangsu Province and similar to the District of Columbia in which stands Washington, or the federal district round Canberra in Australia. It will take in more than 200 square miles and include a large slice of territory on the Pukow side of the river, stretching 4½ miles up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at its most inland point.

So far has this arrangement progressed that it has already been approved by the Central Government and the Nanking Municipality and we were given to understand that all that remains is the necessary approval of the cession of Nanking by the Provincial authorities. The "Greater Nanking" area should harbour a population of two millions when the city has fully developed, thus giving a population density slightly better than in other great cities of the world.

The best idea the visitor can obtain of the size of the city and suburbs as they are being planned is by climbing to the top of Peichiko, or Wireless Hill, which was once the site of a historic pagoda but which is now occupied by a wireless station and a stone tower which houses meteorological and other scientific instruments. From this vantage point one can see over the walls, across the wide, undulating country around to the hills which form the edge of a basin in which Nanking lies. Take roughly the line of these hills, save for a sector on the Pukow side, and you have the boundaries of the future city.

As Dr. Sun Forecast

Within this basin plans are being made to develop the area on the lines laid down in Dr. Sun's International Development of China." While any comprehensive plan of such a city must necessarily be complete before judgment can be passed upon it, it is undeniable that the conception is a good one. The plan is being made as a guide for succeeding generations who will doubtless find faults and discover methods of improving upon it. But so far are those who are acting as guides and advisers looking into the future, that it is more than probable that, in its main outlines at least, the Nanking of 100 years from now will conform with the maps and sketches of it at present being made.

But this will depend, as previously mentioned, upon the satisfactory economic development not only of the district but also of China as a whole.

(To be Continued.)

WE ARE BOYCOTTED IN HANKOW

Official Warning Regarding "Disloyalty"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 20.

On instructions from Nanking, the local authorities announce that the reading of the "North-China Daily News" is forbidden, and that persons found perusing the paper will be regarded as disloyal to the Party.

Rice Dealer Robbed

Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, a man strolled into a large rice dealer's office in Pao-chia Street, Hanyang, and said that he wished to use the telephone. As soon as he had reached the instrument, two other men came in to ask about rice. While they were talking, four other men entered and, having closed the doors, produced weapons. The employees and women were driven into an inner room, and the merchant was made to kneel to the floor and hand over his keys.

Having secured about $1,200 in notes and dollars and taken all the ornaments from the women, the robbers advised the merchant not to move for twenty minutes, as during that time a guard would be ready to shoot anyone who came out of the main door. The result was that it was after 9 o'clock when the police were informed and there is no clue as to the identity of the men.

Boycott Negotiations

Negotiations for the settlement of the local anti-Japanese boycott have been proceeding steadily and it is understood that the terms have been agreed to by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Consul-General. They are said to include the dispersal of the pickets and the withdrawal of the Japanese guards, but no further announcement will be made before the 23rd inst., as telegrams have been sent to Nanking and Tokyo.

The local Bureau of Commerce announces that all goods intended for export to foreign countries must be submitted to the Bureau for inspection and such as are approved will be certificated. Raw cotton is expressly mentioned as being subject to inspection. The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that inferior goods are not sent abroad and that China's reputation is safeguarded.

THE National Government has proclaimed June 3 as National Opium Suppression Day, reports the Chinese press.

TOKYO, May 25:—The two naval amphibians which hopped off from Saipan yesterday morning on their return flight to the Yokosuka Naval Base, near Yokohama, arrived safely at their destination to-day after breaking journey at Chichijama, in the Bonin group of islands. The distance from Saipan to the Yokosuka Naval Base is 2,544 miles.—Reuter.

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NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

Plans for a Five-Year Programme of Evangelism

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The fourth day of the seventh annual meeting of the National Christian Council of China at Hangchow was one of special interest and significance. Incidentally, there were occasional lively debates arising out of the keen literary sense of the Chinese and their desire for apt and satisfactory expressions. These served to break up the staid decorum of the meeting and provided an opportunity for friendly tilts.

The interest and imaginations of the Council both struck fire over the report of the Commission on the Extensive Evangelistic Movement. One of the lively debates centred round the question whether or not the Council should decide at this meeting the name for the movement. The matter was for the time being left unsettled. It was decided by a unanimous vote that the National Christian Council and all Christian bodies and organizations in China should co-operate in carrying out the five-year programme of evangelism, beginning on January 1, 1930. At this point the delegates were thinking in terms of using the entire Protestant forces in China in making an appeal to China through the more than ten thousand Christian centres therein.

The objectives of this five-year programme are:—

1.—The cultivation among Christians of a deeper knowledge of Christ, of a more intimate followship with Him, and of a more courageous following of Him in all the relationships of life.

2.—To carry out the vigorous evangelistic programme in the hope that within the next five years the number of Christians will at least be double.

Special Directors

A number of special steps were taken for the launching of this campaign. All delegates present were urged to present it to the groups they represent. Debate showed, furthermore, that the meeting expects the members of the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council to make this campaign a governing objective. It was decided that Dr. C. Y. Chang, the General Secretary, should be released from routine duty, to give as much time as possible to promoting the campaign; a special standing committee is to be created for that purpose also. In addition it was voted to urge the churches to co-operate with the Council in the campaign by allocating such workers as are qualified therefor. It was urged that the churches and organizations releasing these workers for either district or National work in connection with the campaign should also provide, as far as possible, the support of the workers and their expenses.

While the plans for the campaign were under discussion, Dr. John R. Mott was requested to make a special address on its significance. He pointed out that the campaign involved tremendous difficulties, and even, from the known viewpoint, impossibilities. He urged that attacking impossibilities is the way to achieve great things. He urged also that each member of the Council must be willing individually to pay the cost of such a campaign, each identifying himself with it: each must lend himself with conviction to this movement. In short, he urged that this movement should have the primary place. "We must," he said, "discover and enlist prophetic voices and hands for this movement. To secure the funds and men necessary, is a test of faith." He urged also the laying of a mine of prayer.

In preparation for this five-year campaign, the Committee on Religious Education recommended the use of "methods and materials which are in harmony with educational and psychological principles" in the attainment of evangelistic ends. The National Christian Council was urged to promote [illegible] along this line [illegible] all forms of religious [illegible] in the [illegible] the family life, publish suitable literature thereon, and encourage theological seminaries and Bible schools to emphasise religious education in their curricula. Since these plans for the furtherance of religious education are far-reaching and have an important bearing on the five-year programme, steps are to be taken to secure the services of full-time secretaries to carry them out.

Appeal for New Leaders

The closing sessions were marked with the usual rush and hurry to finish business. Nevertheless, there were many interesting moments and significant actions. On Thursday night, the Council gave special greeting to Dr. F. D. Gamewell, for over forty years a missionary in China, and the Rev. C. E. Wilson, secretary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, who visited China for the first time 22 years ago. Mr. Wilson made a short but enjoyable speech, in which he urged the Council not to be too eager to suppress differences and to continue its efforts until all the Christian groups had been brought into its fellowship. He urged also that a special effort should be made to preserve the confidence and co-operation of foreign mission boards by keeping them in close touch with its plans.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a chairman for the next two years, Bishop Lindel Tsen, connected with the Anglican Church, being the choice. In a short speech, he stated that, although he loved to serve the National Christian Council because it is "ours," yet he felt that the pressing duties of his official position would make it difficult for him to attend meetings regularly.

A Revised Constitution

On Friday morning, the Council finished its work with the revised constitution, which was accepted provisionally until endorsed by a proportion of the co-operating bodies. The Council, as now constituted, directly represents the Chinese church bodies, together with a number of national Christian organizations. In its membership, the Chinese church bodies comprise about 69 per cent. representatives of the national organizations about 16 per cent. and about another 15 per cent. is made up of various people co-opted for special reasons. Hereafter, the missions will not be directly represented in the Council, although, undoubtedly, they will be represented through appointment by church bodies and national organizations to the extent of at least one-third of the membership of the Council.

As a result of the adoption of this revised constitution, the Chinese church and its direct representatives become the central factors in the future work of the N.C.C. It was decided after some discussion that co-opted members should have the same rights and privileges as others. The Council now will have a membership of about 125, it will meet biennially, and an Administrative Committee of not more than thirty, representing various parts of the country and the church will meet twice a year. An Executive Committee, composed of residents of Shanghai, will meet once a month.

Church Leadership

Attention also was given to the pressing needs for leadership of the Church, both paid and voluntary. Resolutions were adopted to present an appeal to students, with a view to winning them for this service. This appeal, it was urged, should emphasise the vital importance to the nation of a spiritual revolution in the individual life and the value of an adventurous life of Christian service that can be rendered in a broad but comprehensive service to all classes of society. Special efforts are to be made to train and develop lay workers, not many of whom attended this Council meeting and all too few of whom are available for work in local churches and communities. It was urged that a movement for lay leaders and voluntary workers be promoted.

A special committee composed of Chinese members of the Council prepared and presented "a call for missionaries." This call showed undoubtedly that missionaries are earnestly desired and greatly needed in connection with all aspects of church work in China, which has [illegible] after overcoming difficulty as a result of the revolutionary and radical movement throughout the country. Special attention was drawn to the need for missionaries to work with those Chinese leaders and churches which have attained the self-directing stage of indigenous life. Emphasis was laid on the fact that this relationship will be one of equality. The Chinese members showed their vital support of this call by a unanimous vote.

Demand for Literature

The needs for Christian literature of all kinds were presented in the report of the commission dealing with that subject; its work had been preceded by a special conference in Shanghai. It was urged that the N.C.C. should appoint a standing committee to investigate the needs for literature, the amount and types of literature existing to meet them, and to strive to correlate and foster, by every possible means, the work of existing Christian literature organizations through the holding of conferences and other means. Among other things, it was urged that Christian colleges and universities should seek to provide opportunities for writers to find time to put their ideas into form for publication and that a special effort should be made to encourage literary productions on the part of experienced preachers.

The National Christian Council also was urged to call conferences of representatives of Christian publishing houses with a view to considering the creation of a permanent agency for the nation-wide distribution of Christian literature; the promotion of a reading campaign also was earnestly advocated. Special attention was called to the necessity for existing literature organizations to secure more funds for their work. It was decided that the standing committee should seek funds to carry out a number of definite projects, such as utilizing leading Chinese newspapers for the publication of Christian ideas, the editing of popular books, pamphlets and periodicals for the use of children and students in schools, and a periodical for farmers.

The need for an organ whereby the Chinese church might produce literature to "grip the Chinese mind" found expression in a special resolution in which the Council recorded its conviction that a literature agency under the direct control of Chinese Christians should be created; this organization should have complete freedom to develop its own type of service to the cause of Christian literature in China. Christian friends at home and abroad were urged to assist this organization financially, it being stated that financial provision should be made for it on a ten-year basis.

Chinese Financial Support

The business sessions of the Council ended on Friday night, when the financial report was presented and accepted. A budget for the ensuing year also was presented. This started an animated discussion on the part of the Chinese delegates on the question of the part the Chinese churches could and should take to meet this budget. Much earnest enthusiasm was shown, and as a result a more direct effort is to be made to secure the financial support of the Chinese churches.

An Administrative Committee of thirty, representing thirteen churches and eleven provinces, was elected for the ensuing two years. Two-thirds of this committee is composed of Chinese members. Dr. R. Y. Lo and Dr. Yi-fang Wu were elected Vice Chairman, and Dr. C. L. Hsia treasurer of the Council.

OBITUARY

Mrs. W. W. Cline

Mrs. Cline, wife of Mr. W. W. Cline of the Y.M.C.A of Kaifengfu, passed away at the P.U.M.C. Hospital, Peking, on May 22 after ten days' illness. About three weeks ago Mrs. Cline went to Peking with her four children preparatory to going on furlough. While waiting for Mr. Cline she was taken with a flu infection, resulting in general septicemia, which caused her death. Mrs. Cline went with her husband to Peking 11 years ago for language study. Since then there have been periods of residence in the city due to the disturbed political conditions. She is therefore known to a wide circle of friends in Peking.

MISS MONSEN WITH THE BRIGANDS

A Lady's 23 Days on a Junk Alone Among Pirates

The extreme discomfort and privations suffered by the lady missionary who was held in captivity on a small steamer for twenty-three days, off the coast of Shantung province, and her remarkable peace of mind and deliverance from fear, are revealed in a personal letter from Miss Monsen to a friend in Shanghai, just received.

The letter is headed with the following text and date line:

"In God I have put my trust. I will not fear what flesh can do unto me."

"Somewhere on the North Coast of Shantung, May 3, 1929.

"Dear Miss J.—After eight months in peaceful Shansi, and a good time we had, I'm in captivity. It is 15 or 17 hours trip across to Shantung. The Lord is my Shepherd, and this is just the path along higher ways and higher thoughts, so all is well.

"I can understand now, how Paul and Silas could praise in their prison. Thank God, I'm just resting and praising. My inward being seems to just soar above the surroundings. I'm living beside the still waters and in the green pastures. I feel happy and content in spite of all. I've been kept utterly free from fear and impatience. And yet I have the discomforts of prison life: no bedding, on the hard boards, and we have had some bitterly cold nights. No water for washing, but very grateful for enough water to drink. No boiled food all that time, as I cannot possibly partake of the looted food. Vile men surrounding me all the time, and hearing vile talk from morning till night. No connection with the outside world. My kidnapping being constantly discussed, the filth everywhere by this time, and the suffering of more than 200 other passengers. And no exercise! But I have opportunities too to speak to sinful men, trying to awaken their sleeping consciences. Tracts I've given out have been read. Oh, it is wonderful to feel oneself to be only the Lord's prisoner. The consciousness of that changes everything. And I'm glad to be His prisoner as long as He wants me to. I'm resting, resting, just resting in all His wonderful promises to me. I'll see that you get more particulars later, but I just felt like writing you this note of praise in my prison, behind the corner of my raincoat.

"No deliverance in sight. But He has promised it. Psalm 34:7. And I rest in His faithfulness. May God bless you. Love to yourself and greetings to anyone I might know of those with you.

"Yours in the Lord, very happy,
MARIE MONSEN.

"P.S.—May 13th. Liberated to-day after 23 days. All well. Nearly carried off again and again. But rested on Isaiah 49: 24-26 Hallelujah! He is faithful who promised.

"Address: c/o The Danish Mission, Dalny, Manchuria."

JAPANESE RULER ON TOUR

Emperor Inspecting Industrial Districts

Tokyo, May 28.

This morning witnessed the departure of the Emperor on an extensive tour of the industrial districts in western Japan.

Boarding the cruiser Nachi at Yokosuka, His Majesty sailed under the escort of three destroyers for Hachijo Island. From there, he will proceed to the Island of Oshima tomorrow in the battleship Nagato. After visiting that place he will sail for the Kwangsi district, where he will visit Osaka, Kobe and various other places in Wakayama prefecture, before returning to Tokyo on the 9th of next month.

Great preparations have been made to welcome His Imperial Majesty at the points he is visiting, especially at Oshima and Hachijo, which islands hitherto have never been visited by any ruling Emperor of Japan.—Reuter.

NEW U.S. MINISTER TO JAPAN

Mr. MacMurray Not Proposed by State Department

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 23.

The Secretary of State, tonight, authorized the United Press to state that the name of Mr. J. Van A. MacMurray, United States Minister to China, had not been proposed to the Japanese Government as United States Ambassador to Japan succeeding Mr. MacVeagh.

Mr. MacMurray's name never had been proposed to the Japanese Government, the Secretary of State said.—United Press.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN JAPAN

Twenty-five Thousand Houses Submerged in Tokyo

Tokyo, May 24.

Districts east of Tokyo have been inundated by heavy rainfall during the past two days while in Tokyo 25,000 houses are submerged, according to reports gathered by the Nippon Dempo News Agency. The areas along the Jo-ban railway were especially hard hit.

Fukushima prefecture suffered heavy damage. At Nakamura, a town in Soma province, 5,500 houses are under water.

Estimates give a total of 50 persons reported drowned with many more missing.

Many bridges have been washed away. In Miyagi prefecture the Abukuma river has risen more than 15 feet.

Latest reports say that the Jo-ban railway has been blocked and that more than 300 passengers are held up at Sendai station.—United Press.

WEDDING

Anthony-Williamson

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 14.

The third large wedding celebrated at Christ Church, Shameen, this year, took place this afternoon, when Miss Helen Williamson was married to Mr. Benjamin Bennett Anthony. Mr. F. H. Tyson was best man, and Mrs. C. E. Sandstrom accompanied the bride as matron of honour. The ushers were Mr. F. H. Hinke, of the American Consulate, Mr. C. E. Sandstrom and Mr. Clarence E. Meyer, of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and Mr. C. M. Roberts, of the National City Bank of New York. The men were dressed in white gabardine, with boutonnières of pink carnations. The matron of honour, Mrs. Sandstrom, wore a gown of green georgette, and an orchid hat, and carried violets, whilst the bride looked charming in beige georgette, beige ensemble and hat, and carried a sheaf of salmon-pink gladioli.

The Rev. Dr. James. M. Henry, Provost of Lingnan University, performed the double ring ceremony according to the rubric of the American Presbyterian Church. Mr. Arthur T. Lay presided at the organ, playing the wedding march from "Lohengrin" and Mendelsohn's wedding processional. The church was tastefully decorated with green palms and ferns, and mixed bouquets of spring flowers, and was crowded with the many friends of the bride and groom. The American Consul-General, Mr. Douglas Jenkins, gave the bride away.

The bride has been in charge of the school for Western children of Lingnan University for the past 22 years. The groom has been in South China for the Standard Oil Co. of New York since 1927.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony left on the afternoon steamer for Hongkong, and will sail on Wednesday on the C.P.R.S. Empress of Asia on an extended honeymoon, travelling through the United States to Europe and on around the world, back to Hongkong. They will be at home in Shameen after December.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

FORCIBLE CLOSURE OF CINEMAS FOR MOURNING PERIOD

More Than Moral Pressure Brought to Bear on Entertainment Houses: Trouble Narrowly Averted

Following upon an order received by the theatre authorities at 11 a.m. on May 26, that all theatres and places of amusement should be closed and remain closed until after the funeral ceremonies in Nanking on June 1, Chapei police forcibly prevented the evening and night performances at the Odeon Theatre, owned by an American corporation, and prevented the shows at the Isis, which is run by the Yangtze Amusement Co., which is, we understand, subsidiary to Puma Films, Ltd., a British company. In so far as the Odeon Theatre is concerned steps are being taken this morning to bring the matter to the notice of the U. S. Consular authorities.

The Position of the Theatres

The position of the two theatres is, like many other things in Shanghai, anomalous, the fronts being on Municipal Council roads and the buildings themselves in Chinese territory. The order issued concerns all theatres in Chinese territory. The managements of the theatres contend, however, that being run by foreign companies, they do not come under the orders of the Chinese government as do purely Chinese theatres, and thus no steps were taken to cancel the performances yesterday until Chapei police intervened.

Police approached the management of the Odeon Theatre before many tickets were sold for the early afternoon performance, but, in the case of the Isis Theatre, a number of patrons had already bought tickets, and the management carried on with the performance in preference to putting their patrons to the inconvenience of being herded out.

The Licence Conditions

The action of the Chapei authorities was taken on extremely short warning, the notice forbidding the shows being given, in the case of one of the theatres, at 11 o'clock the same morning. We understand that a previous "request" had been made to the theatres not to give entertainments during the official days of mourning for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but that the managements did not consider that this "request" was an order. As they were foreign corporations, the request was not regarded in any other light than a request. The sudden order of the morning thus took them by surprise, a "North-China Daily News" reporter was told.

The theatres pay half rates to the Municipal Council and half to the Chapei authorities. The Odeon Theatre obtain its theatre licence from the Chapei authorities and the management, we understand, are taking official advice as to how far the clauses of their licence bind them to comply with such orders.

Further details of the occurrence show that prior to the customary 5:30 performance at the Odeon a notice as follows was posted at the door:—

"House closed temporarily for commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

The Pantheon Theatre likewise was closed and no performances were held during the day, it being stated by the management that this house would remain suspended for seven days in accordance with instructions from the Shanghai District Kuomintang that all forms of amusement should be stopped for a week.

Chapei Police in Isis

At the Isis Theatre, the management experienced some trouble with the Chapei police authorities, which resulted in the arrest of two members of the staff and their detention.

According to an eye-witness, a number of people were admitted to the three o'clock performance through the side doors, the main door being closed to the public, though it remained open sufficiently to allow of one person to pass through at a time. The Chapei police, however, gained admission and demanded that the performance should be stopped, but the management, not desirous that their patrons should be disappointed, are reported to have asked for permission to finish the show. This request was refused and the Chapei police closed the doors and prevented the audience from leaving. There were several hundred people, including several Italian bluejackets, inside at the time. The latter protested very vigorously at not being permitted to leave and, for a time, things looked exciting.

It is said that one of the Chapei police raised his rifle at the gesticulating Italian sailors but was persuaded by a Mr. Wu to lower it, Mr. Wu pointing out to him the danger of an unfortunate incident.

Member of Staff Arrested

The policeman then lowered his rifle but, eventually, two members of the staff, one of whom was understood to be Mr. Loo, a member of the management, were taken into custody by the Chapei police. Mr. Loo was suddenly brought out of the main entrance to the theatre in North Szechuen Road, struggling very violently among a number of police. He was taken, still struggling violently and protesting, into North Szechuen Road, past two Sikh members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who were stationed at the corner of North Szechuen and Jukong Roads but who made no attempt to interfere, and conducted thence into Chinese territory in Jukong Road. Later, he was detained in the Jukong Road branch of the Chapei Police Station. Actually, he was in custody in the Settlement and on a Municipal Road for a distance of less than ten yards. There was a crowd of several hundred people congregated in North Szechuen Road around the Isis Theatre whilst all this was happening.

THE WOOSUNG PIRATES DRIVEN OUT

Successful Combined Action by Government Forces

The killing and wounding of a large number of pirates who have been operating around Woosung for the past few months, the capture of more than 250 of the miscreants and the seizure of nearly 2,000 rifles, several machine-guns and a large amount of ammunition took place on May 24, according to claims made by the Chinese authorities.

These men, who have been making a pest of themselves for weeks past, seizing fishing boats, robbing the people and even capturing towns and villages, which they looted, were divided into two groups, both being under the command of former military officers who knew the district well and who have thus far evaded capture. The majority of them are ex-soldiers or unemployed who have resorted to this means of living as they consider that it is impossible to make a living under the Nationalists, who showed no little uneasiness whilst they remained at large.

Enormous Depredations

During the past few months, it is alleged, they have secured booty and cash for the ransom of their prisoners to the extent of several million dollars. Men, women and children had been carried off and held for ransom, for sums large and small. Woosung, the Tsungming Islands, Chihtung, Haimen and Nantungchow were their favourite victims, and, it is said, Chihtung, as a result of their depredations, alone suffered to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Gunboats manned to the limit, water police boats, military detachments and police parties were despatched to cope with the miscreants but, with the exception of several small skirmishes, the pirates continued to flourish.

The Pirates Surrounded

However, on May 24, a major engagement took place in which a large number of the pirates were killed, wounded or captured and considerable munitions were seized. The joint forces, nevertheless, also suffered heavy casualties, although the authorities were reticent on this point.

The engagement took place in the following circumstances. One of the water-police patrol boats was making its daily round when it was informed by a number of fishermen that the pirates were in the vicinity. The patrol boat went to the place indicated, but not too near, and by means of binoculars, noticed a number of suspicious-looking craft several miles away. Wireless messages were sent to Woosung and, while the land forces were ordered to prepare to prevent the miscreants from taking shelter ashore, three cruisers and half-a-dozen water police boats were rushed to the scene.

Twenty Pirate Boats Sunk

The pirates, seeing the men-of-war, attempted to scatter for shelter and refused to heed the orders of the gunboats to remain and submit to search. Fire was immediately opened on them by the gunboats and from the troops on the land side. Realizing that they were cut off from escaping, the pirates offered a stout resistance in the course of which they brought both rifles and machine-guns into play. These, however, were no match for the government forces with their heavy guns and, after a couple of hours bitter fighting, the miscreants surrendered. Two score of their boats had been sunk and their occupants drowned. A thousand or so were counted as dead or wounded. Two hundred and fifty were captured, several machine-guns, 2,000 rifles, some 75 boats (most of them having been stolen or taken from the fishermen of the district), and a large quantity of ammunition were seized.

The living and the wounded were removed under heavy guard to the Forts and later transferred to Lunghua where they are now awaiting trial while the dead were taken out to sea and dropped overboard.

Evil Scotched but Not Killed

Though suffering such a severe defeat, when it was hoped that they had been exterminated, a large number of pirates are still at large and have threatened to burn several villages, according to reports in the Chinese newspapers.

The "Shunpao" reported that, after being defeated last week, the pirates, under Shan Hai-shan, fled to Ju Ko-hsien, a place near Nantungchow, where another gang happened to be operating. There was a severe fight between the rival parties out of which Shan's men emerged victorious. The other gang, led by Pan Kai-wu, were driven away and Shan's men commenced to plunder the villages. Houses were burnt to the ground. People were killed in cold blood, others were carried off for ransom.

Notice was served on the villagers later that, if they did not pay the pirates a large sum of money (said to amount to several lakhs), all the people would be murdered and the villages burnt. Greatly alarmed, the people sent agents to Nantungchow to appeal to the authorities for protection. The women and children have evacuated their valuables. Trenches have been dug round villages in anticipation of an attack and merchant volunteers are patrolling the place day and night.

Troops have been sent to the spot, as well as a couple of gunboats, with the result, it is thought, that the pirates will not carry out their proposed plan.

Fishing Fleet Seized

On May 27 nine fishing boats were on their way back to Woosung with a large haul of fish when they were intercepted by pirates at Chih Shao Kang, a place about 100 li distant from Woosung. The miscreants were in 30 junks and were very well armed with modern weapons.

After depriving the fishermen of their clothing and other property, the pirates forced them on board one of the boats and ordered them to row to Woosung. The fishing boats and the fish were then taken away. The loss suffered amounted to more than $60,000.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CHAPEI

Visit of Engineering Society to the New Installation Carrying Water Eight Miles from the Whangpoo

About a score of members of the Engineering Society of China and their friends paid a visit on May 25 to the works of the Chapei Electricity & Waterworks Co., Ltd., off the military road to Woosung.

Though construction has not yet been completed, the inspection was one of exceptional interest, and those attending expressed their keen appreciation both for the invitation and the opportunity of seeing the works.

The Original Waterworks

The Chinese district of Chapei, situated to the north of the International Settlement of Shanghai had for many years its own waterworks, of which the intake was in the Soochow Creek in the mill district. From here, the worst possible water for drinking purposes was obtained. The result was the constant fear of a serious outbreak of cholera or typhoid fever during the summer months. With the growth of the population, the supply of water became insufficient so that a considerable amount of water had to be obtained from the Shanghai Water Works Co., Ltd.

Three years ago the Chapei Waterworks Co. decided to build a new waterworks plant taking the water from the Whangpoo River and pumping it, after filtration, to Chapei, a distance of eight miles. The capacity of this waterworks was to be for the present ten million gallons in 24 hours with provision for extension.

The Difficulty of Silt

The intake is situated on the shore of the Whangpoo from where the water is pumped to the coagulation tanks half a mile distant. The latter consist of two basins 90 ft. by 200 ft., each adjoining the other. Owing to the fact that the Whangpoo is tidal and discharges into the Yangtze delta, a considerable amount of Yangtze silt enters the Whangpoo with the flood tide. In accordance with investigation made by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the average quantity of silt at this particular place is approximately 250 parts by weight per million.

The precipitation of silt in the coagulation tank is, therefore, very considerable, more particularly in the first days after the alum has been added. To avoid the constant cleaning of the tanks by emptying them, the consulting engineers Messrs. C. Luthy & Co., had the floor of the tanks divided into cells 10 ft. by 10 ft. and constructed the cell floors as reversed pyramids with a centre outlet pipe of eight inches diameter in each cell.

All pipes in the same transversal line were then connected by a main pipe increasing proportionally in size towards the outlet which discharges into a concrete canal along each side of the reservoir. The mouth of each of these pipes is fitted with a valve. These valves are opened from time to time in accordance with the quantity of silt deposited, those of the first three bays about twice a day while those at the far end only once or twice a week. The pressure of the water is removing the deposited silt entirely on the floor within one or two minutes and has proved a distinct success.

Owing to the building ground being seven feet below road level and since the level of the overflow of the coagulation tanks was dependent on the level of the inlet of the rapid filter, the tanks had to be placed comparatively high. To avoid the expensive raising of the ground and the construction of complicated foundations it was decided to build a clean water reservoir below the coagulation tanks. This reservoir was divided into three chambers, the division and baffle walls coinciding with those of the coagulation tanks above. This arrangement had, moreover, the advantage of facilitating the inspection of the silt discharge pipes of the coagulation tanks.

The rapid filter consists of six pairs of rapid filters 30 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in. of the usual type.

Reservoirs and Pump-house

Connected with the rapid filter building are the technical office and laboratory on the upper floor and store rooms on the ground floor. The filtered water discharges into two reservoirs below the rapid filters separated by the pipe chamber. These reservoirs are interconnected with the three reservoirs below the coagulation basins and the clear water pumphouse from where the filtered water is pumped into the storage reservoirs in Chapei and also into the water tower close by. The water tower contains two reservoirs. The upper one, of a capacity of 50,000 gallons, supplies the necessary water for the various purposes of the plant and the surrounding country while the lower tank, of a capacity of 1,250,000 gallons, contains the wash water for the rapid filters.

To be in harmony with the surrounding country the architectural treatment of the buildings had to be as far as possible of Chinese style, which task was not an easy one when the various modern requirements are taken into consideration.

I.S.S. BONDHOLDERS MEETING

Decision to Form an Association of Subscribers

A meeting for the purpose of forming an association of International Savings Society bondholders was held on May 27 at the office of M. Premet, 6 French Bund, with 32 bondholders in attendance.

In opening the meeting M. Premet spoke of his attempts to get in touch with the company and ascertain its financial condition because he said he "was tired of hearing gossip that the property is all mortgaged." Also he wanted to hear more about the proposed tax by the Chinese government.

He said that he wrote to the society officials some time ago and spoke of the formation of a bondholders association better to disseminate an understanding of how the company was managed, and in reply read yesterday a letter he had received in which it was said that the company would be glad to treat such an association when it contained all the bondholders, a total of some $C,000 but could not treat with minority groups.

M. Premet deplored the publicity given his proposed association and said there was no question of money for himself involved. He was sincere in explaining that he had no thought of personal gain but felt that as he was as much a creditor of the company as the other bondholders, it was time some action was taken to set at rest the stories circulated that the company could not stand being exposed. As no one else had come forward and started such an association he felt it incumbent upon himself to do it and the present meeting was the result.

Letter to the I.S.S.

It was then proposed that as a first step M. Premet should write a letter to the I.S.S. informing the officers that a bondholders association had been formed.

A second proposal that a committee consisting of a president and five members be elected to officiate for the association was made and passed and it was decided that such committee would be elected at the next meeting which would be announced in the papers. A feature of the committee was to be that it would be equally balanced between Chinese and foreigners and if a Chinese were elected president there would be two other Chinese members and three foreign. Should a foreigner be elected president there will be two other foreigners and three Chinese.

Many Chinese were in the gathering as well as English, French, Russians and Italians and all present were urged to warn other bondholders to watch for an announcement of the next meeting and be present for the election of the committee.

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THE LIQUIDATION OF THE R.-A. BANK

Statement Showing What the Liquidators Have Done

Following certain criticisms which have been raised in regard to the liquidation of the Newchwang Branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, a representative of "The North China Daily News" has been given an account of the work already done by the general liquidators, Mr. Li Ming and Mr. Percy Chu, who have held their offices since July, 1928, functioning at the same time as local liquidators since February, 1927.

The efforts of the liquidators to increase the assets of the Bank in the interests of its creditors and to cut down the liquidation charges is, we are informed, an encouraging indication of the capacity of Chinese bankers to do efficient work without permitting themselves to be involved in politics. Orders have been given to the local liquidators in all branches to collect outstanding debts and to dispose of available assets within the shortest time possible.

By transferring the general liquidation office from Peking to Shanghai, where the work is done without extra charge, a saving of Taels 5,000 per month was effected it is stated. The residue becoming available for the creditors, altogether, on this account alone being more than Taels 50,000.

The Tientsin Office was closed and its liquidation work has been carried on in Shanghai. In Tientsin there has only been an agency which has been charged with the distribution of dividends to creditors. The cost of the Tientsin Office has been reduced from Taels 1,200 to less than Taels 200 a month.

Properties Disposed of

The expense of the Shanghai Office which is charged not only with the general liquidation, but also with that of the Shanghai Branch, has been brought down to Taels 1,500 per month, which we are told covers all the expenses. The expenses of the offices at Peking, Hankow, and Chefoo have been reduced to a bare minimum.

The liquidators have succeeded in disposing of immovable properties of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in the interests of the creditors. The Shanghai property, at 15 The Bund, was sold to the Central Bank of China for Taels 1,400,000, which made available to the creditors Taels 600,000 after settlement with the Chinese Maritime Customs for the mortgage on this property. The Tientsin property was sold to the Bank of Communications for Tientsin Tls. 235,000. The Hankow property was sold to the Central Bank of China for $300,000, and the Chefoo property to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation for $100,000.

Mr. Yavdynsky, the legal advisor of the Russo-Asiatic Bank liquidators is being sent to the United States in connection with certain law suits pending in American Courts. Should this mission be successful, an additional large fund will become available for the creditors.

Burdens Paid to Date

One of the major difficulties facing the liquidators has been the independence of the Manchurian branches of the Bank which are under the control of the Harbin Liquidation Office. Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, has been in communication with Mukden authorities in an effort to obtain their cooperation in placing the Manchurian branches under the direct control of the General Liquidation Office, so that all creditors of the Bank may be treated equally.

With reference to the Newchwang Branch, we are informed that the general liquidators are seeking to solve this problem in the interest of local creditors there, although they are faced with numerous difficulties, as the Newchwang Branch is operating under the control of the Harbin Liquidation Office.

The creditors of the Shanghai Branch it is stated, have already received 50 per cent. of their validated claims. On May 27, an additional dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, to be paid to creditors outside of Shanghai under the direct control of the General Liquidators, so that all creditors may be treated alike. In a word, from May 27, 1929 all the branches of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, excepting those belonging to the Manchurian group will have received 50 per cent. of their claims.

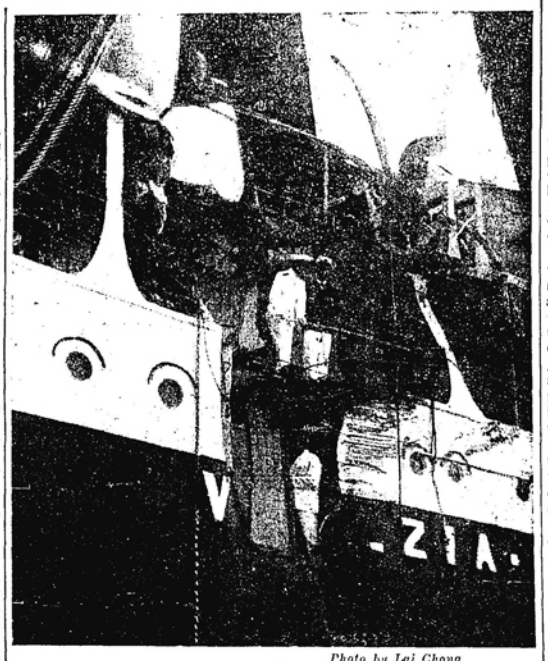

Photo by Lai Chong

The Loyd Triestino str. Venezia sustained serious damage amidships. Superstructure and staterooms were smashed by the terrific impact.

SHIPS COLLIDE IN THE WHANGPOO

Trave Involved with Venezia Two Hours after Coming Out of Dry-Dock: Her Stem Twisted

The failure of a 10,000 ton steamer to answer her helm and, subsequently, the breaking of the wires connecting the whistle with the bridge caused a serious collision in the Whangpoo on May 29 between two large ocean-going vessels, the Norddeutscher Lloyd str. Trave and the Lloyd Triestino str. Venezia. The Trave sustained a badly twisted stem and the Venezia was seriously damaged amidships. Indeed, had it not been for the sloping stem post of the German vessel—similar to Blue Funnel ships—the Venezia must have been sunk in the fairway. The Trave had come out of drydock at the Kiangnan Dock just two hours before she was involved in this accident which occurred off the Tungkou Flats not far from Black Point at 6.35 a.m. This steamer, it will be remembered, was aground in the Yangtze for several days early in the month and sustained damage which necessitated drydocking here.

She left the Kiangnan Dock soon after 5 a.m. and proceeded without incident to the vicinity of the Tungkou Flats where, at 6.28 a.m., her pilot and captain observed the Italian str. Venezia approaching and a little later this vessel passed the Duch str. Astoria which was preceding the Trave seawards. The Venezia was at this time about a mile and a half away. At 6.30 the German steamer Trave gave a short blast indicating that she was maintaining her course on the right side of the river and receiving no reply repeated the signal a minute later. At this time the peculiar manœuvres of the approaching Italian vessel were such that it was deemed necessary at 6.33 by those in command of the Trave to go full speed astern which manœuvre was duly signalled to the oncoming vessel by three short blasts and at the same time both anchors were dropped, the vessel bringing up without difficulty in the slack water obtaining.

Staterooms Smashed by Impact

This happened at 6.33 and it was not until 6.35 that the collision occurred—two minutes after the Trave's engines were running at full speed astern and when the Trave, if anything, was moving slowly astern. The Venezia came full on the Trave's bow, ripping a huge hole amidships some 20 ft. square, completely smashing first class staterooms in the vicinity and at one time part of the bow of the Trave actually was in a stateroom, the condition of which can better be imagined than described. The walls were, of course, ripped out; one steel single bed was bent so that one end touched the ceiling while the other bedstead was a twisted mass of wire. A steel lifeboat on the upper deck was also completely smashed beyond repair and iron girders, stanchions, and upper structures were torn and twisted into fantastic shapes. Fortunately, no one was occupying the cabins at the time of the collision although just a few minutes before the accident a stewardess was present in one of the wrecked cabins.

The Trave suffered a badly twisted stem which will have to be replaced by a new one and in the meantime to enable the vessel to make her journey Home, repairs will be effected in Shanghai by straightening the stem and replacing several bow plates. When the vessel reaches Germany the new stem will be fitted.

The Venezia from Europe via ports had arrived at Woosung during the early hours of the morning having accomplished the trip without incident. She had left her anchorage at Woosung soon after daybreak and was proceeding upriver and had reached the vicinity of the Tungkou Flats. At this point she observed two steamers. The first was the str. Astoria which she passed and was at this time about a mile and a half from the Trave. On approaching the latter vessel with engines at "slow" it was her intention to pass the outward bound vessel red to red in accordance with regulations as, indeed, the Astoria had been just previously passed. The current, however, sent the vessel off her intended course and, as she was moving slowly, she refused to answer her helm and was swept towards the middle of the river. As has been said she intended to pass the Trave on the latter vessel's port side—red to red—which would place the Venezia on the right side of the river or nearest to the Shanghai side. Being swept off her course this was not possible and the pilot realizing that drastic and immediate action was required, attempted to blow two blasts on the whistle to indicate that he would have to manœuvre his charge to pass the Trave on the latter's starboard side—green to green. That is the Venezia would be nearest the Pootung bank if a successful passing had been negotiated.

Snapping of a Signal Wire

The two blasts however, were never blown as at the first pull at the whistle lever, the wires between the bridge and the whistle snapped and merely an almost imperceptible signal resulted. The position now was that the Italian vessel was sheering out of control and without means of signalling towards the Trave with the latter vessel unable to fathom the intentions of the approaching vessel. The Trave could do nothing but continue with her engines astern and await the impact which came with the result outlined.

While this was going on, the chief officer on board the Venezia—the incoming vessel—noting the parting of the whistle wires, rushed to the funnel on which the whistle was situated and grasping the broken wires sounded three short blasts indicating "I am going astern." It was, of course, too late and the Italian vessel crashed into the Trave, sheered off and went aground on the Pootung side of the river on the Trave's starboard bow, immediately hoisting a grounding signal. She slid off almost immediately and came at rest alongside the Trave which had two anchors down and was at a standstill. The impact was terrific and the damage sustained by both vessels was considerable but fortunately was not attended with loss of life.

CONDEMNED MEN WHO JOKED

Astonishing Final Scene in Provisional Court

Shouting "Maskee, Maskee, good bye mister," four condemned prisoners were led from the Provisional Court on May 27 and, while hundreds of weeping and wailing friends and relatives looked on, were taken to Lunghua where they were executed before sunset.

The men were sentenced on various charges of homicide, kidnapping and possession of firearms and the execution was by shooting.

In court, the men seemed interested least of all in their coming execution. They sang, talked and joked with Chinese policemen and as they stepped into the van one paused on the step and looked beaming over the large crowd that filled the court compound and shouted in English, "Good bye, good bye." He then stepped inside and as the van rolled through the densely packed crowd his voice was heard singing above the din outside.

The death of two of the men closes a case that has engaged the attention of the local and provincial authorities since December, 1927, when the men were originally charged.

It was in this case that the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Ramondino, issued a lengthy protest several weeks ago that precipitated the disagreements culminating in the deadlock between Judge Kuh and Mr. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy.

The men were part of a large gang of organized kidnappers and thieves and various sentences were passed by the original court in 1927. In addition to the two in the present case, four others received the death sentence and were summarily executed when the Kiangsu authorities had approved the findings of the court of first instance.

In the case of the two however a retrial was ordered and this was carried out in June, 1928, before a different judge, after several judges had been appointed to hear the case but for some reason were always busy in other courts.

A sentence of four years and 10 months was passed by the court hearing the retrial and it was then that Mr. Ramondino wrote his strong protest against what he considered an inadequate sentence.

The police immediately appealed and the Police Prosecutor, Mr. R. T. Bryan, was successful in having the death sentence again passed.

LANDLORDS have been forbidden by the Kiangsu Provincial Bureau of Agriculture & Mines to collect from their tenants land rents higher than the amounts fixed by the provincial authorities, says the Chinese press.

THE vernacular press says that the National Telegraphic Employees Union is opposing the contract entered into between the National Aviation Corporation and the Aviation Exploration Company, an American firm.

MEMORIAL DAY IN SHANGHAI

Inspiring Service at Bubbling Well Cemetery

Memorial Day, the United States national occasion for honouring those fallen in the service of the Republic, was celebrated on May 30 in an impressive manner by practically the entire American community in Shanghai.

Early in the morning members of the American Women's Club decorated the graves in the Hungjao, Pahsienjao and Bubbling Well Cemeteries with flowers gratefully donated by themselves and others of the American community. This custom of grave decoration is universal throughout the United States, and the local public-spirited women did an estimable work. It was a perfect day for Memorial Day, and the beautifully adorned graves were a fitting tribute to the patriotism of those being honoured.

The main event of the day was the celebration at the Bubbling Well Cemetery presided over by Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, and participated in by representatives of all American organizations in Shanghai.

A Representative Parade

A parade was formed at 8.30 at the Race Course where were drawn up detachments of the 19th, 2nd, 25th and 26th companies U.S. Marines under Capt. Cornell with the 4th Regt. Marine Band furnishing the music. Other units present were the Spanish War Veterans, American Co. S.V.C. under Capt. W. E. Sauer, American Troop, S.V.C. under Capt. C. P. Holcomb, and two platoons of bluejackets from the U.S.S. Pittsburgh. With four Sikh troopers leading, the parade left promptly at 8.30 along Bubbling Well Road for the cemetery.

The march attracted a large crowd of onlookers and at Hart Road the parade was joined by the Boy Scouts and American Girl Guides. Entering the cemetery the marchers were met by a large gathering of the American community, and awaiting them on the steps of the chapel was Mr. E. S. Cunningham as master of ceremonies. As the parade entered the Marine band played the "Dead March."

The official group on the chapel steps included in addition to Mr. Cunningham, Mr. J. Jacobs, Consul, and Dr. G. Sellett, U.S. District Attorney. Others were Mr. M. C. Cheek, representing the American Legion, Mr. S. C. Kingsbury, the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, the S.M.C., Col. H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, Commandant S.V.C., and Admiral T. T. Craven, U.S. Navy.

The Girl Guides were grouped on the left of the steps and the Spanish War Veterans on the right with the Marines ranged along the path leading to the gate. The other units took up positions as close as possible to the speakers.

The Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor of the Community Church, offered prayer and was followed by Dr. Sellett, who addressed the gathering on the significance of Memorial Day and its place on the list of American national holidays.

A Lesson of the Civil War

Dr. Sellett traced the history of the day from the Civil War when it originated to the present time when it is observed in all United States dependencies. He said the Civil War was a necessary and a just war to preserve intact the union of the American states and he extolled the courage and valour of the Southern forces as being fully equal to that of their northern opponents. He remarked on the great leadership of General Lee and told how at the conclusion of the war, broken and beaten as was the South, her leader advised all her adherents to forget the conflict just waged and unite in building a greater United States under one flag.

Benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Luccock, and a volley fired by the American Co., S.V.C. Taps were sounded by marine buglers and the band played the American national anthem.

The ceremonies then were concluded with an inspection of the graves by the civilians while the various units returned to their headquarters.

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THE MAY 30 EBULLITION

Students and Labourers Urged on by Communists: Attempt to Stage Riots in French Concession and the Settlement Defeated

As was anticipated, agitators did their best to cause trouble on the anniversary of the May 30 affair, but owing to the vigilance of the police their efforts largely failed.

Trouble first broke out in the French Concession when tramways were stoned on the Bund. The arrests made in connection with this initial outrage gave a clue to the moving spirit of the trouble-makers, for it is understood that the participants who were arrested confessed to having received money from a communist organization in Pootung to create the trouble.

Dispersed in the French Concession, the paid mob, reinforced by students, re-assembled in the Foreign Settlement where they commenced an organized attack on motor cars and tramways. The police dealt with these successfully, although not until a fair amount of damage had been done.

Later an attempt was made to stage a demonstration in Nanking Road, but prompt police action prevented this assuming grave proportions. A number of agitators who were arrested were dealt with during the day by the Provisional Court.

The recent tragedy, in which a soldier of the Wiltshire Regiment is alleged to have killed a Chinese, was brought up by the agitators as an incentive to creating trouble, but by night the whole area was again calm.

THE OPENING PHASE

The much heralded May 30 "explosion," with which students, the labour elements and Communists had threatened to disturb the peace of the Settlement and the French Concession, fizzled out into several mild outbursts, which were quickly settled by the police. The demonstration was confined to two episodes, during the course of which windows in seven or eight motor cars, several tramcars, and the offices of the "Shunpao," and "Mingkuojuipao" were broken. Following this came pamphlet throwing and shouting near the Chekiang Road and Nanking Road corner, and jeering at the police. This affair lasted 45 minutes and mounted Sikh troopers, commanded by Inspr. Beale, and officers under Chief Inspr. Mackintosh cleared the roads. Capt. Kennedy, officer of the day, directed operations. At 10.30 a.m. it was decided that the Reserve Unit should attend at Louza Station, but the roads were clear before they arrived.

Eight persons were arrested in connection with the Bund affair, four in connection with the raid on the newspaper offices, while about 15 persons were detained during the day at Louza Station. At the intersection of Robison Road with Gordon Road, four police officers arrested seven persons for distributing pamphlets.

In the French Concession a number of motor cars were damaged and other slight disturbances ensued. In Chinese territory comparative calm continued throughout the day.

The police were on active duty at 6 a.m., the Sikh troopers taking station at Louza and West Hongkew Stations. A division of Specials came on duty at 11 a.m.

Hopes of a Surprise

That the day passed as uneventfully as it did may be attributed to the vigilance and preparedness for trouble by the authorities. The Intelligence Department had obtained information that the students would begin operations early, their Communist advisers having decided that they might take the police by surprise, but the augmented patrols were too much for them. As they confined the greater portion of their activities to Central and Louza districts, they more than met their match.

The greater portion of the preliminary agitation attached much significance to the alleged fatal assault by British soldiers on one Chang Hseuh-liang, and information was received that the unruly elements had proposed bringing the coffin in to the business areas, and forming a procession, the widow and her four sons following the body. At 3.10 p.m. nothing of the sort had taken place. A representative of this paper witnessed the matshed which housed the remains, found it heavily guarded by Settlement police, and the widow was in her house.

AT THE PROVISIONAL COURT

Judge and Senior Consul's Deputy Fail to Agree

The aftermath of three of the earlier disturbances was heard at the morning session of the Provisional Court when those arrested by the police were brought up for trial and prosecuted by the Police Advocate, Mr. R. T. Bryan.

In connection with the disturbances at Canton Road and the Bund, eight accused, including two girls, were charged with smashing motor car windows, smashing tram windows and generally disturbing the peace. They were tried before Judge Chau and Mr. H. E. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, and the case was remanded to be retried by Judge Chen and Mr. Whitamore, Senior Consul's Deputy, as the original court could not agree on a sentence. This disagreement brought a strong protest from Mr. Bryan who said that to bring the case up again would necessitate recalling the witnesses, and they were busy men and he saw no reason why the case could not be concluded at the present sitting.

Agitation in Western District

Another group of six disturbers from the Pootoo Road district were brought before Judge Sung and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Hasegawa, and received sentences of 15 days each for three of the accused, seven days for two, and a fine of $4 for the last accused who was a woman. They had been distributing pamphlets of a communistic nature in the mill district and several pamphlets were introduced as evidence. They read, "Down with the Kuomintang," "Down with Chiang Kai-shek," and "The imperialists are the running dogs of the foreigners."

Another group of eight were also brought before the same court and seven of them were sentenced to six days each. The other was in the hospital suffering from a badly lacerated head, having been injured when attacking P. C. Allen with a bamboo pole.

CHINESE TERRITORY QUIET

Strict Precautions Taken to Prevent Any Outbreak

No disturbance was reported in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, which includes Nantao, Chapei and Pootung.

Search parties patrolled the main streets and extra patrols were despatched to the Public Recreation Ground at West Gate, the various schools and other places where demonstrations were likely to take place.

Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Chen Teh-ching, Commissioner of Education and chairman of the District Kuomintang, Mr. Pan Kung-chien, Commissioner of Social Affairs, and Col. Yuan Liang, Commissioner of Public Safety, held a meeting at the Mayoralty in the morning to devise means of suppressing trouble and they stood by all day in the event of disturbances breaking out. Meetings were held in the headquarters of the Gendarmerie Commissioner and of the Shanghai District Kuomintang at which delegates of different public bodies were present to pay homage to the dead. Violent anti-foreign speeches were delivered but there were no disturbances. The usual slogans were shouted and leaflets distributed. In the afternoon, members of the party and the delegates went to the tomb of the victims of the Nanking Road incident and placed wreaths on the main monument. Wreaths were also placed on the graves by the May 30 Victims Tomb Committee, the Chinese Ratepayers Association and the Amalgamated Street Unions. A brief meeting was held and speeches were delivered, the public being urged not to forget the massacre of their brethren. The Committee has despatched a telegram to the National Government, asking the diplomatic authorities to open negotiations with the foreign governments regarding a settlement of the incident on the basis of the 13 demands presented in 1925.

SAYS the "Eastern Times." As the Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow air service will be started in the near future, a special branch is being organized in the post office to handle air mail matter. Ordinary letters and postcards will be charged 15 cents each and other mail at the rate of 15 cents per 50 grammes.

MR. K. P. Chen, general manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, who is now in Europe as delegate to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, has telegraphed to the Chinese Associated Chambers, says the vernacular press, and to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, recommending the appointment of more representatives to the Congress.

EMPIRE DAY IN SHANGHAI

Enthusiastic Celebration: Speech by British Minister

Beautiful weather greeted Shanghai's celebrations of Empire Day on May 24. Commencing with holy communion in the Cathedral and a flag-raising ceremony at H.M. Consulate, attended by a large number of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Wolf Clubs and Brownies, the celebrations reached their height in the noon-time "at home," given by British members of the Shanghai Club to their fellow members and guests, when Sir Miles Lampson, H.M. Minister to China, responded to the toast of the day.

The celebrations were not on nearly so extensive a scale as last year, when Empire Day coincided with the Boy Scouts' Jamboree and an opening night of the A.D.C., and there was a church parade attended by British forces here. This year the celebrations were practically confined to the Consulate ceremony in the morning and the function in the Shanghai Club.

Nearly 300 Scouts, Guides, Brownies, and Cubs paraded before 7.45 a.m. on the Consulate lawn for the salute to the flag. With appropriate ceremonial the banner was unfurled while all present stood at attention. The Consul-General, Mr. C. F. Garstin, then inspected the parade, which was drawn up in Jamboree order, the winners of the last Jamboree being on the right of the line, with the Russian Troop of Scouts, second in the Jamboree order, next to them. The Russians attended as an act of courtesy.

The inspection finished, Mr. Garstin gave a short address on the meaning of Empire Day congratulating the parade on its appearance and turn-out, and calling for three cheers for Empire Day and the King. These given, the Commissioner, Mr. F. C. Millington, called for three cheers for the Consul-General, which met with a hearty response.

A large number of adults also attended the parade, joining in the salute and the cheering.

At the Shanghai Club

In the celebrations of Empire Day the Shanghai Club has been singularly fortunate, since the memorable arrival of the British Defence Force, in being able to start several military bands on a popular career in Shanghai. There was first the never-to-be-forgotten occasion when Mr. Tom Francis and the rollicking bandsmen of the Green Howards first showed themselves capable of playing every lilting tune of which man ever dreamed, and, in particular, that gay multitude to which the Allied forces sang themselves to victory. After that there came successive occasions on which other regimental bands won their way into the hearts of Shanghai by their success in interpreting a variety of impulses.

Yesterday it was the turn of the Band of the 2nd Batt. The Wiltshire Regt. There had been rumours that they were worthy of rather more appreciation than had been accorded them since their arrival, and now there is the guarantee of the several hundred men who foregathered yesterday in the Shanghai Club that the Wiltshire bandsmen, whatever the argument, are no worse than a dead-heat with the best of the many good ones we have had here since Central 576 became a telephone number. Starting shortly after noon, the Wiltshires played through for two hours, with a most entrancing programme in which "Hearts of Oak" raised the prickles down one's spine, Gilbert & Sullivan set one's feet dancing, and ancient ditties—not English alone, nor Scottish, Irish, or Welsh, but songs of the Empire—brought tears to one's eyes. Really it was a study to see the grades of appreciation on the faces of the men who hung around the outer limits of the club's spacious hall—to pick out those who went into raptures over a mere lilt, the harder patriots who fired up over the national airs, and the connoisseurs who so vigorously applauded such a gem as that, for instance, with which the concert concluded. The 2nd Batt. the Wiltshire Regt. undoubtedly has a very fine British military band.

To come to the more formal and more significant items of the programme. Early in the morning, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, the Chairman, laid a wreath of Flanders poppies on the Club's memorial. At noon he welcomed Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, and a distinguished company of British and other naval and military officers and Consular officials, who, shortly after noon, accompanied him into the main hall of the club, which had been gaily decorated with flags and hunting by men of H.M. Navy. The Club by that time was packed to its limits by a vast concourse of members and their friends of every nationality in Shanghai.

Mr. MacDonald briefly welcomed the Club's guests, especially the many of other than British nationality, and then called for a toast to His Majesty, which was acknowledged with the greatest enthusiasm.

Gratitude for King's Recovery

Sir Miles Lampson followed with a brief speech, saying:—

"Empire Day is really a day of union throughout the whole of our vast Empire. To-day all British communities are meeting, as we are meeting, for one purpose, which is to give vent to our feelings of loyalty and patriotism. I make bold to say that, at every one of those meetings, there is one underlying sentiment, and that is heartfelt thankfulness that, after the dark days of those bulletins which came pouring out last autumn, regarding the King's health, we now feel that he is on the high road to recovery.

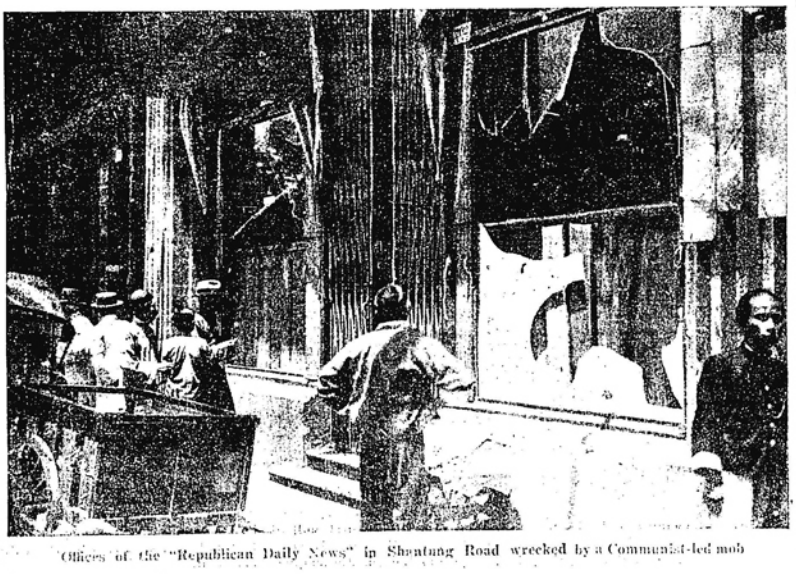
"The Empire has been fortunate in many things, but in nothing more than the Sovereigns who have been called upon to rule over us. This day commemorates the birth of Queen Victoria and it was under her beneficent rule that the Empire was brought to its fullest development. Its greatest growth occurred during her reign and to Lord Meath occurred the happy idea of turning her birthday into a perpetual national memorial of her reign. Originally, I believe, it was intended as a holiday for children, but it has now become much more, and it is a national day. Throughout the Empire there is the same deep feeling of emotion and loyalty surging up. These feelings have been accentuated through the restoration of the King to good health."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the Band of the Wiltshires doing the appropriate honours.

FAMILIES of the victims of the Hsinwah wreck have again petitioned the Chiaotungpa for an order to the China Merchants S. N. Co. to compensate them without delay.

INSTALLATION of the machinery of the new wireless station now being erected in Shanghai by the Reconstruction Council to communicate with all parts of the world has begun and, it is expected, will be completed in about three months.

COMMUNIST OUTBREAK IN SHANGHAI



Offices of the "Republican Daily News" in Shantung Road wrecked by a Communist-led mob

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PICK IN PROVISIONAL COURT

Proceedings Enlivened by Accused's Outbursts: Police Prosecutor Called a "Poor Fish": Alleged Forgeries

Constantly calling Mr. R. T. Bryan, Police Advocate, "a poor fish," Pick enlivened the case heard against him and two others at the Provisional Court on May 29 by frequent sallies that at times sent the court into roars of laughter.

Eugene Pick, alias Eugene Kovnikov, alias Rafael Born, M. Livitsky and I. A. Gordin all Russians, were being tried before Judge Chau and Mr. J. Van den Berg, the Senior Consul's Deputy on seven charges centring around one transaction whereby they are alleged to have defrauded Chang Tsz-zuen, wealthy Chinese, $12,000 on the plea that they could obtain for him a permit from the S.M.C. to run a gambling establishment.

Pick was represented by Mr. N. E. Lurton, Livitsky by Mr. K. W. Luchich and Gordin by Dr. O. Fischer.

As only one charge had been preferred against the defendants at the last hearing, that of fraud preferred by a Chinese and as the defendants do not enjoy extraterritoriality, the previous hearing was a non-deputy case but yesterday six additional charges were prefered involving foreigners and a Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, sat with the judge.

The Charges

The charges against the men are: That they between September 1, 1928 and October 13, 1928, did fraudulent means cause one Chang Tsz-zuen, to deliver to them the sum of $12,000, with intent to appropriate the sum for themselves.

(2) That they performed breach of confidence by causing Chang to deliver to them $12,000 by fraudulent means.

(3) That they between August 1, 1928 and September 13, 1928, did fraudulently forge the name of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General.

(4) That they did fraudulently forge the seal of the American Consul-General.

(5) That they did fraudulently forge the name of Mr. A. D. Blackburn, H.M. Vice-Consul.

(6) That they did fraudulently forge the seal of H.B.M. Supreme Court.

(7) That they did fraudulently forge a permit alleged to have been signed by the American Consul-General and the British Vice-Consul.

At the opening of the case a representative of the Bureau of Public Safety was present who declared the men were known Communists and had committed crimes in the interior for which the extra-Settlement authorities would like to try them.

The court replied that the matter would be taken care of at the close of the case.

The first witness called was Mr. C. E. Whitamore who stated he was in H.M. Consular service and knew the signature of Mr. A. D. Blackburn, H.M. Vice-Consul. He was shown a photographic reproduction of the alleged signature of Mr. Blackburn and said, "That does not remotely resemble it."

Mr. Lurton objected to the photograph being introduced as evidence on the grounds that the original should be produced.

Mr. Bryan:—You have it, then introduce it.

Mr. Lurton:—I haven't it. It has been destroyed.

Mr. Bryan then cautioned counsel for the first accused that "this is a Chinese court and some rules of procedure in other courts do not apply."

Mr. Lurton:—But I guess the rule of common sense does.

British Seal Explained

Mr. Whitamore then recognized as a true seal of H.M. Supreme Court, one contained in the photograph with the signature but said that Mr. Blackburn had nothing to do with the Supreme Court and never signed his surname only without his initials as was done in the photograph.

Pick:—I know who made that document. I know.

Mr. Lurton:—Keep still Pick. Keep still.

Witness believed the seal might have been taken from any one of "many hanging around in documents and pasted on this document but the signature is an obvious forgery."

Dr. Fischer then interrupted, "Have you ever seen my client?"

Witness:—I am not sure.

Pick:—Maybe in a gambling house, eh? Ah ha, I guess so.

Mr. Harry E. Stevens, U.S. Vice-Consul was then called and asked to identify a photographic reproduction of the signature of Mr. E. S. Cunningham contained on a document which the police alleged was used in the $12,000 transaction.

Mr. Stevens:—That is not Mr. Cunningham's signature but the seal of the U.S. Consulate-General under it might quite conceivably be a genuine seal.

Witness thought the seal might have been cut from a document bearing a true seal and impressed on the document shown in the photograph. He said the seals were common and could be obtained with little difficulty.

Dr. Fischer then asked if witness knew of anyone in the U.S. Consulate who looked like his client Gordin and witness replied "No."

Dr. Fischer:—Is Gordin a United States Vice-Consul?

Witness:—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Stevens did not know of anyone in the American Consular service named Gordin and he was sure the third defendant had never worked for the United States in the local Consulate.

Letter from Dr. Cliegel"

Acting Det-Sup. R. W. Yorke then entered the witness box and said he had known Pick since 1927. He never knew Pick was employed by the C.I.D. as witness's duties had for a long time been with the Police Advocate where he acted as liaison officer in the preparation of cases between the Chinese assistants and Mr. Bryan.

Pick:—Ah ha! You knew me well enough.

Early in 1928, witness was under Mr. W. G. Clarke, and had seen Pick at the police headquarters but never in Mr. Clarke's office.

Pick:—Yes, you did. You knew me well enough.

Det. Insp. Robertson said that he had executed a search warrant on Pick's room and had found a letter introducing Pick to Mr. F. J. Schuhl as "Dr. Cliegel." He had also found cards bearing that name and a typewriter of the same kind and using the same coloured ribbon as used in writing the letter. He was sure the letter had been written on the typewriter and had been told Pick had gone under the name of "Dr. Cliegel" in Mukden.

A letter was introduced by Mr. Bryan which he said was received by the police last November in which the third defendant (Gordin) was said to have run away from Shanghai. Witness "was sure the letter was written on Pick's typewriter."

Mr. Lurton then asked when the police first became interested in the present case and witness replied "November last." The police had taken no action until the following May when information was received that Pick was involved and as Pick appeared in Shanghai at about the same time as the information was received detectives were set on the case. Witness had heard Pick had left Shanghai "because of a deal under an assumed name in which he made a lot of money."

You Poor Fish!

Witness knew Pick in 1927 and understood he "acted as an intelligence officer for certain people." He had never seen Pick in the C. I. D. offices, but in his own office in the political division S.M.C.

Pick:—Your office. Ah, before you were a soldier. Your office.

Witness had consulted Chang and been told Pick and Born were the same and he then secured a warrant of arrest. He "understood Chang acted as secretary for a man named Ning of 23 Myburgh Road who is independently wealthy." Witness had talked with Pick several times in his office until warned against him by the C.I.D. who said that under no circumstances was Pick to be allowed in the building as he was "dangerous."

Witness said Pick had been employed as an informer on Soviet agents arriving in Shanghai and "had been paid at the rate of one dollar a head."

At this point Mr. Bryan showed one of the "Dr. Cliegel" cards to a newspaper man and Pick interrupted.

Pick:—Who gave you permission to show my cards? You poor fish!

Witness said that in June, Pick had been paid $40 for identifying 40 Soviet suspects; July, $60 "and August, $120, and then we got suspicious of him because many of the names were down two and three times."

Ning Kwe-ling, was next called to the witness box and said he was a soap merchant owning the Great China Soap Factory in Chapei.

Pick:—He is not, he owns three gambling houses, and the police are all connected. What do you mean—merchant?

Pick had come to the house of the witness for a meeting with Chang and witness understood it was in connection with a deal "about a permit."

The three defendants had all come together, but witness could not identify the others "as it was so long ago."

Pick:—Ah ha, difficult eh? I guess it is. You gambling boss!

Pick's Great Mental Strain

Witness was then questioned by Mr. Lurton and said the man whom he recognized was "something like Pick."

Pick to the Court:—Now you see what it is. A provocation case by the police. They are making it all.

Mr. Lurton then asked if witness had any other business than the soap factory and was answered in the negative.

Mr. Lurton:—Anything to do with 3 Thibet Road?—No.

Pick:—No, because the police closed this place three days ago. Yorke did it quietly. It was gambling.

Mr. Bryan at this point asked the court to restrain Pick as "he is insulting me and the intelligence of his counsel by always interrupting."

Pick:—Oh, you poor fish!

Mr. Lurton: I hope the court will take into consideration the great mental strain of my client. (laughter).

Witness said further Chang was not in his employ as he had money of his own: "He holds any kind of a job. Now he has a salt job. He has a pharmacy on Ward Road also."

Pick:—That's a lie! It's your pharmacy.

Witness said that Chang "lived in the church on Avenue Road and could not hold the meeting there because it was too far for the foreigners."

Pick:—Church nothing! It's a gambling church and the police are all the same.

Letter of Nonsense

The next witness called was Mr. F. Herlinger, Austrian, who resides at 892 Broadway and had done translating from Russian into English for Pick. He identified a letter he had translated addressed to the Director General, S.M.C. and another "to a man named Garcia saying Pick could make trouble for Garcia unless Garcia put up some money."

Witness:—There was so much nonsense in the letter I had trouble with it and it was never sent because the police took it when I had it half done.

Mr. Bryan:—I'll show the court this first accused is a common blackmailer.

Pick:—You poor fish!

Dr. Fischer then asked for a separate trial for his client (Gordin) as "he is in bad company."

Mr. Bryan:—I certainly agree.

Pick:—You poor fish!

Chang Tsz-zuen then said:—"One night the American Vice-Consul visited my house and presented this card." Witness pointed out Gordin as the American Vice-Consul. "Pick also came and said he was the brother-in-law of Mr. Clarke of the police."

Dr. Fischer: Are you sure about Gordin?

Witness: I lose my money. Do you think I'd lie?

An argument then ensued as to whether Gordin could speak English and witness said: "He spoke perfect American to me and I thought he was the consul."

The case was then adjourned until June 6.

THE Gendarmerie Commissioner has issued an order, says the Chinese press, forbidding his subordinates to ill-treat prisoners or impose upon them illegal punishments.

THE SPRING FLOWER SHOW

An Eye-opener of What Amateur Gardeners Can Do

The Spring Flower Show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society, held on May 28 in the Town Hall, was an outstanding success and was one of the best ever arranged by the Society. There was a record attendance during the day and most of the entries were well above the standard usually reached by Shanghai amateur gardeners.

There was adequate proof given also, at the show that there are few things that cannot be grown out here, for there were tropical plants of every description, many of them so out of the ordinary that it is doubtful if more than a few of those who attended the Show could put a name to them. The whole of the large hall was well filled with exhibits yesterday and the scent of the spring flowers as one entered the room was delightful indeed.

Two excellent exhibitions, not for entry in the competitions, had been arranged by the S.M.C. and by the Imperial Chemical Industries. The former had a wonderful showing on the raised platform where in arbours of green and red berries, irises raised their white and purple heads. There was another fine collection shown by the S.M.C. in the vegetable department and the quality of the exhibits must have roused the envy of many. Imperial Chemical Industries, agents for Crescent Fertilizers, had arranged in one corner of the hall a huge solid crescent of sweet pea blooms, which looked very well, besides showing other specimens of the products of their experimental gardens.

By the departure of Mr. D. MacGregor, which takes place next month, the Horticultural Society will lose one of its most valued members, for Mr. MacGregor was one of its first founders, and it is chiefly to him that the Society owes the success it has achieved.

OPENING OF LOCAL MINT

Early Commencement When the Dies Arrive

Two varying accounts of the prospects of the early functioning of the Shanghai Mint are current.

According to the first the Central Mint of Shanghai will begin operating as soon as dies arrive from the United States, and when the machinery is completely installed. The "North-China Daily News" was informed by Mr. George Kwok Bew, managing director of the Wing On Co., who has been appointed director of the Mint, that all debts have been wiped off with the exception of those owing to Chinese merchants and contractors. These, however, amount to two lakhs of dollars and some time would be required to clear them off.

When the Mint begins to operate (though he could not say when it would begin to function), said Mr. Kwok, it will be capable of producing half a million dollars daily. Should night work be found necessary, Mr. Kwok estimated that the output could be increased to eight lakhs.

Asked what the probable monthly expenses would be, Mr. Kwok told our representative that he was not at present in a position to say as no estimates had been drawn up.

In answer to a question, the director of the Mint said that, when the Central Mint in Shanghai began to function, the coining establishments in Hangchow and Nanking would automatically cease work. At least, they would come under the control of the Central Mint.

The new coins which will be produced by the Mint will be different from those of the past. On one side will be a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the reverse will bear the drawing of an ancient Chinese vessel.

Mr. Kwok was to have left last night to take the matter up with the Minister of Finance.

From an entirely independent source, the "North-China Daily News" learned that the work had been held up on account of insufficiency of funds. From this source it was learned that there was not enough money, and so Mr. Kwok could not proceed with his plans.

Mr. Kwok was questioned regarding this matter but he declined to make a statement.

PRESENTATION TO ZERO CLUB

Badge of 4th Regt. U.S. Marines for Picture of Pershing

Among the mementoes which adorn the walls of the Zero Club are replicas of the cap badges of the regiments represented by the members, and on May 29 a unique addition to this group was made when that of the 4th Regiment U.S. Marines was presented to the institution. It should be mentioned that some time ago Mr. C. S. Franklin presented to the club a photograph of General Pershing, and following a visit of officers of the regiment to the club they expressed a desire that a replica of their badge should go with it.

Mr. N. L. Sparke, chairman of the Club, presided, and the presentation was made by Col. Lyman, with whom was Col. Kilgore. Among other guests were Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, Capt. C. T. Hutchins, Mr. S. Fessenden, Mr. C. S. Franklin and Col. Orpen-Palmer.

The Marines to Stay

In asking the Zero Club to accept the badge, Col. Lyman said that some time ago he had the pleasure of enjoying the club's hospitality, and it had occurred to him to look over the souvenirs on the walls. He then considered that the U.S. Marines would be very much honoured if the club would permit them to put up some souvenir of the 4th Regiment's stay in Shanghai. They had had an insignia made, and he desired to take this opportunity of presenting it. When he first suggested the idea he thought that the Marines were likely to go any day, but it might be a matter of interest to them to know that he was getting an emplacement made next month, and he was making preparation to stick here for a little while (hear hear).

Friendships of Two Forces

On behalf of the members Mr. Sparke thanked Col. Lyman for the souvenir which gave them the greatest possible pleasure and pride. It would remind them—though no reminder was really needed—of the good spirit of friendship which existed between the forces of the United States, and the British Empire not only during the Great War but also in the anxious times of 1927 when the U.S. Marines came with the British forces to protect them. The U.S. Marines were still with them in Shanghai, and they hoped that they would stay with them for a long time yet.

Mr. Cunningham expressed his appreciation of the honour of being asked to attend this ceremony. He referred to the inspiration of the souvenirs which they saw around them, and wished long success to the Zero Club in its unique position.

NATIVE v. FOREIGN GOODS

Ingenious Scheme for Driving Out Imported Articles

The Chinese Native Products Encouragement and Maintenance Association has submitted a petition to the National Government with reference to the use of native products in preference to foreign made articles.

This petition draws attention to the great gains which have been made by foreign merchants to the disadvantage of Chinese manufacturers and requests the Government to issue an order to the following effect:—

1. All Chinese to make use of native products;
2. The various Chambers of Commerce not to admit as members merchants dealing in foreign products;
3. The Ministry of Finance to impose heavy duties on foreign imported goods;
4. The Ministry of Railways to increase freight charges on foreign products; and
5. The provincial authorities not to accord protection to merchants dealing in foreign products.

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PROPAGANDA IN THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Anti-Foreign Posters Included in Health Campaign

A very interesting health exhibition was held during the week at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Szechuen Road under the joint auspices of the local Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the Chinese Y.W.C.A. This is the first time that the two associations have co-operated in such a project and it is highly satisfactory to note that they are meeting with a great measure of success.

On entering the Association building, one noticed on all sides health posters, charts and plans, slogans, pictures, etc., all of which deal with personal as well as public health. At the top of the stairway, in a very conspicuous position was a tea-room which appeared to be extremely well patronized.

One of the rooms was devoted to the exhibits of the National Anti Opium Association and in this there were numerous pictures and cartoons, showing the evil of opium, anti-opium medicines, narcotic drugs, etc. We cannot congratulate the Anti-Opium Association for their taste, however, for, whilst they profess to do their best to assist in bringing about friendly relations with other countries, whose co-operation they seek in suppressing opium, they had cartoons on exhibition, one or two of which we must describe. One showed a Chinese held down on the ground by three foreigners, one of whom presumably was a Japanese, while there were bags containing drugs such as opium, morphine, etc., on the ground. Whilst one of the foreigners was supposed to be getting something from a bag, the other was forcing the mouth of the Chinese open and the Japanese thrusting a red pill (supposed, we take it, to be opium) down his throat. Another drawing which no doubt tends to stir up bad feeling was one in which a Chinese official of the old type was seen writing a contract in red ink, by which Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain and China had to pay an indemnity of $21,000,000 as a result of the opium war. A man, on whose breast was a British flag, was holding a pistol to his head and forcing him to sign this. Depicted as coming from the mind of the official was a wild wolf, meaning that the British were considered wolves for forcing the Chinese to take to opium.

Well Attended Lectures

The Martyrs Memorial Hall was well crowded with people listening to health lectures and witnessing health plays. On the four walls likewise were numerous posters and charts, all of which dealt with health problems. The lectures were delivered by well-known local practitioners.

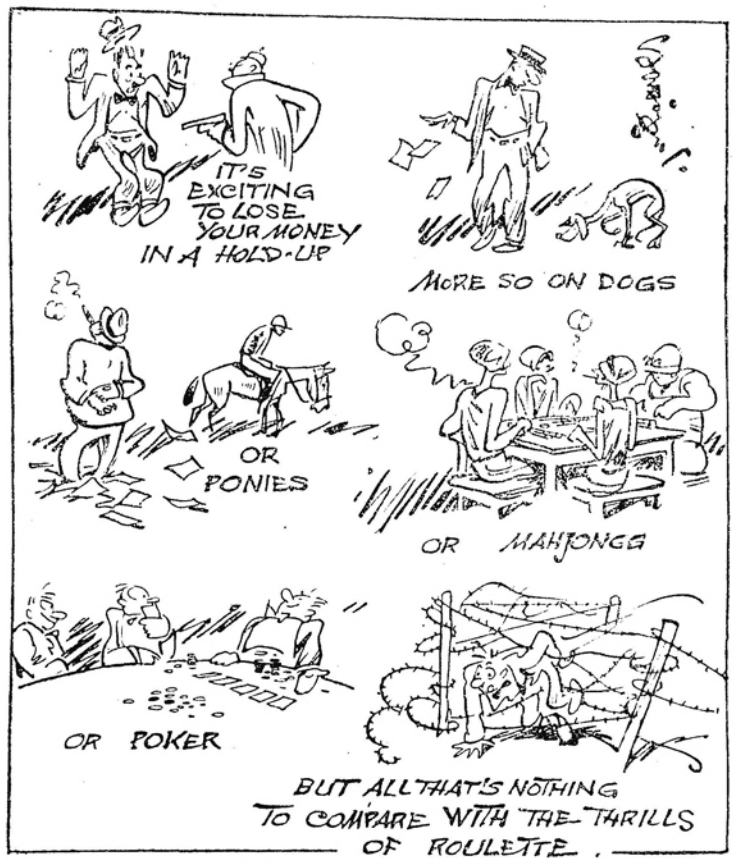
The directors' room was used as a baby clinic by the Child Health Centre. Here babies are measured, weighed and examined by four doctors, each of whom has a separate clinic. The doctors gave their time voluntarily as well as the nurses, one of whom was allotted by the Margaret Williamson Hospital and the others were nurses living in the Y.W.C.A. Hostel. After examination, the mother of each child was given a package containing toilet soap, talcum powder, baby foods, etc. Already, we were told yesterday, more than 100 babies had been examined.

In the gymnasium, the men were given physical and medical examinations by specialists. Applicants for examination had to pass through a number of tests and, if they succeeded in passing, they were given certificates.

The Boys Division was used mainly as a trade exhibit or bazaar. Here were soaps, foods, drinks, toilet goods, disinfectants, cooking stoves, etc. There was space allotted for the serving of oatmeal, free, and many were noticed taking advantage of this.

The Y.W.C.A. had a fairly large room, where lectures were given to women and where mothers were taught how to make suitable clothing for their children and how to cook food. Samples of clothing were sold at five coppers each. Doctors, nurses and special ushers explained how things should be done in a hygienic manner.

The examination of women was another notable feature, and it was encouraging to see how many women were willing to submit to examination by lady doctors. Like the men, they were tested to see whether or not they suffered from eye, ear, nose or throat diseases, or other organic troubles.



WHERE YOU GET THE REAL KICK!

NEW SATURDAY NIGHT THRILL

Amusing Incidents in Police Descent on the "Wheel": Names of People Leaving Building Taken

During the course of the unusual incident which took place early on May 26 at the "Wheel," the premises having been surrounded by a cordon of 50 police, who had placed barbed wire entanglements round the building, the question "When is a raid not a raid?" was asked by the majority of 200 persons who left the establishment. The question was not answered by Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. C. Aiers, Director of Criminal Intelligence, or any of the many police officers who appeared on the scene.

The expedition was carried out with despatch and, before arriving at 151C Bubbling Well Road, no one of the police, with the exception of the Commissioner, Mr. Aiers and Supt. Fairbairn knew of the rendezvous. The affair was carried out much after the lines suggested by "Action" in his letter, which appeared in the correspondence columns of the "North-China Daily News" in the Saturday issue.

Thousands of feet of barbed wire and trestles were borrowed from the P.W.D. The equipment was ready at the zero hour, about midnight. The Reserve Unit at Yangtzepoo were called out at the same time, and in 20 minutes the Red Maria made the run from the Depot to the "Wheel." The P.W.D. lorry was picked up *en route*.

When within three minutes run of their destination, Supt. Fairbairn outlined his instructions to his subordinates and when the vans drew up in front of their objective, the police became very busy and almost before any could say 'Jack Robinson' the wire was strung round the building.

Not Like New York

No one on the premises had the slightest inkling of what was taking place, and even passers-by were astounded at the rapidity with which operations were conducted. The P.W.D. lorry drew on the pavement, directly in front of the main entrance to the apartment house in which the "Wheel" is situated. Men dropped trestles in series behind it and the wire was interwoven from lorry to trestles and back again without loss of time.

At the rear door another series of entanglements were erected and the so-called "secret" exits became of no value. At 1 a.m. the police were ready—barriers in place on the pavements and roads, Manila ropes strung, and guards on the doors.

There was no move to enter the establishment. The police made no raid. The police "sat tight." With the wires in place no patrons entered the building, and the news was passed to the management upstairs by the doormen below.

One of the players after he left said, "It was great fun. I have been raided in New York night clubs and on the Continent, I have witnessed police action in similar circumstances, but to be raided in Shanghai and allowed to collect my winnings without interference—that is something different. There were four wheels in operation and chips and money were on the tables. My whiskey soda stood on a table beside me. When the word was received that the police had surrounded the place, the order was given to stop play. Croupiers and boys paid off the accounts. The cashiers redeemed the chips.

Majority Quite Calm

"There was no rush for the doors. There was no alarm, although several of the ladies and a nervous chap became frantic. These slight disturbances had no effect on the majority of those present. I collected my winnings and waited for developments. There were none. I had another whiskey soda and watched the players make their way to the lift. My turn to leave came about an hour later."

Outside the premises there was more action at the beginning than in the palatial gambling rooms. Capt. Martin issued instructions to his subordinates to summon heads of departments and half an hour later Mr. H. Peck, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Det.-Supt. Gilbert, and Chief-Det.-Insprs. Yorke and Quayle were on hand.

Although the police party intended to take the names and addresses of those within when they came out, the first man appeared at the front door before they were ready to continue the final stages of the 'raid.' The following conversation ensued:—

Visitor:—I want to get out.

Police officer:—Be careful of my barbed wire, don't break it.

Visitor:—But I want to go home.

Police officer:—Be careful of that barbed wire, it is very valuable: take your time, we are not ready.

The Board of Scrutiny

In the meantime, other police had arrived and flanked the Red Maria and P.W.D. lorry, which stood in front. From somewhere a dilapidated table appeared. It was placed immediately to the left of the door. Chief Insprs. Yorke and Quayle, who had taken some names before, were seated and one by one the clientele passed the inspection board. Capt. Martin stood to the right of the parade, Mr. Aiers to the left. Sergt. Menzies held the door and allowed only one person at a time to pass. The official scrutiny of each person as they came out required on the average not more than a half minute.

That the police were prepared for untoward incidents on the part of the patrons may be seen by the fact that an officer stood at the desk with a copy of the 1929 North-China Hong List in his hands. During the entire proceeding, however, it was not found necessary to qualify any gentlemen's or lady's statement as to his or her name or residential address.

It is believed officially that most persons gave their real name and address, although several people, known to the police, did give false information.

Because of insufficient light there was a slight delay during the earlier stages, but a man from the Reserve Unit remedied this by bringing a large search light, which attached to the big van's batteries, brought these in to bold relief.

The Man Who Refused

More than 200 persons left the building between 1 a.m. and four o'clock and as many more drew up in their cars to enter, but on seeing the Red Maria and the police, "stepped on the gas." With the exception of one lady who said that she lived in an apartment on the first floor and who wished to care for her child no persons were permitted to enter, while the exodus took place. The press were firmly, but pleasantly, denied the privilege of inspecting the premises.

The reactions of persons leaving are worthy of noting. One man, a resident of Shanghai for a decade, refused to give his name, saying, "You know me well enough, I will not give you my name." When asked for the name of the lady with him, he denied that the police could take any one's name and would not give this information. He was detained for several minutes, while the lady sat on the window ledge. He was allowed to go after a short delay.

Another man, said, "You cannot put my name in the papers. I was only playing mah jongg in an apartment on the first floor." His name was written with the remainder.

A heavy-set dark man approached Capt. Martin, saying, "You are outside your rights, you cannot do this to my business. Where is your warrant?" The officer indicated the way out to him as politely as had been done to the others.

It will be recalled that the "Wheel" was closed during the spring of 1928 and several of the alleged principals were found guilty of conducting a gaming establishment in the Mexican Consular Court, under Mr. N. F. Allman, Consul. The cases were appealed to the Mexican Supreme Court, whose decision has not been announced.

On succeeding nights the front doors of 151 C Bubbling Well Road were open, but from the number of cars parked in the usual areas, it is believed that very few, if any, of the habitués of the place dared enter.

WHEEL AND WOE

'Twas deep still night in a Shanghai Square
Hushed were the cars and the tramways' blare
For a mighty host had gathered there
And the Red Maria a'leadin'.

Solemnly, silently, through the night,
Grim set faces, and eyes so bright
As heroes look when they march to fight
With the Red Maria a'leadin'.

Martin, Aiers and Fairbairn too
Marching into the night so blue,
With barbed wire and searchlights too
And the Red Maria a'leadin'.

Out they went to Bubbling Well
Stopped their march and worked like —
Together with Quayle and Yorke as well
And the Red Maria a'leadin'.

Out they jumped near one five one
Shortly after the morn begun
"Up with the wire". The job was done
And the Red Maria a'leadin'.

Out of the house the people came,
Trembling to find their gambling fame,
As each surrendered his usual name,
With the Red Maria a'leadin'.

Coffee was served just after two,
As they took the names of me and you,
And some went home to cry "Boo-hoo,"
With the Red Maria a'leadin'.

Solemnly, silently through the morn,
Leaving the gamblers all forlorn,
The police went on and braved the dawn,
With the Red Maria a'leadin'.

THE LUNAR CALENDAR ONCE MORE

Suggestion to Forbid Future Publication

Agitation is again rife for the abolition of the lunar calendar and the general adoption of the Gregorian calendar.

The Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai has submitted a memorial to Gen. Chang Chun, the Mayor, requesting that an order should be issued to the various Chinese printing companies forbidding them to print the lunar calendar for next year. This, says the Bureau, is the only way to enforce the new calendar. It is now too late, the memorial continues, to suppress the lunar calendar this year because lunar calendars and books already have been printed and placed on sale, which will be observed until the end of this year. The only way to do away with the lunar calendar, therefore, is to forbid the printing of such at the present time.

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A PILGRIMAGE TO ZOSE

Shanghai Catholics' Visit to Shrine of Our Lady

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Led by its Spiritual Director, Father R. Jacquinot, S.J., the associates of the Apostleship of Prayer made their eighth pilgrimage last Sunday, May 26, to the Church of Our Lady of Zose at which place is situated the famous observatory of the Society of Jesus. The pilgrims were members of the foreign Catholic community resident in Shanghai, the majority being Portuguese.

The day began with Mass said at 4.15 a.m., by Father Jacquinot, a large number of pilgrims receiving Holy Communion in the Church of the Sacred Heart at Hongkew. The service over a start was made for the railway station at Shanghai North where a special train was in readiness to convey a joyous gathering of some 456 persons to Sungkiang, reached shortly after 7 a.m. From there the pilgrims walked to Pah Long Day where 36 boats were waiting to take them through the waterways to Zose, a journey occupying the best part of three hours. Zose was reached at 11 a.m. the pilgrims making their way to the church, where Mass of the Holy Trinity was said and a short sermon preached by the Spiritual Director. There was some exceptionally fine singing during the service, the "Pater Noster", Gounod's "Ave Maria" by Miss Margaret Diniz and "Panis Angelicus," by Mr. W. A. Scott, being much appreciated. Mass was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, after which the pilgrims had lunch.

At 2.45 p.m., the devotion known as the Way of the Cross was made, the whole pilgrimage taking part in the procession. The stations of which there are fourteen, are erected on the hillside, the last being just below the great basilica now in course of erection and which will take the place of the smaller church half-way up the hill, now too small to meet the requirements of the large number of native Catholics resident at Zose and the surrounding countryside.

Specially noteworthy was the number of different nationalities represented by the pilgrims amongst whom were Australians, Americans, Belgians, Canadians, Chinese, English, French, German, Irish, Italians Japanese, Portuguese, Russians, Scots, etc. In charge of the Boy Scouts was Scoutmaster C. M. Barradas, and if ever the Scouts lived up to their motto of "One good deed a day" they certainly did on this occasion by helping in the procession during the Stations of the Cross, assisting ladies over the somewhat slippery ground at Zose and at Pah Long Day, and in carrying the bags and packages of the pilgrims.

The boys of St. Francis Xavier's School were in charge of two of the Brothers of that institution and it is to be noted that, recognizing the religious aspect of the event, there was not a single breach of discipline amongst the young people of both sexes and here it may be said that the pilgrimage was a source of edification to large numbers of the Chinese inhabitants of the district.

Boats and Flags

School girls from the Convents of the Sacred Heart, and of the Holy Family, had boats for themselves each captained by a girl who made all necessary arrangements and was responsible for discipline. Each of the 36 boats was under a patron saint and an invocation from the Litany of Loreto assigned to it. These, as well as the colour of the boat flag were drawn by lots; boat No. 4 consisting mainly of Englishmen drew as its patron, Blessed Edmund Campion, S.J., who is one of the 254 English martyrs whose canonization may take place this year. Regarding the flags, one of the boats assigned to the school girls drew the sinister emblem of the black flag complete with skull and crossbones as well.

Particularly worthy of mention is No. 10 boat captained by that iron disciplinarian, Mr. Tarcis d'Almeida. It became known as the supply boat, principally on account of several suspicious cases said to contain provisions being taken on board at Pah Long Day, but none excelled its occupants in the punctilious performance of its spiritual duties and in its religious fervour.

Weather Experts Discomfited

When the pilgrimage left Shanghai a sharp rain had set in but half an hour before Zose was reached a resplendent sun appeared to the joy of all and the discomfiture of the Rev. Brother-in-Charge of the astronomical instruments who, by wireless, had received from Sicawei weather reports predicting a typhoon in the China Sea and mist and rain locally. At Zose there are two priests and a lay brother in charge of the astronomical observations; the exact geographical position of Shanghai (Zose and Siccawei) was defined here in conjunction with observations taken at Paris by the celebrated General Ferrié who is in charge of wireless scientific work at the Eiffel Tower.

The return from Sungkiang was made shortly after 8 p.m., and Shanghai was reached about 9 p.m. The thanks of those who took part in a delightful day are due especially to the Rev Father R. Jacquinot, S.J., to the energetic secretary, Mr. A. P. Simoes, to Major A. M. Diniz, Mr. D. M. Gutterres, the hon. treasurer, and to all the promoters and captains of boats.—A.M.D.G.

SHANGHAI ROTARY CLUB

Successful Gathering of Fathers and Their Daughters

There was a very good attendance of members and their friends at the Majestic Hotel on May 30 when the Rotary Club held its Fathers' and Daughters' Tiffin, and an exceptionally happy time was enjoyed.

Apart from the singing of Rotarian songs, led by Mr. George Fitch, in which all joined, a particularly amusing part of the programme was the levying of fines on members for not bringing daughters or for various other offences. These were paid in good spirit although, we are told, there were a couple of conscientious objectors.

The singing of Signora Lettica Torresani, mezzo-soprano, who was accompanied by Professor A. Simeis Erian, was heartily applauded. Her first sing was "Penso" by Tosti and, for an encore, she rendered Mario's "Santa Lucia Lontana" with much feeling. Prior to the conclusion of the session, Signora Torresani was recalled and she sang "The Winds are Calling" by Landon Ronald and "Drift Down, Drift Down" as an encore. For her efforts, she received a beautiful basket of pink carnations and a vote of thanks from the chairman Mr. Carlos Bos.

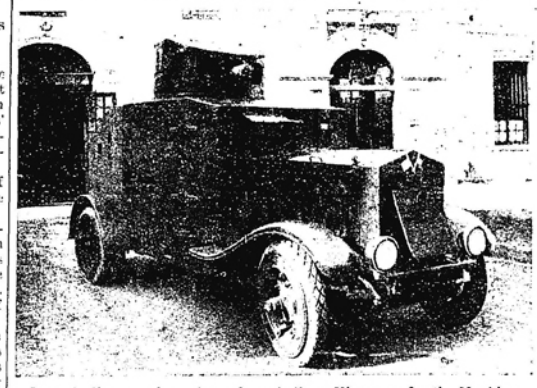
Mr. F. H. Hindle proposed the toast "Our Daughters" and illustrated his speech with drawings and caricatures.

Miss Frances Beach, of the Shanghai American School, replied on behalf of the daughters and said that she had been wondering why they had been asked to tiffin and proceeded to guess the motives of the fathers in asking the daughters to be present. In the first place, she said, seeing that women are now taking to business and in another few years would be taking the lead in business, she thought the fathers wanted to show the daughters what successful business men really looked like and how their success rested upon their brows. In the second place, the fathers apparently knew what a boring and dreary time the daughters led, especially those in school, and, such being the case they wanted the daughters to have a good time—which they were having. Thirdly, she said, they wanted to see the beauty, the freshness, the youth of the daughters and they wanted them for company's sake. Motives, however, were dangerous, but the daughters were glad to come and so they wished to ask no further questions.

CHINESE shipping companies have been invited to subscribe to the capital of the new marine insurance company which Mr. Yu Yaching and a number of other merchants are organizing, reports the vernacular press.

ORDERS have been issued by the Commissioner of Public Safety to his subordinates to arrest unscrupulous persons engaged in arms smuggling and who enter into arms deals with armed robbers, kidnappers and pirates.

ARMOURED CAR FOR NANKING BUILT IN SHANGHAI



Four bodies as above have been built at Kiangnan for the Nanking Government on chassis supplied by Messrs. Honigsberg & Co. More are in course of construction. One of the completed ones will head the SunYat-sen funeral procession

WEDDINGS

Stone-Dawson

A very charming wedding, attended by many former residents of Shanghai now in Victoria, took place on May 8, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., the Very Rev. C. S. Quainton, Dean of Columbia, officiating, when Susan Carrie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dawson, of Seacroft Apartments, formerly of Shangnai, was united in marriage to Mr. Lancelot Browning Stone, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stone, of Wallington, Surrey, England.

For the occasion the cathedral had been beautifully decorated with flowers, palms and greenery, exquisite baskets of Ophelia roses and narcissi being placed at either side of the chancel, the guest pews marked with pale pink tulips and iris, tied with tulle.

To the strains of the Wedding March, the bride entered with her father. She was a strikingly lovely picture in her gown of ivory ring velvet, fashioned with long slim bodice, long sleeves, and the skirt in three deep circular flounces, which hung to her ankles at the back and overlapped in front, giving an uneven hemline effect. The V-neckline was ornamented in front with a cluster of white camelias. Her bridal veil of filmy Brussels net, embroidered in silver, was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms, which had been worn by her mother, clusters of orange blossoms being fastened to the end of the veil, which formed a train.

She carried a shower bouquet of deep red and pink roses and maidenhair fern.

She was attended by her niece, Miss Daphne Dawson Rogers, who wore a charming frock of blue crêpe de Chine, and Italian lace straw hat to match. She carried a colonial bouquet of sweet peas and forget-me-nots.

Mr. Colin Rutherford was best man.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at Seacroft, where about seventy guests extended their good wishes to the bride and groom. Assisting in receiving was the bride's mother, Mrs. Dawson, who wore a smart gown of beige printed crêpe de Chine and hat of the same shade. Mrs. K. Piper, sister of the bride, wore an attractive two-piece frock of wine-colored crêpe de Chine and hat to match.

The bride and groom left later in the afternoon by motor for Sooke, where they will spend a short time before proceeding to England. The bride wore as her going-away costume a very smart ensemble of printed foulard in shades of navy blue and a touch of red. Her coat was of navy blue silk ottoman, and her hat of navy Bangkok and felt.

Both the bride and groom are well known in Shanghai and recently arrived in Victoria on the Empress of France.

Zimmerman-Strok

A very popular and attractive wedding took place on May 28 at the Ohel Rachel Synagogue in Seymour Road when Miss Getta Strok, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Strok of Shanghai, was married to Mr. Alfred Zimmerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Zimmerman of Tientsin. Officiating at the religious ceremony was Rabbi A. M. Ashkenazi.

The synagogue had been lavishly decorated with marguerites, madonna lilies, pale pink blossom and ferns and against this decoration the bride looked especially charming as she entered on the arm of her father. She wore a delightful gown of robe de style type made of white satin and tulle, the gown being finished with a flowing tulle veil held in place by a cap of orange blossom buds. The bodice was long waisted and at one side a deep panel dipped and was caught at the waist with a spray of orange blossom.

The flower girl was Miss Ellie Strok, the bride's sister, who wore a little frock of powder blue georgette made in Victorian style. With it she wore a poke bonnet of the same shade, and carried a basket of sweet peas. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lydia Strok and Jennie Kastava, who wore attractive frocks of a delicate pink, of which the boufant skirts were appliqued with circular designs in satin of the same pink and a deeper shade. Picture hats of horsehair trimmed with ribbons of the two tones of pink and large bouquets of many coloured sweet peas completed the costumes. Miss Luba Strok acted as maid of honour and wore a dress of powder blue georgette of the same design as those of the bridesmaids, and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The mother of the bride, Mrs. A. Strok, wore beige lace and a close fitting hat of matching shade. She carried a bouquet of red roses.

The best man was Mr. Fred Elias, while Messrs. Samuel David, Fred and Emil Gensburger acted as ushers.

A reception was held at the French Club, following the ceremony in the synagogue, and a big gathering of friends assembled to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman. Mr. V. Haimovitch acted as toastmaster and after the speeches had been made and replied to, the Little Club orchestra played dance music for the guests.

The bride wore as her going-away costume a frock of powder-blue georgette and a tight-fitting hat of the same colour. The honeymoon will be spent in Tsingtao and Dairen, after which Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman will take up residence in Tientsin.

A LOCAL BANKING SENSATION

Chinese American Bank of Commerce Suspends for Month

The local branch of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received a circular order from its head office to suspend business temporarily and to suspend payments for one month. The bank is to be reorganized before reopening for business.

As was only natural, the temporary close-down of the Hankow branch, under military order some time ago was a great blow to the bank, but so far the local branch office has been able to carry on successfully. The order which has just been issued from the head office was sudden and absolutely unexpected.

A BASKING SHARK CAUGHT

New Record for the China Sea Brought to Shore by Trawler

We are indebted to Professor Yuanting T. Chu, M.S., of the Department of Biology at St. John's University, for the following interesting account of a basking shark in the China Sea.

A huge basking shark, 23 ft. long, weighing more than 5,000 catties, was captured by Tsi-Mei Steam Trawler No. 2, under the command of Captain V. L. Chu, to the north-east of the Saddle Islands, about 120 miles off the coast of Shanghai, at a depth of 180 ft., on May 23. It constitutes the first record of this fish in China.

This fish, which is scientifically known as *Cetorhinus maximus*, was first discovered and described by Gunther from the coast of Norway. It is normally an inhabitant of the Arctic Seas, but may occasionally come south. It has been recorded off the coast of Japan. Although it is not extremely surprising to find it in our waters, it is certainly by no means common and fully deserves special mention.

Not a Harmful Fish

According to Gunther, 1880, at certain seasons it is gregarious and many specimens may be seen in warm and calm weather lying together motionless, with the upper part of the back raised above the surface of the water; a habit from which this shark derived its name. Contrary to the popular opinion, inferred from its large size and very wide mouth, it is in fact quite a gentleman-like creature and does not lead a predatory life at all. Neither is it harmful, if unattacked. It only feeds on small pelagic fishes and other marine invertebrates which are strained from the water by the long horny filaments provided in the gillrakers. Because of the flabbiness and extraordinary width of the mouth and gill-cavities, the head presents a variable and singular appearance in a specimen lying dead on the gound; hence it is difficult to take a good picture of it. It may grow to a length of 40 feet and, therefore, our specimen of 23 feet is yet a young one. The liver and the flesh contain much oil which is said to be of good quality for machinery use.

The Scientific Description

The following is a terse description of the fish: Body subfusiform, massive forward; snout subconical, blunt; eyes small, without a nictating membrane; spiracles very small, at a considerable distance behind the eyes; teeth very small, triangular, lying flat on the skin with the points turned backward, in five or six transverse series, 200 or more teeth in each series, each tooth with one or two basal denticles; gill-openings extremely wide, extending from the back nearly to the median line of the throat, all of them placed in front of the pectoral fins; gillarches with long, slender, comb-like filaments of horny consistency. Pectoral fins very large; first dorsal fin large, about midway between the pectorals and ventrals; second dorsal and anal fins small, almost opposite to each other; tail strong, with a keel on either side; caudal fin large, new-moon-shaped, vertebral axis much raised backward, a notch behind the subcaudal lobe which is produced and sharp. Back brownish black; lower surface white.

The shark is now in the Woosung Fishery School, where the skeleton of the fish will be mounted and preserved. For demonstration purposes a stuffed specimen is better, but for some reason it was decided to keep the bones only.

THE Greater Shanghai Social Affairs Bureau has issued a notice forbidding the people to grant loans at high rates of interest.

ORDERS have been issued by the National Government to the various administrative departments to prepare the budget for 1930, says the Chinese press.

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FRENCH CONCESSION TRAGEDY

Death of Foreign Cyclist After Collision with Motor Car

A resident of the French Concession, Mr. Maxime Marchaloff, died in the General Hospital on May 27 from injuries received while in collision with a motor car.

The accident took place at 7.45 p.m. on May 26 in Avenue du Roi Albert. At that hour motor car No. 2647, driven by Mr. Serge Nesterenko, was proceeding along the thoroughfare and in order to pass one of the French omnibuses, he steered to the right. Mr. Marchaloff, who was riding a bicycle in the opposite direction and was passing the 'bus at the time, was struck by the car and hurled with great force to the ground, which he struck three yards away from the point of impact.

He received severe injuries about the head, and Mr. Nesterenko immediately took him in his car to hospital, where he passed away as stated. He was 27 years of age.

OBITUARY

Mr. A. A. Boulyghin

On May 23 one of the most remarkable of the Russian emigrants in Shanghai passed away in the person of Mr. Adrian Alexeievich Boulyghin, who was well-known to many non-Russians in Shanghai on account of his functions in the Police Department of the French Municipal Council and who was universally respected, and beloved by the whole of the Russian community in Shanghai.

Mr. Boulyghin was born on July 4, 1880, in Kazan, Russia, being a member of a well-known noble family. He was a nephew of the well-known member of the Imperial Privy Council, Alexander Grigorievich Boulyghin, who in 1905 was Minister of the Interior and who subsequently became the President of the Committee which was summoned by the Emperor Nicholas II to draw up plans for the First Constitution of the Russian Empire.

Mr. Boulyghin was a great landed proprietor in Kazan and among the leading nobility of his province. He was compelled to leave Russia after the Revolution, was subsequently the head of the Red Cross in Siberia and as such evacuated a division which took refuge in western China. He subsequently arrived in Shanghai where he obtained a position in the French Municipal Police.

Many non-Russians will have noticed Mr. Boulyghin, a tall, spare man with fine expressive eyes and a large old-fashioned beard beginning to turn gray, when he walked about the French and International Settlements in the execution of his duties. To all Russians he was beloved because of his kindnes of heart and his remarkable qualities. He was one of those nobles who never forgot "Noblesse oblige," and always had before him the great responsibilities which rested on a man of his position, now, alas, a shadow of what it was formerly.

Mr. Boulyghin, a nobleman of birth, of character, of heart and of behaviour, was kindness and simplicity personified, a friend—one might say a father—to all poor, and erring on the side of charity and leniency. He will never be forgotten by the thousands of poor whom he has helped and befriended and to his friends his memory will last forever.

Mr. Boulyghin died from meningitis after an illness of only four days.

TSAOCHOW residents in Shanghai have drawn up plans for the establishment of a Tsaochow Residents Hospital here.

The District Government of Shanghai-hsien has ordered the various village administration bureaux to organize locust suppression societies without delay.

IN accordance with instructions from the Central Government, the Greater Shanghai Merchants Union will formally suspend operations today and hand over its affairs to the committee appointed to reorganize and amalgamate the different commercial organizations of Greater Shanghai.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER	24⅛

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/4⅞=Tls.8.33 at 71.45=$11.66
G$100 at 58⅛=Tls.172.04 at 71.45=$240.78
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling Tls.71.85
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying Tls.71.45
Native interest per day on Tls.1,000 Tls..07
Copper cash per Tls.100, 419,500
New York on London G$4.85 5/32

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—tel. transfer	2/4¾
LONDON—Demand	2/4 13/16
NEW YORK—tel. transfer	58
NEW YORK—Demand	58⅛
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1487
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 160¾
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 144¾
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 82
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 76¼
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 96¼

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/5 1/16
4 months' sight credits	2/6¼
4 months' sight docts	2/6⅜
6 months' sight credits	2/6 13/16
6 months' sight docts	2/6 15/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G$59⅞
4 months' sight credits	61¼
4 months' sight docts	61¾
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1555

GOLD BAR:—Opening	Tls.369.80
Highest	370.10
Lowest	368.80
Closing	370.10

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G$100.00	Mex.	$238.48
Stg. £1.0.0	„	11.58
Fcs. 100.00	„	9.39
Yen 100.00	„	106.28

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G$100.00	Mex.	$233.67
Stg. £1.0.0	„	11.32
Fcs. 100.00	„	9.04
Yen 100.00	„	104.30

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.19	Tls.1
Belgas 2.98	$1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire	11.17	Tls.1
It. Lire	7.98	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	3.03	Tls.1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—

Morning	100=Tls.71.6375
Afternoon	100=Tls.71.6125

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—

Morning	500=Tls.62.5
Afternoon	500=Tls.62.5

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—

Morning	500=Tls.58.675
Afternoon	500=Tls.58.675

COPPERS:—

Morning	418,500 coppers=Tls.100
Afternoon	418,500 coppers=Tls.100

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents and 4 coppers=$1
299 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=Tls..71.6375
Tls.1=Mex. $1.3959

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	Tls..17 per Tls.1,000
Afternoon	Tls..17 per Tls.1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	Tls.1,000=	Shanghai	Tls.1,057.50
„	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Tientsin	Tls.1,000=	„	Tls.1,065.50
„	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Hankow	Tls.1,000=	„	Tls.1,026
„	$1,000=	„	$1,016
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	„	$1,008
Tsingtao	$1,000=	„	$1,006
Foochow	$1,000=	„	$1,020
Amoy	$1,000=	„	$1,011
Mukden	$1,000=	„	$1,013
Nanking	$1,000=	„	$1,002.50
Hangchow	$1,000=	„	$1,002.50

Customs May Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of May:—

£1	Hk. Tls. 7.17
Gold $1	Hk. Tls. 1.48
Hk. Tls. 1	French Francs 17.32
„ 1	Yen 1.51
„ 1	Hongkong $1.40
„ 1	Singapore $1.20
„ 1	Rupees 1.86
„ 1	Reich Marks 2.85
„ 1	Guilders 1.69
„ 1	Italian Lire 12.93
„ 1	Swiss Francs 3.52
„ 1	Belgas 4.90
„ 1	Swedish Kroner 2.54
„ 1	Norwegian Kroner 2.54
„ 1	Danish Kroner 2.54
„ 1	Spanish Pesetas 4.55
„ 1	Czecho-Slav. Kronen 22.90
„ 1	Austrian Shillings 4.82
„ 1	Mex. $1.55

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on May 31 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/5¼	2/5 3/16
U.S. G$	59⅛	59
Yen	75½	75⅜

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/5 del. June
G$ T.T.	58⅝ del. June
Fcs. T.T.	1497 del. June
Rs. T.T.	162 del. June

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/5¾ del. June
G$ 4 m/s. l.c.	60⅜ del. June
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1532 del. June
Rs. 7 d/s.	163¾ del. June

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	370.10	368.80

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
Lond. pence per std. oz.	24⅛	24 1/16
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	56.11	—

Bombay off-take 229 bars.
Market easy.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co's quotations for week ending May 31. June shipment:

Middling, 7/8 inch.

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
May 25	21.11	49.40
„ 27	21.13	49.30
„ 28	21.18	49.55
„ 29	[illegible]1.28	50.15
„ 30	[illegible]	49.50
„ 31	[illegible]	49.90

Quotations dated May 31. June shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
Strict Middling	21.75	51.12
Middling	21.20	49.50
Strict Low Middling	20.55	48.40

BRITAIN'S EXPORTS TO CHINA

Statistics for the First Quarter of this Year

In the House of Commons on April 30, Sir Robert Thomas asked the president of the Board of Trade the value in sterling of all produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to China during the first quarter of 1929 or, if that information is not available, for January and February, 1929; and what, in either case, are the figures for the corresponding period of 1928?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: The answer takes the form of a table of figures; and which is as follows:—

The following Table shows the total declared value of merchandise exported from the United Kingdom registered as consigned to China and Hongkong (excluding Macao and leased territories) during the three months, January to March, 1928 and 1929:—

January to March	1928 £
Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures consigned to:	
China (excluding Macao and leased territories)	2,926,914
Hongkong	1,379,705
Total	4,306,649

	1929 £
Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures consigned to:	
China (excluding Macao and leased territories)	4,115,113
Hongkong	1,721,572
Total	5,836,658

January to March	1928 £
Exports of Imported Merchandise consigned to:	
China (excluding Macao and leased territories)	28,308
Hongkong	22,466
Total	50,774

	1929 £
Exports of Imported Merchandise consigned to:	
China (excluding Macao and leased territories)	24,270
Hongkong	34,569
Total	58,839

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Distinct Improvement in Piece Goods Market: Cotton and Yarn Declined and Market is in Lethargic State: Silk Market Continues Quiet

June 1.

There was a distinct improvement on recent weeks in the Piece Goods Market and the tone at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday was very much brighter; the chief feature being the demand from Tientsin for White Shirtings. Black Venetians and Velvets were a little easier but there was more life in the demand for Black Italians due to the revival of speculative interest and they accordingly improved half a mace on the average. As this interest grows stronger we may expect the values to begin to respond.

For the fourth week the market in Greys remained quite steady and for Whites the Tientsin demand, which we mentioned last week, has grown in strength. These particular qualities averaged 1½ mace higher and individually quite a number of chops during the last two weeks have improved five to eight mace. Deliveries continue fairly satisfactory.

Kungping Report

A small inquiry for White Shirtings suitable for Tsingtao and Tientsin has been met readily at steady prices, but the limited demand for staples for Yangtze ports carries as a rule reduced limits and it is finding dealers quite ready to make the necessary concession. In the aggregate sales from second-hands show a slight improvement on last week. There are already signs of more interest in Italians, Twills and Venetians. Speculative bids are reported, but prices offered are low and not much has changed hands to date. Clearances are small and we hear of no interest in forward business; the political uncertainty must to a large extent be responsible.

Tuesday's Auction

With the exception of Greys which suffered from lack of support from Ningpo, we found all bidding brisk. The only trade interest shown was by northern merchants, who held better buying orders for White Shirtings. It is noticeable, however, that both merchants and speculators are turning their attention from Greys and Whites to dyed goods and there seems every prospect of prices for Blacks improving as the full season approaches. Greys suffered a set-back in price of roughly one mace, but Whites, Velvets and Venetians showed fractional advances.

Cotton

On the local Cotton Exchange, Yarn is down about Tls. 4.50 per bale on the week whilst Cotton has declined about Tls. 1.40 per picul. Clearances have not been very good and it is not expected that there will be any great revival in Mill business until after the Dragon Boat Festival.

In their weekly report on China Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write:—

China Cotton

Following upon our last report the market continued in a practically lethrgic state, which, coupled with the unprecedented local heavy stocks, brought about spot offerings at a lower level than that of last week by about Tls. 1 per picul which, however, elicited but very little interest on the part of consumers.

The Yarn market having assumed more of a weakish aspect and the mills, as stated in our previous issues, being fairly well supplied for immediate needs, spinners have evinced more of an eagerness to contract for forward deliveries but at rates which in no way appeal to holders who continue firm in their attitude taking into consideration the fact of present prices of the foreign fibre being higher than that of the domestic growth.

American cotton has evinced during the week under review a decline of about 100 points for spot and Indian cotton dropped about Rps. 7 per Khandy with a downward tendency at the close. However, the change rates have not been so favourable for importations and in view of the current prices of the local staple being the cheapest at present, there is every reason to expect that a reaction upward may sooner or later make itself felt. We therefore advise buying for distant deliveries whenever cotton is offered at favourable rates.

Yarn

We have had an easier market during the past week, with prices declined some three to four taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all counts.

Silk

The silk market continues to be very quiet. Owing to high prices paid for new cocoons prices for silk are very firm with holders unwilling to make any concession. There is inquiry from Europe and America but there ideas are below local ideas and business, therefore, is not possible.

Metals

This market remains inactive with little or no business being brought to book. Prices in the Home markets remain firm. Local stocks appear to be ample and dealers are not interested in offers submitted by merchants.

Produce

There is no improvement to report in market conditions. The lack of interest on the part of buyers abroad continues, and, as supplies in China of such goods as are normally sold at this time of year are being largely held up at interior points owing to transportation difficulties, business is lifeless and practically no sales are being made.

Black Teas

Activity in Keemuns continues unabated, settlements ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 half chests a day. Prices have rather weakened and more attention is now being given to lower grade teas around Tls. 75/Tls. 90. The Russians have started buying. The Chinese say that about two-thirds of the crop has now arrived. Ningchows have so far attracted no attention.

Green Teas

The market for Hoochow Chunmees has eased off slightly since the departure of the first steamers. Interest at the moment is mainly centred in the real Country teas about to arrive. A few Sooyoans have made their appearance and will, we believe, be sold at prices hitherto unimagined by the most ambitious Chinese teamen.

CHINESE YARN AND COTTON QUOTATIC..S

The following were the prices ruling on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, yesterday.

COTTON YARN 16's "MAN AND BELL" STANDARD

(10's and 20s. Substitute)

MORNING

Month Delivery	Opening	Second	Third	Closing
June	151.20	151.20	151.00	150.70
July	149.90	149.70	149.50	149.30
Aug.	148.90	148.50	148.20	148.50
Sept.	149.00	148.70	148.50	148.80
Oct.	149.40	149.10	149.80	149.00

AFTERNOON

Month Delivery	Opening	Second	Third	Closing
June	150.90	151.40	151.10	150.90
July	149.70	150.00	149.60	149.50
Aug.	148.80	148.90	148.80	148.70
Sept.	149.00	149.10	148.90	148.70
Oct.	149.20	149.40	149.20	148.90

COTTON "HANKOW" STANDARD

MORNING

Month Delivery	Opening	Second	Third	Closing
June	34.45	30.40	30.40	30.50
July	30.90	30.80	30.85	30.90
Aug.	31.30	31.30	31.30	31.35
Oct.	31.90	31.90	31.90	31.95

AFTERNOON

Month Delivery	Opening	Second	Third	Closing
June	30.55	30.75	30.80	30.55
July	31.00	31.15	31.15	31.00
Aug.	31.50	31.60	31.50	31.50
Oct.	32.15	32.25	32.05	32.05

MARTIN'S PILLS
There is no better pill than MARTIN'S. You can rely upon MARTIN'S PILLS.
Sold by A. S. Watson & Co., Chemists, and all Chemists and Stores

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Shanghai Share Report 29/22 for Week Ending May 31, 1929

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Chinese Government Bonds and Railway Loans again continue to be easier. The following are the latest prices advised to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£64.	2.	6	Middle Price		
" " " " " " —F.I.	63.	7.	6	Sellers	Cum B.I.R.S.	
" " " " " " —G.I.	60.	10.	0	Buyers	Ex. "	
" " " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	59.	5.	0	Ex.	Cum "	
" " " Imperial Railway Bonds	68.	10.	0	Nominal	" "	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Bearer	3.	4.	0	Middle Price		
Mexican Eagle Oil (Ord.)	0.	16.	1½	Buyers		
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Hongkong Reg.	125.	0.	0	"		
Singapore Traction (Pref.)	0.	17.	9	Buyers		
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "Bearer"	4.	17.	6	Nominal		

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; §Other Business Reported; M-May Settlement; J-July Settlement; S-September Settlement).

MAY	25th Cash	25th June	27th Cash	27th June	28th Cash	28th June	29th Cash	29th June	30th Cash	30th June	31st Cash	31st June
PLANTATIONS												
Alma .. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	‡7½	..	..	..	‡3.35	..	‡3.40	..
Ayer Tawah .. "	..	..	§3.60	..	†3.35	..	‡7.55	..	§7.90	§5	§7.90	§8
Anglo-Java .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch .. "	..	..	§4.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute .. .. "	§0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukit .. .. "	..	..	§1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor .. "	†1.45	..	..	..	†1.45	..	§1.55	..	§1.55	§1.55	†1.55	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§1.55	..	..	..	..	..	§1.57½	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§1.57½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§1.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consolidated .. "	..	..	..	..	†3.10	..	†3.05	..	..	..	§3.15	..
Chempedak .. "	..	..	..	..	§7½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheng .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.85	..	..	..	..	..
Java Conso'd "	..	..	§2.10	..	§2.07½	..	..	..	§2.10	§2.12½	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	§2.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kedah .. .. "	..	..	‡1.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padang .. .. "	..	..	§0.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Permata .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§3.50	..	..	..	..	..
Senawang .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.90	..	..	..
Semambu .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1	..
Sungei Duri .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§11.10	..
S'hai Serembun "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.77½	..	§0.75	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.75	..	..	..
Samagaga .. "	..	..	..	..	§0.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§0.97½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra .. "	..	..	†§8½	..	§12½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Kelantan "	..	..	§0.70	..	§0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sua Manggis .. "	..	..	§0.97½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah .. "	†1.10	..	..	..	§1.17½	..	..	..	..	..	†2.12½	..
Tebong .. .. "	†1.90	..	§2.15	..	†2.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§2.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ziangbe .. .. "	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†7	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Docks .. Tls	†126½	†129½J	†126½	†131.75	§126½	§127½	§127½	†130J	†128½	—	§127½	..
" " "		§128½	..	‡127½	..	§128	..	..	§127	..	..	..
S'hai Loan .. "	‡4.20	‡4.22½	‡4.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	§4.10	..	§4.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug (Ord.) "	†67½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug (Pref.) "	..	..	..	..	§50½	..	†50½	..	..	..	..	..
Omnibus .. "	†14½	..	§14.70	..	§14.70	..	§14.70	..	..	..	†14.85	..
" .. "	‡14.70	..	†14.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone .. "	§72	..	†72½	..	§72½	..	§72	..	§73	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§72	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§72½	..	..	..
S'hai Land .. "	..	..	†141	..	‡140	..	‡140	..	†139	..	†140	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§140½	..
Cultv Dairy .. "	§14	..	†14½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Trams "B" "	..	..	§22.30	..	†22.35	..	..	..	†22.50	†22.80	†22.65	§22.80
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†22.60	..	§22.60	..
New Eng. (Ord.) "	..	..	§5.85	..	†6	..	..	..	†5.92½	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	§5.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	§5.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. (Pref.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§5.10	..	..	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf "	..	..	§164	..	§164	..	§164	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. Eng. & Mng. "B" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†25½	..	..	..
Union Insce. .. H $	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§340	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank M $	..	..	..	..	..	—	‡1400	..	..	..	†1430	..
" " H $	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡1260	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong Land "	..	..	..	..	‡63½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. 5% Reg. B.I. £	..	..	..	..	‡64	..	..	..	..	..	§63½	stpd.
5% Reorg 1913 F.I. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§62	"
5% Reorg. 1913 G.I. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§61½	"
S.N. Net Profit. H $	..	..	†$17.6	..	†$17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5% Gold Loan 1925 G $	..	..	†65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GREYHOUNDS												
S.L. G'hound M $	§11	§11½	§11½	§11½	§11½	§11½	§12	§12.25	§12½	§12.50	§12½	§12½
" " "	..	§11	..	§11½	§11.80	§11.40	..	..	..	§12.50	§12½	§13
" " "	..	§10.80	..	§11½	§11.90	§11.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	§11½	..	§11.65	..	§11.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	§11.65	..	§11.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	§11.75	..	§12	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.R.A. (Ord.) "	§13.95	§14½	§14.80	†15	§14½	§15	§15	§15½	§15½	§16	§16	§15.90
" " "	..	..	§14½	§15	§14½	§16	..	§16	..	§15.40	..	..
" " "	..	..	§14.90	§16	..	..	..	§15½	..	§15.90	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§16½	..	..
G.R.A. (Found) "	..	§40	..	§45	..	..	§46	..	§48	†§50	..	..
Fr. Race Course (Ord).	..	..	..	..	..	..	§39	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. R. Course (Found) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§34	..	..	..	..	..
COTTONS												
[illegible] (Ord.) — Tls	†12.30	‡12.30	†12.20	†12½	§12½	†12.65	..	†12.75	§12.60	§12.75	§12.60	..
" .. "	§12.15	..	—	§12.35	..	§12.60	..	§12.75	..	§13.35S	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	†12.47½	..	§12½	..	§12.32½	..	§12.80	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.45	..	§13S	..	§13.35S	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.50	..	..	..	§13.30S	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.55	..	..	..	§13.00	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.90S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.95S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§13S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (Old) "	..	..	..	†71½	..	§72	..	§72½	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	§72	..	..	..	§72½	..	..	§2.10	..
Oriental .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 6%, 1912 Tls.	..	..	..	..	†99½	..	..	..	..	..	§99½	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1913 "	..	..	..	..	§99½	..	§99½	..	..	..	§99½	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1915/6 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§‡100	..	†100	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1919/23 "	‡100	..	..	..	†102	..	†102	..	†‡102	..	§102	..
S.M.C. 8%, 1921 "	..	..	..	..	‡100	..	‡100½	..	§101	..	‡101	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922 "	..	..	..	..	‡91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922 "	..	..	..	..	§99½	..	‡99½	..	‡99½	..	§99½	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923/4 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡99½	..	‡99½	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1925/6 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡§101	..	†‡101	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1927/8 "	..	..	..	..	§90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 5½%, 1914 "	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 8%, 1921 "	..	..	..	..	†98½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1928 "	‡98½	..	..	..	§98½	..	§98½	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1929 "	‡98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§98	..	..	..
Columbia Club 8% "	..	..	§97	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..
Race Club 6½% 1923 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§100	..	..	..
Am. Club 8%, 1922 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	†‡101	..	..	..	..	..
Tel. 7%, 1928 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†‡100	..	..	..
S. Lands 6%, 1911/3 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†105	..
S.W.W. 8%, 1921 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†82	..
Country Club 6% "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held in Hongkong on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12 to July 3, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—A dividend of 3/- per share free of Income Tax has been declared payable July 5, 1929, Bearer coupon No. 54.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.—The 30th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 24A Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 18, 1929, at 4 p.m.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 4.00 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 5 to 18, 1929, both days inclusive.

Shanghai Share Report 29/22 for Week Ending May 31, 1929

Rubber:—The commodity has fluctuated within fairly narrow limits throughout the week and closes on an upward tendency though in comparison with the prices at the end of last week London is ⅜d. down for spot and ⅜d. down forward, spot now being 10⅝d. and July/Sept. 11⅛d. New York market was closed yesterday but Wednesday's prices for spot 21⅛ cts. and July/Sept. 21⅝d. show falls of 5/8ths for each position over last week's. Singapore, on the other hand, has maintained a more optimistic tone and closes for spot 36¾ cts. being ½ ct. up on the previous week. The forward position at 38¼ cts. records no change. Locally very few shares have changed hands though there are ready buyers at, or a shade better than, opening quotations.

Cottons:—Ewos improved during the week rising from Tls. 12.30 cash and Tls. 12.30 June business done, to Tls. 12.82½ June and Tls. 13.35 Sept. At the close, in sympathy with the drop in yarn, there are sellers at Tls. 12.70 June. Shanghai Cottons (Old) record a small rise in business done for June, having been done at Tls 72¾ as against Tls. 71½ earlier in the week.

Greyhounds have made considerable headway since recording the scare prices at the close of last week. More confidence has arisen and S.I.G.S. have today been done at $12½ cash and $13 June as against $11 for cash and $11½ June when last reporting. G.R.A. (Ord) have risen to $16 case against $13.95 last week. No June business was done today but $16 was recorded yesterday. Founders, after opening the week at $40 were yesterday done at $50.

Miscellaneous: Tugs have remained quiet though steady at around Tls. 68 cash, with no sellers under Tls 69. Docks again show a rise, closing at Tls. 127½ business done as against Tls. 126½ cash and Tls. 129½ June at the opening of the week. The highest prices touched were Tls. 128 for cash and Tls. 130 June. Trams are somewhat stronger at Tls. 22.65 cash, business done today. New Engines (Ord) have been in demand and have been done at Tls. 6 cash but close at Tls. 5.92½ business done.

Debentures have continued to be an active market and remain steady, 6% Tls. 100; 7% Tls. 101 and 8% Tls. 102. Industrial debentures are seldom coming to business.

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	May 24	May 25	May 27
London Spot	11d	10.3/4d	10.3/4d
June	11d	10.3/4d	10.3/4d
July/Sept.	11.1/4d	11d	11d
Oct./Dec.	11.1/2d	11.1/4d	11.1/4d
Market	Steady	Steady	Quiet
Singapore Spot	36½	36½	37½
June	37	37½	38¼
July/Sept.	38¼	38½	39¼
Oct./Dec.	38¾	39	40
Market	Steady at the decline	Quiet	Steadier

	May 28	May 29	May 30
London Spot	10.1/2d	10.3/4d	10.7/8d
June	10.1/2d	10.3/4d	10.7/8d
July/Sept.	10.3/4d	11d	11.1/8d
Oct./Dec.	11d	11.1/4d	11.3/8d
Market	Quiet	Quiet	Steady
Singapore Spot	35¾	36½	36½
June	36	36¾	36¾
July/Sept.	37¼	37½	38
Oct./Dec.	37¾	38	38½
Market	Easier	Quiet	Dull

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On May 27, stocks were reported 35,558 tons an increase of 387 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 644 tons; sold 372 tons.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Quotations on May 31 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
S.M.C. 6%'09 (20) Tls.	100	100	..	22-2-29	99	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'10 (") "	100	100	..	23-4-29	99	313,800	do.
" 6%'11 (10/30) "	99	99	..	28-5-29	100	350,000	do.
" 6%'12 (") "	100	99	..	31-5-29	99½	340,000	do.
" 6%'13 (") "	100	99	..	28-5-29	99½	756,300	do.
" 5½%'13 (10/30) "	98½	98	..	24-4-29	99½	500,000	do.
" 5½%'14 (10/30) "	98½	98	..	10-5-29	98½	900,000	do.
" 5½%'15 (") "	98½	98	..	30-4-29	95	800,000	do.
" 6%'16 (") "	99	99	..	31-5-29	99½	1,400,000	do.
" 7%'19 (10) "	100	100	..	30-5-29	100	1,793,300	do.
" 7%'20 (") "	101	100	..	30-5-29	100	2,240,000	do.
" 6%'20 (10/30) £	98½	..	..	1-5-29	99	750,000	do.
" 8%'21 (") [M $	102	101	..	15-5-29	102	1,000,000	do.
" 8%'51 (") Tls.	102	102	..	31-5-29	102	5,096,400	do
" 7%'22 (") "	101	100½	..	31-5-29	101	8,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	100	99	..	31-5-29	99½	4,920,000	do.
" 6%'24 (") "	100	99	..	30-5-29	99½	5,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (") "	100	99	..	30-5-29	99½	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'26 (") "	100	99	..	30-5-29	99½	1,860,000	do.
" 7%'27 (10) "	101	100	..	30-5-29	101	1,750,000	do.
" 7%'28 (5/10) "	101	100	..	30-5-29	101	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C. 6%'11 (10/30) "	94	..	..	4-5-28	91	324,400	May-Nov.
" 5½%'14 (") "	90	90	..	28-5-29	90	457,500	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (") "	91	91	..	5-3-24	90	329,300	do.
" 8%'21 (") "	100	100	..	28-5-29	100	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (") "	91	91	92	1-5-29	87	800,000	May-Nov.
" 7%'24 (10/30) "	98	98	..	1-5-29	96	800,000	Mar.-Sept.

LOANS	Quotations on May 31 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
F.M.C. 6½%'25 (10/30).	92	91	..	17-5-29	92	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
" 6½%'26 (")	92	91	..	21-5-29	92	1,000,000	Jan.-July
" 7%'28 (10)	98½	98	..	28-5-29	98½	500,000	16/4-16/10
" 7%'29 (")	98	..	99	28-5-29	98½	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
Waterworks 8%'21 (10/30)	105	..	..	31-5-29	105	2,000,000	June-Dec.
" 8%'22 (")	105	..	..	27-2-29	105½	500,000	do.
" 7%'22 (")	101	100	..	16-2-29	100	1,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (")	97½	97	..	4-5-29	99½	500,000	do.
Gas " 6%'09 (5/20)	99½	..	..	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land 6%'11 (")	100	99	..	30-5-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'12 (")	98	98½	..	23-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'13 (")	100	98½	..	30-5-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
" 6%'14 (")	98	98½	..	4-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (5/25)	92	92	..	14-12-27	81	237,000	do.
" 6%'22 (")	97½	97½	..	21-12-28	88	1,250,000	Various (2)
" 6%'25 (")	97½	97½	..	4-1-29	90	500,000	do.
" 6%'26 (")	97½	97½	..	27-3-29	90	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land 6%'11 (5/20)	99½	99	..	25-7-28	95	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'24 (")	97½	..	..	16-1-29	89½	440,500	do.
Telephone 7%'28 (5/10)	101	100	..	29-5-29	101	1,500,000	do.
Lane C'ford 6%'14 (5/20)	90	90	..	14-1-29	88	130,000	do.
" 6%'15 (")	90	90	..	14-1-29	88	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz 7%'14 (")	97	97	..	21-2-28	96	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club 6%'01 (Perpl)	80	..	..	31-5-29	82	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club 8%'22 (10/20)	99	..	..	30-5-29	100	750,000	August
Race Club 6½%'23 (25)	100	99½	..	30-5-29	100	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club 7%	81	81	85	9-5-29	79	—	—

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-9-28	1928 Oct.	1928 Nov.	1928 Dec.	1929 Jan.	1929 Feb.	1929 Mar.	1929 April
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-28	276,870	c) -/8.12d.	..	43,900	41,500	43,000	43,100	32,000	30,200	35,900
Amherst (New)	" 104,862	31-10-27	266,777	b) -/11.32d.	205,174	28,048	26,725	21,500	26,548	17,685	24,098	24,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727	d) -/6.41d.	..	..	..	..	115,000	110,000	109,000	120,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341	d) -/5.26d.	..	..	..	..	257,000	263,000	253,000	285,000
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-28	546,629	c) 2.70c.	..	..	..	..	80,157	67,538	49,648	12,541
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-28	313,300	c) -/7.37d.	..	..	..	..	38,200	31,000	38,000	37,000
Bukit	" 408,650	31-3-28	321,482	c) -/10.67d.	206,260	44,900	46,100	47,100	56,306	32,400	37,300	49,400
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-28	229,000	c) -/8.23d.	..	..	..	..	35,000	27,000	28,000	28,000
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-28	388,817	c) -/7.86d.	..	..	..	..	48,400	43,700	46,200	43,700
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-28	154,300	c) -/9.84d.	..	..	17,700	20,000	19,700	12,000	14,500	15,500
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-28	149,000	d) -11.65d.	75,500	24,500	25,500	21,800	33,000	23,000	21,000	20,000
Consolidated (1914)	" 281,250	31-12-28	731,500	c) -/6.24d.	..	..	..	..	107,500	98,350	93,800	85,550
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-28	421,406	c) -/5.59d.	..	..	..	..	55,957	42,191	50,117	49,137
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-28	1,428,947	..	..	..	..	..	200,000	165,000	135,000	160,000
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347	d) -/4.20d.	..	..	..	..	82,500	85,000	85,700	88,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-28	163,015	d) 27.74c.	..	..	..	..	17,627	11,822	16,600	19,748
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-28	259,085	c) 1/1.04d.	113,271	42,130	41,272	43,714	53,710	45,367	44,183	45,785
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-28	862,890	d) -/4.46d.	..	..	..	..	83,000	78,000	83,000	90,000
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903	a) -/7d.	..	..	89,219	95,600	89,022	77,648	79,529	65,605
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-28	241,859	c) -/10.91d.	106,360	23,910	24,000	27,200	29,550	12,820	17,520	24,446
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-28	197,500	b) 32.27c.	98,300	22,000	24,000	24,000	25,000	17,000	16,000	..
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-28	99,389	b) -8.97d.	..	..	13,166	11,703	11,872	7,453	..	10,514
Repah	" 456,000	31-12-28	449,096	c) -/8.57d.	..	..	..	..	77,300	49,800	64,200	64,300
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-28	236,845	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-28	242,000	c) -/9.42d.	..	..	..	..	25,000	21,000	18,000	25,000
Senawang (1921) (Ord.	" 285,000	31-1-29	531,923	c) -/5.76d.	..	..	..	..	..	43,000	48,300	49,000
Senawang (1921) (Pref.	" 33,943											
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-28	311,586	c) -/8.25d.	..	50,210	55,775	60,100	66,150	45,682	56,015	54,211
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 350,000	31-12-28	179,700	c) -/10d.	..	..	..	..	17,700	19,200	..	16,500
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-28	174,800	c) -/7.05d.	..	..	..	..	25,100	21,500	20,300	16,000
S'hai Malay (Ord.	" 300,000	31-12-28	398,941	c) -/7.95d.	..	..	..	..	70,200	58,200	56,100	53,500
S'hai Malay (Pref.	" 273,890											
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-28	238,759	c) -/10.12d.	61,485	20,500	22,200	26,600	30,415	23,800	24,500	26,800
S'hai Serembun	" 325,000	31-12-28	169,151	c) -/8.30d.	..	..	..	..	32,700	21,500	23,400	25,300
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-28	704,819	e) -/8d.	..	..	57,261	56,710	60,060	54,906	49,866	49,162
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-28	98,623	b) -/1.05d.	40,295	15,100	15,560	18,095	22,168	12,836	15,915	13,850
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-28	279,207	c) -/8.97d.	107,500	43,000	39,000	41,000	42,866	36,200	36,000	37,500
Taiping	" 200,000	31-12-28	71,575	b) 37.95c.	..	..	..	..	10,913	10,208	9,676	9,332
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-28	943,603	c) -/8.70d.	519,805	105,435	112,585	107,855	130,118	98,753	99,941	107,019
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-29	936,000	c) -/6.75d.	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	130,000	92,000
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-28	1,167,406	d) -/4.64d.	..	..	..	..	110,000	113,000	107,000	121,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only. (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to wintering. (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MAY 31, 1929.

STOCK		Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	132½	—	—						
	M$	1430	1415	..	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T — —	25-2-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London —	£	19⅜	..	..	500,000	500,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T	27-3-29
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. —	H $	345	..	345	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928 — —	25-5-29
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. —	M $	50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.25, 1927 — — — —	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. —	T	22	—	—	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927 .. .. .. —	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ld. —	H $	700	695	—	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1928. Interim H$18 % 1927	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	775	..	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43, 1927 .. .. — ..	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	215	300	—	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928 .. .. .. —	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique —	F	400	..	—	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	Notes. Floated 1918 — — —	— —
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. —	G $	300	—	—	8,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921 — — —	— —
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. — 6% cum. pref.	H $	40	47½	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6% d at Exchg. 2/4½d. 1923, London Divd. less I/T.	
— def. ord.	H $	70	..	—	120,000	49,589	£5	..	Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — ord. (Bearer)	£	97/6	—	..	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Final 3/- Free of I/T (mkg. 5/, 1928)	
— 6% cum. 1st pref.	£	—	..	—	300,000	200,000	£10		Coupon 54	Pending
— 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	—	..	—	10,000,000	6,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — ordinary	T	67.50	66	69	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928 .. — — ..	11-3-29
— 7% pref.	T	50.50	50	51	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928 — — —	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. —	H $	2.40	..	2.60	200,000	97,380	H$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924 — — —	— —
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. —	T	127.50	127	128.50	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28 .. — — —	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. —	H $	36	..	..	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) —	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — ordinary	T	5.92½	5.80	..	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
— %8 cum. pref.	T	5.10	5.10	—	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. —	T	168	164	166	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T8 (Mkg T.11. 1928) — —	9-5-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. —	H $	121	121½	123	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928 — — — —	7-3-29
MINING.										
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	25.50	..	—	3,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon 34)	16-5-29
London	£	63/9	63	65	—	—	—			
Choseen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" —	T	7.60	—	—	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil. — —	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. —	T	140.25	140	..	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	62	—	..	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) .. —	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. —	H $	14.35	..	..	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 —	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. .. —	T	..	..	—	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928 .. .. — —	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. —	T	152½	150	..	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29) — —	22-3-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine —	T	105	—	—	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928.. — — — —	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd. .. —	T	4.50	—	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926.. .. .. — —	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. —	H $	8.90	..	9	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) —	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. —	M $	100	—	—	8,570	8,570	M$100	Dec.	8%, Cash dividend 1928 — —	18-2-29
									25%, Stock div. in addition to above..	3-5-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — ord.	G $	10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 —	20-2-28
— pref.	G $	10	—	—	—	32,034	G$10		Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) — —	1-4-29
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld. — — —	T	7.35xD	7.35xD	7.75xD	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29 — —	30-5-29
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.45	0.37½	0.50	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6 .. — — —	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. —	T	3.90	4	4.25	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927 — — —	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	7.75	7.87½	—	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Divd. T0.25, 1928 — .. —	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	3.40	3.45	3.60	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29 .. .. —	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.80	0.72½	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) —	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	1.80	1.75	1.80	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) —	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. .. —	T	0.92½	0.92½	—	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 — —	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T	1.55	1.55	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1928 .. .. —	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. —	T	7.50	..	—	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) —	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.90	0.85	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) —	15-9.27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T	3.05	3.10	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Divd. T0.20, 1928 .. .. —	10-4-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	3.75	3.25	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 — — —	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. .. .. .. — old fully pd.	T	11.75	..	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £	
— new fully pd.	T	11.25	—	—					(Coupon No. 29) .. .. —	10-4-29
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. —	T	2.07½	2.10	..	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 .. .. —	18-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. —	T	7.40	..	7.50	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 — — — —	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	12	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927 .. .. —	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. ..	T	0.90	0.70	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27 —	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. —	T	2.25	2.35	..	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1928 .. — —	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T	0.50	0.47½	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27 — — —	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. —	T	1.35	1.10	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1927-28 .. .. —	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	3½	3.70	—	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T[illegible], 1926-27) —	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. —	T	1.10	1.10	—	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927 — — —	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	0.90	0.90	—	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) —	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. — —	T	0.95	0.95	—	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928 — — —	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. — ordinary	T	1.90	1.95	—	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.20, 1928-29 — — —	22-4-29
— 12% cum. pref.	T	—	—	—	100,000	33,[illegible]	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. —	T	1.85	1.85	—	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) —	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	0.80	0.65	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 — — —	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.75	0.75	0.80	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.04, 1928 — — —	12-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. — ord.	T	7	—	—	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. [illegible], 1927) —	16-4-28
— %8 cum. part. pref.	T	10	..	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928 .. .. .. —	9-4-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	1.10	1.05	—	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) —	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. —	T	0.77½	0.82½	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.03, 1928 .. — —	12-4-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. —	T	8.50	8.50	—	120,000	76,950	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.60 1927/8 .. .. —	25.3-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.... —	T	0.95	—	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.06, 1928 .. .. —	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld. .. —	T	1.25	1.30	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg. 15%, 1927 28) —	25-6-28
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. —	T	11	11	—	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) —	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. .. —	T	0.65	0.70	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) —	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. —	T	1.15	1.12½	1.20	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.05, 1927-28 .. — —	12-6-28
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. — —	T	2.12½	2.12½	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29 .. — —	25-4-29
Tiangba Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	7	7	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Divd. T0.40, 1928 — — —	21-3-29
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld — ordinary —	T	12.60	12.50	12.70	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.60; 1928 — — —	14-3-29
do. — 8% cum. pref.	T	102.50	102.50	..	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928 .. .. — —	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — old	T	70	70.50	—	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2, half year to 30-4-29 .. — —	29-5-29
— new	T	33	32¾	34	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T1, half-year to 30-4-29 .. — —	29-5-29
Soong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. — —	T	8.40	8.40	8.80	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26 — — — —	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — ordinary Regd	£	128/1½	..	..	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119) —	30-9-27
— 5% cum. pref.		..	—	—	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ..	T	350	—	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28 — — — —	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H $	0.80	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1923 — — — —	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld. — — ..	T	25	..	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29 .. .. — —	26-4-29
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — com		8.10	8.10	8.30	..	..	..	..	.. ..	....
— old	H $	7.80	—	7.50	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 .. —	17-3-26
— new		1.40	..	..	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1928 —	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat —	T	6.75	6.35	6.75	250,000	259,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27 — — —	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4.20	(comb. T4.60) 4.25	(comb. T) ..	(comb. T) 250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1925 — — — —	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T	2.50	..	2.60	500,000	497,251	T5	Dec.	— — — — — — — —	— —
Major Brothers, Ld. — — —	T	5	..	..	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	.. .. — — — — — —	— —
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. .. —	T	52	51	52	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2. (Total T4, 1928) .. —	4-4-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Regd £20	T	205	210	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6½ Total) 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30) ..	26-3-29
— Bear £20	T	210	215	..						
do. — Regd. "B"	T	7.75	7.75	—	195,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final Divd. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) .. —	26-3-20
do. — Bear. "B"	T	7.90	7.85	—						
do. 8% "C"..	T	8.25	8	..	250,000		£1		.. ..	— —
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. —	T	1.20	1.20	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928 — — — —	20-3-29
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld. — — —	M $	8	..	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$ 0.60, 1927 — — .. —	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. — —	M $	30	—	—	1,200	1,290	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922 .. .. — — —	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. — — —	M $	78	—	—	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1928-29 — — —	1-12-28
Weeks & Co., Ld. — — —	M $	3	..	—	30,000	21,821	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22 — — — —	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. — —	M $	50	—	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26 .. .. — —	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld. — — —	M $	15	—	—	33,750	33,750	M$10	Mar.	Interim M$0.60, 1928-29 — —	6-12-28
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. — — —	T	14.25	14½	..	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927/28 — — — —	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	22.65	22.60	22.75	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½%, 1928 Coupon No. 37) — —	2-5-29
London	£	..	..	..	..	..				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. —	T	14.85	14.65	..	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Divd. T0.60, 1928 — — —	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. —	T	75	76	—	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926 .. — — — —	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ..	T	73	72.50	..	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T4, 1928-29 .. — — —	Pending
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — ord.	M $	15.50	15.90	16.40	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
— found.	M $	45	47.50	..	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$6.50, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium) — .. —	M $	12.50	12.40	..	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divd. $0.75. 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — ord.	M $	36	38	—	6,000	6,000	M$20	Dec.	— — —	— —
— found.	M $	30	32	..	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	— — —	— —

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

June 25, Tuesday — July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday — September 24, Tuesday
October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23, Monday

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on May 30 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 77,907,000 and $130,910,000.

These figures include Tls. 16,140,000 and $83,560,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 4,366 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—

3,133 bars from America
42 „ „ Japan

3,175 bars

Shipments:—

1,867 bars from Nanking

Sycee

There were no movements

Dollars

Arrivals:—

$1,000,000 from Tientsin
650,000 „ Nanking

$1,650,000

Shipments:—

$600,000 to Wusih
200,000 „ Kashing
200,000 „ Hangchow

$1,000,000

Silver

The latest quotations were 24⅞d. ready and 24 11/16d. forward, a fall of 1/16d in ready and ⅛d. in forward from a week ago. China and India were reported as having both bought and sold. The market has been quiet with an uncertain feeling.

Exchange

The official selling rate for T.T. has remained at 2/4½d. during the week the highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. was 2/5 5/16d. and the lowest 2/5d.

The speculators position is estimated at oversold in Yen 21 million and sterling and Gold Dollars square.

T.T. selling 2/4 15/16d. June, 2/5 1/16d. July, 2/5 3/16d. Aug., 2/5 5/16d. Sept. G.$58½ June, 58¾ July, 59 Aug., 59¼ Sept.

4 m/s buying 2/5 15/16d. June, 2/6 1/16d. July, 2/6 3/16d. Aug. G.$60½ June, 60¾ July, 61 Aug.

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THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Continuance of Downward Movement of Silver Prices: Chinese Speculators Short for June Delivery

The following review of the *Shanghai* exchange market covers the week ending May 25:—

Many people in Shanghai have set 25d. per ounce as a tentative limit for bar silver. The uninterrupted downward movement of silver prices has, however, continued during the week, resulting in quotations as low as 24 13/16d. in London, and 53⅝ cents in New York. None of the factors enumerated in our recent exchange reviews have been replaced by others more favourable to the enhancement in value of the white metal. It is true that an outflow of dollars to the cocoon districts has commenced. However, this movement is still in its initial stage and its effects are being offset by correspondingly large arrivals of fresh supplies of bar silver from the Pacific coast. During the past two weeks about $ 4,000,000 have been shipped from here to the cocoon districts.

Preliminary estimates place the first cocoon crop within the Shanghai district at about 30 per cent. below that of last year. However, the yield per cocoon is somewhat better this season, so that the eventual shortage is not likely to exceed 20 per cent.

Events on Local Market

Regarding doings on the local exchange market we witnessed during the week the realization of opinions expressed in last week's report. Some of the Chinese speculators who were still "short" for June delivery, had to buy gold currencies. Some purchased outright, while others changed their position to forward delivery. One of the gold dealers was forced to pay a difference of 3/16d. per tael between June and July, on amounts which have to be considered large.

On Friday afternoon our local market was still weak, and there is no saying yet that bottom has been reached. On the other hand it could be observed that banks are getting very cautious with regard to buying gold currencies without corresponding cover available or in view. Whatever the near future has in store for silver, it appears logical that a reaction might set in one of these days.

The lowest rates at which business was transacted between banks in the course of the past week were as follows (June delivery): 2s. 5 5/8d. for £; 59½ for U.S.$; 75.⅜ for yen, and 163 for rupees.

The lowest merchants quotations for June were as follows. Import T. T. & £: U.S. $58⅞; Guilders 146⅞; Rupees 162¼. Export for four months' sight drafts: £2s/6d, G.$ 40 ⅜, francs 15.40.

At the close of the week about 800,000 taels worth of bar silver has been shipped from America to China.

Currency Reform

In spite of the incessant internal warfare much is being attempted, and a good deal is being accomplished, in the way of currency reform in China. Of all the hundreds of different taels which have been dominant in all parts of China during the past decades only three have survived to this day, namely the Shanghai, the Tientsin and the Hankow taels. These are still forming a recognized medium of circulation and a measure for wholesale transactions, at least within the borders of these treaty ports. All the other currency taels have disappeared automatically, *i.e.*, without government interference, simply because they could no more compete with the silver dollar.

In Shanghai one hears sometimes the opinion expressed that taels exist mainly for doctors, lawyers and auctioneers. This remark is as unkind as it appears to be superficial in its bearings. The sycee tael has done wonders in the past, but nevertheless it is dying out rapidly, as is evidenced by the fact that, firstly, there are less sycee taels extant in China to-day, than there were 10 years ago and, secondly, that during the Republican *régime* an amount of at least one billion silver dollars (apart from large quantities of subsidiary silver coins) have been minted in this country. The writer is able to prove this statement at any time.

Cumbersome Exchange Proceedings

Nominally the silver dollar, weighing 416 grains and being 0.890 fine, has been the national currency of China since 1914. As has been shown the Republican dollar has made rapid strides, but its universal adoption as the sole ruler of all financial markets was hampered by lack of flexibility. First of all the Republican dollar was not "national" up to now. Vested interests, principally amongst the uncountable native banks and exchange shops all over the country, found it contrary to their benefit that there should be one uniform dollar only. This is the reason why, up to this very day, one has to witness the following miraculous procedure in connection with transfers of dollars from one place to another: If, for instance, you desire to remit dollars from Hankow to Shanghai, quotations are going through a tael transformer. Seeing that the Hankow silver dollar, decreed as national currency, is absolutely identical with the coin current at Shanghai, transfers ought to be effected either at par, or else at a slight premium, whenever necessary, *i.e.*, dollars against dollars. The Hankow or Tientsin procedure, though not pardonable, can be talked away, because there still exists a tael currency in these places. But take, Tsinanfu, for example, where the sycee tael has gone out of existence decades ago, there is indeed no earthly cause why dollar quotations have to be filtered through non-existing taels.

Innovation by Central Bank

An interesting change is likely to take place soon, a step in the right direction. That the newly founded Central Bank of China is the originator of the plan, and the only organ capable of realizing it, is a further proof of the useful mission of that institution. The scheme is characterized by the following features:

The issue of banknotes by the Central Bank of China is made by and for account of the Shanghai head office. This means that all the notes, immaterial as to where they are circulating, are redeemable in silver at Shanghai. The branches in the interior will always gladly redeem notes for the convenience of holders presenting them, but naturally they can only do so up to the extent of available silver reserves, and moreover they are under no obligation to do so. But what branches will do, according to the main features of the new plan, is readily to issue to any and all holders of Central Bank notes, (not the issues of other banks, of course) upon request, a demand draft for a like amount on the Shanghai head office, free of commission. This step, if and when carried into effect, represents an advancement of the utmost significance, for it sweeps away the old cumbersome and very expensive transfer system which has been in vogue in this country for so very long.

In order to complete the chain it appears that the next step will be a transfer of dollars by draft between the various branches of the Central Bank, free of commission, always provided that Central Bank of China notes are being tendered. The final step will involve a free transfer of dollars from Shanghai to interior branches. This plan will have further consequences for the benefit of the public, for the other note-issuing banks will either have to follow suit, or else see their own circulation quickly dwindle away. The successful working of the entire scheme pre-supposes the abolishment of the tael as currency.

Government Finance

The recent visit of the Minister of Finance to Hankow has borne some more fruit. Very large amounts of unsecured government obligations have been in suspense there for years. These are to be divided into three categories: (1) military debts contracted by Wu Pei-fu; (2) by the Canton expeditionary force in 1926/27; and (3) military contracts for supplies since that time. It is now proposed to wipe out all there obligations, estimated to aggregate $45,000,000, by handing to creditors 2½ per cent. long term government bonds for the full amount of their recognized claims. That the *present* government consents (or even proposes) to take care of the obligations of Wu Pei-fu, its erstwhile adversary, is to say the least, magnanimous. The action of the Minister of Finance calls for high comment and wide notice.

JAPAN'S SUCCESS IN COTTON TRADE

Combines and Cheap Labour: Manchester Views

Manchester, May 28.

Mr. Arno Pearse, the General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations, has just returned from an extensive investigation of the cotton industry in China and Japan.

He attributes the pre-eminence of the Japanese in the cotton world, firstly, to the group instinct which is generated by the family system in Japan: secondly to the speculative instinct which permeates all classes of the population.

He says that reserves built up in Japan from profits made during the War, amounting to nearly £7,000,000 for each combine, have enabled the Japanese to extend their cotton-mills at Home and to build others in China, where one-third of the total number of spindles are Japanese-owned.

A third cause of their prosperity, is their organization: namely, four cotton-mill combines in Japan control 60 per cent. of the whole industry. Then, three large Japanese cotton-buying firms have cut out the intermediaries between themselves and the wholesale dealer in China and India. On the other hand the European firms employ compradores and therefore European cotton goods are 4½ per cent. dearer than those sold by the Japanese.

Labour in Japan is likewise cheaper.

Mr. Arno Pearse considers that Japan has reached saturation point, particularly in China, but he says that the Japanese are optimistic and won't stop building.—Reuter.

BUYING POWER OF THE EAST

Record Shipping Figures for Suez Canal

Paris, May 27.

The total of the shipping tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal last year established a new record, being nearly 32,000,000 tons or about 3,000,000 tons in excess of the previous record in 1927, when 5,545 vessels, with a total of 28,926,-043 net tons passed the Canal.

The number of passengers passing through the Canal last year was fewer than in the previous year, due to the fact that a smaller number of troops were carried to China.

The British flag is still first in tonnage with 56.8 per cent. of the total, after which, in sequence, came Holland, Germany, France and Italy.

The increased tonnage is accounted for by the expanding buying power of the East.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

In their report dated May 24, on the Shanghai Silk Market, Messrs. William Little & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

We have again to report a very quiet market. Tussah Filature Ex. A 1, 2, has advanced to Tls. 400 av. at which rate business has been done. In Steam Filature and New Style Filature a small business has been done at mixed rates. Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,296.

Tsatlee New Style Filatures.—Wild Horse Ex. 1, Tls. 680 av. Silver Motor Car Ex. 1, Tls. 667½ av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Ex. A. 1, 2, Tls. 380/400 av.

Settlements	1928-1929 piculs.	1927-1928 piculs.	1926-1927 piculs.
Europe, etc., White	9,500	13,500	7,500
Europe, etc., Yellow	10,500	10,000	11,500
America, etc., White	7,000	6,000	6,100
	27,000	29,500	25,100
Stk. in S'hai, White	100	100	100
Stk. S'hai, Yellow	500	500	500
Vis. Supply for season to date	27,600	30,100	25,800
Stk. in S'hai, Tussah Filatures	500	300	100

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

Drop in Rubber: Curtailment of Greyhound Racing: Dock Property Sold

Reviewing the Shanghai share market for the week ending may 25, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co., write as follows:—

Rubber

The rise in the commodity last week was not maintained and prices gradually sagged away after reaching as high as 23½ cents in New York. It is reported that conditions there have been unsettled, the break in the stock market having curbed the activities of speculators.

Singapore sold freely during the week and this was reflected in the London market. Stocks in England decreased 340 tons and now stand at 35,171 tons; the forecast for the current week is 300 tons down.

	May 11	May 18	May 25
London	10¼	11 3/16	10 13/16
New York	20¾	22½	20⅞
Singapore	36	38½	36½

Buying quotations for all shares have been considerably marked down, but there is no business passing beyond small liquidations caused by the general slump in other stocks.

Any small parcels offering at the present low rates should be worth buying to hold.

Industrials and Shipping

Cottons—Shares under the caption have all eased slightly but there is no general selling pressure despite the uncertain political situation. Ewes were reported at Tls. 12.20 and Tls. 12.25 cash, and from Tls. 12.40 to Tls. 12.25 June; shares were on offer at the close at Tls. 12.35 June. Shanghai Cottons close with sellers at Tls. 71.00, after business done. Zoong Sings are nominal and neglected.

Shanghai Lands have participated in the general drop and changed hands at Tls. 140; at this price they can be confidently recommended for a lock-up, the yield being approximately 6½ per cent.

Shanghai Wharves have dropped a further Tls. 2 with business done at Tls. 165. More shares can probably be obtained at this rate.

Shanghai Tugs continue to advance and now stand at Tls. 68.50 cash.

Shanghai Docks.—At one period these shares were rather weak with sellers at Tls. 123 cash and Tls. 124 June but soon recovered to Tls. 128.50 cash and Tls. 129.50 June, closing with business done at Tls. 126.50 cash and Tls. 128.50 June. The news appears to be general that the company have sold a portion of land and the price is reported to be in the neighbourhood of seven lakhs.

Other industrials are on the easy side.

Greyhounds

The decision of the Council to curtail racing to once a week at Luna Park and the Stadium had a marked effect on the market, G.R.A. Ordinary dropping to $14, while S.I.G.'s went as low as $11. As is usual when any sudden bearish announcement is made, such as the removal of restriction on exports of rubber, the markets affected tend to drop unnecessarily low before settling down to rational prices. We think that such is the case with G.R.A.'s and S.I.G.'s. Even with racing once a week there is no reason why handsome profits should not be made and we confidently anticipate larger dividends this year. On Saturday a Share market report was written in this paper and some people are under the impression that we are responsible for it. This is not the case and we disassociate ourselves from it. It referred to the losses sustained by speculators in Greyhound shares who were apparently supposed to know that racing was to be curtailed.

Debentures

There is no change to report and the market is steady at ruling rates.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Debentures			Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
S.M.C.	6%	1909	T 100	106	—
"	6%	1910	100	100	—
"	6%	1911	99	99	—
"	6%	1912	100	99	—
"	6%	1913	100	99	—
"	5½%	1913	98½	98	—
"	5½%	1914	98½	98	—
"	5½%	1915	98½	98	—
"	6%	1916	99	99	—
"	7%	1919	100	100	—
"	7%	1920	101	100	—
"	6%	1920	£98½	—	—
"	8%	1921	M$102	101	—
"	8%	1921	¥102	102	—
"	7%	1922	101	100½	—
"	6%	1923	100	99	—
"	6%	1924	100	99	—
"	6%	1925	100	99	—
"	6%	1926	100	99	—
"	7%	1927	101	100	—
"	7%	1928	101	100	—
F.M.C.	6%	1911	94	—	—
"	5½%	1914	90	90	—
"	5½%	1916	91	91	—
"	8%	1921	100	100	—
"	6%	1923	91	91	92
"	7%	1924	98	98	—
"	6½%	1925	92	91	—
"	6½%	1926	92	91	—
"	7%	1928	98½	98	—
Waterworks	8%	1921	105	—	—
"	8%	1922	105	—	—
"	7%	1922	101	100	—
"	6%	1925	97½	97	—
S'hai. Gas	6%	1909	99½	—	—
S'hai. Land	6%	1911	100	99	—
"	6%	1912	98	98½	—
"	6%	1913	100	98½	—
"	6%	1914	98	98½	—
"	5½%	1916	92	92	—
"	6%	1922	97½	97½	—
"	6%	1925	97½	97½	—
"	6%	1926	97½	97½	—
A French L.	6%	1911	99½	99	—
"	6%	1924	97½	—	—
Telephone	7%	1928	101	100	—
Lane C'ford	6%	1914	90	90	—
"	6%	1915	90	90	—
Hall & Holtz	7%	1914	97	97	—
Country C.	6%	1901	80	—	—
American C.	8%	1922	99	—	—
Race Club	6½%	1923	100	99½	—
French Club	7%		81	79	—
F.M.C.	7%	1929	98	—	99

Unless otherwise stated Quotations below are for transactions through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

		Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
5% Gold $ Bonds 1925		$65	—	$66
6% Gold $ Bonds 1928		85½	—	85½
Gold Loan 1913 British		£64½	—	£64½
French	(stpd)	64	—	—
"	(unstpd)	65	60	—
Belgian	(stpd)	64½	—	—
"	(unstpd)	65	60	—
German	(stpd)	64½	—	—
"	(unstpd)	63	60	—
Russian	(stpd)	66	—	—
"	(unstpd)	64	—	—

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Final Dividend of Five per Cent. Making 10 per Cent.

We are informed by the local branch of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., that a final dividend of five per cent. has been declared making 10 per cent., free of tax, on the ordinary shares of the company for the year ending February 28, 1929.

LIPTONS, LTD., SMALL PROFIT

Drastic Writing Down Proposed in Well-known Company

London, May 24.

Liptons Ltd. report a nett profit of £1,556 for the period March 1928 to January 1929.

May 25.

Messrs. Liptons, Ltd., propose to reduce the present capital of £2,866,-000 by £1,827,000 by writing down the 1,250,000 £1 (fully-paid) ordinary shares to one shilling each, and the 600,000 £1 (fully paid) nine per cent. Cumulative Preference shares and the 1,000,000 £1-(fully paid) five per cent. cumulative preference shares to 12/-each.

Properties will be written down by £340,000.

The arrears of dividends due on the Preference shares, amounting to £262,646, will be cancelled.—Reuter.

N.Y.K. SERVICE TO NEAR EAST

Boats to Smyrna, Piraeus and Constantinople

The N.Y.K. announce the inauguration of a direct service to Smyrna, Constantinople and Piraeus with their Liverpool liners, the new departure to commence with the Dakar Maru sailing on June 11.

They have eight sailings a year—practically monthly, excepting the Hankow direct loading season during which period the service will be alternate months.

On the return voyage, steamers will be berthed at Piraeus and Alexandria—this from July.

The newly-opened service should do much to promote trade between Shanghai and these near Eastern ports.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Credit Situation Easier: Some Recovery Evident

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 29

The credit situation was easier to-day and prices moved forward in a healthy recovery on the New York Stock Exchange, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily review of trading at the close of business this afternoon.

The refusal of the Federal Reserve Board, meeting in Washington after the close of the Exchange yesterday, to approve the application of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to increase the rediscount rate from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent, brought a general feeling of reserved optimism, and the buying elements came back into the market cautiously, at first, but with increasing strength as the day wore on.

No Indication of Another Break

The general business outlook appeared good and there was nothing in the news to indicate another break such as that which sent many stocks to new low quotations earlier this week.

The market leaders did not rally as expected, however, and United States Steel Corporation common closed at 166⅔ths, off a quarter from Tuesday's last figure. General Motors common also closed lower, finishing at 70½, off ⅛th.

American Telephone and Telegraph closed higher at 207⅞ths compared to 206 yesterday. Radio Corporation of America also continued its forward movement finishing at 88⅞ths, up 1⅛th.

General Electric slumped back after its forward spurt yesterday closing at 265⅞ths compared to 267½ Tuesday. Westinghouse Electric was off a quarter at 149⅞ths.

To-morrow is a holiday, and the Exchange will be closed. This fact accounted for the usual pre-holiday liquidations and encouraged the resumption of bearish operations which failed, however, to halt a broad buying movement which developed in the railway stocks. The bears centered their operations on the industrial stocks selling these issues freely in large blocks during the morning session. Following some early strength in these issues traders began taking their profit on holdings they had purchased for support purposes Monday and prices went down.

Utilities Advanced

Public utilities stocks advanced under good support all through the session. The copper mining issues were irregular in the early trading but developed considerable strength in the afternoon to close higher. Anaconda finished at 104, up ⅜ths and Andes at 47⅞ths, up 2⅛th over yesterday's last figure.

Consolidated Gas and Electric and Standard Gas were both strong.

The motors, radio, and steel were under moderate pressure. Packard Motors closed at 136⅛th, off 2½ and Chrysler automobiles at 69⅞ths off 2⅛th.

Many of the big traders still were apprehensive that the local rediscount rate eventally will be brought up to 6 per cent. and moved very cautiously.

A selected list of industrial stocks was off an average of 2.11 points at the close this afternoon and a selected list of railway issues up 2.26 points.

Call money ruled unchanged at 6 per cent. through the day. Business was in small volume, sales totalling 2,977,150 shares.—United Press.

LARGE INCREASE IN FRENCH TRADE

Paris, May 24.

The revenue returns for April totalled Frs. 3,962,000,000, showing an increase of Frs. 630,000,000 as compared with Budget forecasts and of Frs. 502,000,000 as compared with April, 1928.

The total for the first four months shows an increase of Frs. 1,934,000,000 as compared with Budget forecasts and of Frs. 1,408,000,000 as compared with the same period last year.—Reuter.

EXTENSIONS TO THE DOLLAR LINE

Six New Vessels Proposed for Round-the-World Service

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 29.

A sub-committee has been appointed and will report within a few days on the plan of the Dollar Steamship Co. to build six fast new liners to supplement the around-the-world service of the Dollar lines, Mr. E. C. Plummer of the United States Shipping Board announced to-day.

The sub-committee was appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Lamont, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Adams and the Postmaster General Mr. Walter F. Brown. It is charged with the task of thoroughly investigating the plans of the Dollar interests and making a recommendation to the government.

"The Dollar interests must have these six new ships or discontinue the present around-the-world service within a few years," Mr. Stanley Dollar of the steamship company said. "Our present vessels are growing obsolete."

Mr. Plummer told the United Press that the United States Shipping Board favoured the Dollar plan, as explained by Mr. Stanley Dollar here yesterday, when Mr. Dollar conferred with Mr. Plummer and other members of the U.S.S.B. regarding government co-operation in the scheme of the Dollar interests to build the six new vessels, which would supplement the company's present world girdling service. Mr. Dollar expects to apply for an extension of his company's existing contracts with the United States government for the transportation of mails and also for a government loan through the Shipping Board to aid in defraying the cost of the vessels, which will run into eight figures.

Big Loan Approved

The United States Shipping Board this afternoon approved a loan of $1,125,000 to the Dollar Steamship Co. to be used for reconditioning four of its President liners in the company's "around-the-world" service.—United Press.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

Recommended Dividend of Tls. 4 per Share

At a meeting of directors of the above company it was decided (subject to audit) to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting of shareholders a dividend of Tls. 4.00 per share.

APRIL RUBBER OUTPUT

	Lb.
Taiping	9,332
Decrease due to wintering of trees.	

NEW YORK, May 22.—A message from Waterbury, Conn. says it is announced that the Change companies and the Kennecott Copper Company have been merged. The details of the merger are not given. —United Press.

AMSTERDAM, May 28:—At the Annual General Meeting of the Netherlands Artificial Silk Company "Enka", it was announced that negotiations for the fusion, to the utmost possible extent, of the interests of the company with those of the Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken of Elberfield were proceeding favourably.—Reuter.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28:—Mr. John J. Bernet, who recently resigned as president of the Erie Railway after holding that post since January 1, 1927, was to-day elected president of the Chesepeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette lines, which are controlled by the Van Swearingen brothers, Cleveland railway promoters and consolidators. Mr. Bernet will assume his duties at once, it was stated at the Van Swearingen offices here. He has spent all his life in the railway business, starting as a telegraph operator and moving through the lower grades of service to become an assistant vice-president of the New York Central Lines, before assuming the presidency of the Erie.—United Press.

COMPANY MEETINGS

SHANGHAI COTTON MFG. CO.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on May 29, at the offices of the company, when Mr. K. Gonno presided, supported by Messrs. K. Kuroda, Woo Ling-shu and Y. Maeda, directors. The attendance of shareholders represented 68,261 shares.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts for the term ended April 30, 1929, having been in your hands for some days, with your permission, I will take them as read.

I think you will agree that the result of the financial term under review is satisfactory, particularly having regard to the boycotting, seizure of goods and other outrages which have been openly perpetrated during this period. It seems very strange, in spite of the amicable settlement of Sino-Japanese disputes, and the statements published by the two governments that all bitter feeling between the two nations are thus at an end, that the former Anti-Japanese Society is still able to continue its activities merely by changing its name to the National Salvation Association, without any restrictions being imposed upon it. It can only be hoped that the Nanking Government, now firmly established, will take strong action to eradicate an unlawful movement which should not be tolerated in any civilized country.

Healthier Financial Position

The operation of your mills has been satisfactorily carried on without accident or trouble, and owing to the improved skill of mill hands, effected by careful training, the standard of efficiency has been considerably improved with resultant lower costs of production.

As a result of our changed policy of spinning finer counts, there is a certain surplus of plant in the preparation department and in order to run the whole plant at full capacity we are adding 30 ring frames and 13 doublers in the present waste cotton spinning rooms. A new waste spinning Mill was built at a cost of Tls. 83,000 on vacant site at No. 4 Mill compound, and, after transfer of the whole machinery from its former site, has started running last week.

With regard to our financial position, I am glad to say that conditions are much healthier and stronger than before, in spite of the fact that the balance sheet in your hands shows a rather large amount on loan account. As you may readily understand, the abnormal conditions under which we have worked during the past two financial terms have often made it necessary for us to borrow large sums, usually for short periods. The figures appearing in the balance sheet were naturally taken at the time of closing the accounts, but I may now mention that, owing to cash collections since the end of last month, we are now in a position to redeem over Tls. 1,000,000 of our indebtedness during the next few days.

As regards your director's recommendations for increase in dividend and amounts placed to reserve fund, these being reasonable will, I hope, receive your approval.

The New Directors

In order to fill vacancies in the directorate, it is proposed that Messrs. Ichizo Kodama and Kadzuyasu Yamasaki be elected as directors of the company. Both these gentlemen are directors of the Toyo Menka Maisha, Ltd., our agents, and I may add that Mr. Kodama is chairman of that board as well as a member of the directors of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.: I am sure you will agree that the services of such distinguished gentlemen will be a valuable factor in promoting the interests of your company.

This is all I have to say, but before placing the resolutions before you, if any one has questions to ask, I shall be very pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

The Resolutions

There being no questions the following resolutions were carried.

To receive and approve the Report, Balance Sheet, General Inventory of Assets, and Profit and Loss Account for the 13th financial term ended the April 30, 1929. Proposed by K. Gonno and seconded by Mr. K. Kuroda.

To sanction the director's suggested appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account. Proposed by K. Gonno and seconded by Mr. K. Kuroda.

That Messrs. Ichizo Kodama, and Kadzuyasu Yamasaki, be elected as directors of the company to fill the vacancy. Proposed by Mr. Woo Ling-shu and seconded by Mr. N. Suginoto.

Vote of Thanks

A vote of thanks to the directors was passed on the motion of Mr. D. M. Gubbay, seconded by Mr. E. Nizim.

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

The twenty-third annual general meeting of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., was held recently at Basildon House, Moorgate, London.

Mr. J. S. Haskell, the chairman, who presided, said that the balance-sheet showed a remarkable recovery from the difficult and uncertain conditions which had characterized the period of civil war and general disturbance in China That happy condition had been brought about by the development of traffics which had accompanied the gradual restoration of more settled conditions in Shanghai, and by the board's policy of making full provision for wear and tear, and of strengthening the financial position.

The operating profit of £167,232 had accrued from a scale of fares probably as low as any in the world.

The construction account at £713,235, and other assets in Shanghai, showed that there had been expended on the undertaking a sum largely in excess of the issued capital of £509,000. It was with a view to bringing the capitalization of the company more nearly into harmony with the value and extent of its undertaking that the board were asking the shareholders to sanction an increase of the capital and the capitalization of part of the reserve.

The directors proposed to recommend the capitalization of part of the reserve by an issue of bonus shares to the amount £100,000, equivalent to one new share for every five shares now held. In order to avoid having two classes of shares in issue, the new shares would rank pari passu with the old ones, except as regarded the dividend to be sanctioned to-day. A large part of the capital was represented by Bearer Warrants which had led in the past to bonus shares being unclaimed. To avoid confusion, any new bonus shares not claimed by October 31 next were to be sold, and the proceeds placed on deposit for the benefit of the persons ultimately found to be entitled. The increase of the capital to £700,000 would leave 100,000 shares unissued and available, but no further issue was contemplated at present.

The repot and accounts were adopted, the dividend recommended was sanctioned, and the board's proposals for the increase of the capital, the capitalization of part of the reserve, and the distribution of bonus shares were unanimously approved.

CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO.

The 27th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Shanghai, on May 30. Mr. H. E. Arnhold presided, supported by Commdr. F. R. Davey and Messrs. C. H. Arnhold and E. Evensen, directors. The shares represented totalled 3,748.

A quorum being present, the chairman proposed Mr. J. E. Gray to act as secretary of the meeting, and requested him to read the notice convening same.

The notice having been read, the chairman said:

Gentlemen:—Before proceeding with the regular business for which this meeting has been called, your Directors wish to record, with deep regret, the death of Mr. W. J. N. Dyer, who had served on the Board since 1920.

The report and accounts for the financial year which ended on February 28 last having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. Before proceeding, however, with my remarks thereon, I will request the secretary to read the auditors' report as printed on the balance sheet.

The secretary having read the auditors' report, the chairman continued:—

Conditions during the year under review have shown a steady improvement as compared with 1927, which are reflected in the company's balance sheet.

You will observe that our investments, after providing for depreciation of Tls. 60,000 have increased by Tls. 151,000. This is accounted for by the fact that during the year, we sold a part of our property at Tientsin, on which we accepted a mortgage.

You will also note from the balance sheet that the indebtedness from the Chinese Government Railways has been reduced during the year from Tls. 776,499.48 to Tls. 721,606.03. You will find in the balance sheet a provision in our reserve to cover this indebtedness. I explained at our last annual meeting the general circumstances surrounding this Reserve, but may mention that no provision has been made for interest on these accounts, as your directors consider to conservative policy advisable with regard thereto.

I shall now be pleased to answer any questions which any Shareholder may desire to ask.

The Resolutions

There being no questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. F. R. Davey:—That the report and accounts for the year ended February 28, 1929, as presented, be passed.

Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. F. R. Davey:—That a dividend of 12 per cent. be paid, and that the sum of Tls. 188,607.70 remaining, be carried forward to new account for the financial year 1929.

Proposed by Mr. B. Monteith Webb and seconded by Capt. R. E. Sassoon:—That the appointment of Mr. E. Evensen as a Director of the Company be, and is hereby confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Han Yung-kong and seconded by Mr. E. Evensen:—That the appointment of Mr. C. H. Arnhold as a Director of the Company be, and is hereby confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. H. Arnhold and seconded by Capt. R. E. Sassoon:—That Commdr. F. R. Davey be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Proposed by Mr. C. H. Arnhold and seconded by Capt. R. E. Sassoon:—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

BETHCOMBE PRIVATE HOTEL
OF LONDON, BUT NOT IN IT.
In clear fresh air, by heath and park. Guests are but 18 minutes from Charing-cross, yet leave the whirl and worry of town far behind, in comfortable surroundings with the usual amenities of a well-conducted home, gas fires, constant hot water, and quite exceptional cuisine. Once having lived in Blackheath, one never wishes again to reside in busy London.
2½ GNS. P.W. INCLUSIVE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.
18-20, Charlton-road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23-24 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON
A beautifully appointed Hotel for 50 guests. Delightfully situated at a corner, facing South and South-West, in full view of Hyde Park, but standing sufficiently far back from the main road to ensure perfect quiet. Within 3 minutes' walk of Tube Station, and a stone's throw of buses to all parts. The residents' public rooms are exquisitely furnished. All bedrooms have gas fire, bedside reading lamp. Running h. and c. water, already in many rooms, is being extended to all. Electric lift. Night Porter. The cuisine will be found entirely satisfactory. Single rooms from 3½ to 6 gns. double from 7 to 12 gns. weekly including full board, attendance, bath, etc. Some rooms have Private bathroom.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

HENLI TO SHANGHAI IN A FOUR

Effort to Create Record Beaten by Weather and Creek Traffic: Fifty-six Miles in Eight Hours

By "Neptune"

In a gruelling battle with wind and tide a four-oared crew of Shanghai's oarsmen accomplished the formidable undertaking of rowing the estimated distance of 56 miles between Henli and Shanghai. The four in question was that which successfully carried Shanghai's colours in the recent interport Fours' race against Tientsin, the personnel being:—

Bow—G. S. McGill
2 A. W. Wagstaff
3 L. F. Payne
Stroke J. T. K. Jensen

The departure from Henli was made under eerie conditions, the Club Captain clocking the start from the Henli boat pontoon, by the aid of a hurricane lamp, which was in danger of extinguishment by a gale from the east. Prior to the start off, there was considerable deliberation as to whether the journey should be made at all. At about 9 p.m. an unkindly drizzle was falling; the Hsinyangkong waterway was shrouded in mist, and the wind came out of the east with violent force. Since it was the desire of this band of young and enthusiastic oarsmen not only to surmount the physical strain attendant on so giant an undertaking, but also to attempt the creation of a new record, the Club skipper reminded them that the latter feat should not be embarked upon save that they had all the elements in their favour. To the contrary, almost everything was at that hour against them—except a compensating coolness.

Weather Slightly Improving

It was decided to sleep on the question for two hours, and open the debate again as to whether a start should be made, at 11 p.m. At that hour the wind had shifted the mists, and though the moon itself was not visible, its light came diffused through clouded skies, showing the waterway a dull silver between dark banks. The Chinese No. 1, who has made this journey in rowing boats on at least five previous occasions, though not desiring to sway the voting, declared himself as wholly willing to steer his boatland to Shanghai under the then prevalent conditions. The night was carefully scrutinized by heads thrust through the windows of the houseboat which served for quarters (for it was chilly and uninviting outside, though the drizzle had ceased). A further round of discussion, which clearly revealed a desire to be off on the part of all the crew, and a unanimous decision was arrived at not only to start but also to make an attempt on the record, notwithstanding the unfavourable condition.

Youth and Optimism

It was amazing, the cheer with which this little band of hardy oars set off on their task. Youth and inexperience were undoubtedly responsible for the fact that, in the Skipper's eyes, they seemed to take things altogether too casually; more as if they were out for a mile paddle over the Henli course than for a rigid test of endurance. They had been quite prepared to set out in the rain. Had they thought of blistered hands or other parts? No. Or of stiffened muscles after an hour's row in a downpour? The thought had not bothered these optimists! It seemed that all they worried about was that they had four oars and a boat.

A midnight breakfast of "Force" and Bovril was rapidly despatched; the boat was taken out of its house in the matshed, oars were greased, and empty spaces in the boat were heaped with spare sweaters, thermos bottles, and oranges. Lamplight revealed the hands of the Skipper's watch at 11.36 p.m. as the boat slipped away into the dark and silence, save for the rhythmic click of the oars in their rowlocks. A last "good cheer" was sent them over the stilly waters and they passed out of sight, bending aggressively to their oars.

Thirty Miles Without an Easy

The rest of the tale is theirs. Much of the journey was monotony. Suffice it to say that they did splendidly. Though the rain had ceased, the wind seemed to freshen yet more and was directly hampering them. This notwithstanding they paddled the first 30 miles without a single easy oar!

At Huangtu they rested for seven minutes and devoured some oranges the hour of arrival being timed at 3.30 a.m. Then they were off again. Not long after, a shower of rain tended to their discomfort. It eased off and then two further heavy showers came down, wetting them through and making their slide-seats uncomfortable. By this time, Stroke suffered a hampering blister. The wind continued to beset them, and now the tide also took a hand at despoiling their chances to break the record over the distance.

From Hwangtu to Jessfield Park Zoo they never ceased paddling, save for a forced easy on a few occasions owing to the boat traffic, and this outskirt of Shanghai was reached, after another three hours of rowing, at 6.35 a.m. From here on, through the congestion of the creek within Shanghai limits, the journey was an impossible one. Stops were frequent, and it was all a matter of chance as to whether the remaining five or six miles would be accomplished in one hour or three.

Rough Luck at Shanghai

It was rough luck. Given a wholly clear course, without the several enforced stops caused by boat traffic, the Rowing Club Boathouse might have been reached in about 7½ hours from Henli, which is the best time so far recorded, notwithstanding that the elements were all against them. But the journey from Jessfield Zoo to the Club Boathouse occupied nearly 1½ hours, during a great part of which time it was considered folly to attempt any strong paddle.

This was accomplished a very creditable feat, which bespeaks splendid physical fitness and stamina on the part of the four youths involved. Two of them are really mere boys, whilst the other two are under 20. When interviewed yesterday morning, they all complained of excessive stiffness at the base of the spine, which is not to be wondered at considering the limited wooden seating they had for a period of over eight hours. Otherwise, except for Stroke's blistered hand, there were no casualties—though there was no offer to make the attempt again!

Previous Achievements

The former achievements were as follows:—

1915, a four composed of E. Strassman, E. A. Ericsen, C. O. Schaefer and C. V. Jensen rowed from Henli to Shanghai (56 miles) in 13 hours.
1916, April 22, E. A. Ericsen and H. N. Olsen rowed in a pair from Shanghai to Henli in 11½ hours.
1921, November 6, E. A. Ericsen, P. Schweizer, T. O. Schmid and C. Muller rowed from Shanghai to Henli in 10 hours.
1921, November 13, E. A. Ericsen, C. Neprud, F. W. Schlobohm and E. S. J. Phillips, rowed in a four from Henli to Shanghai in 7¾ hours.
1923, June 23, P. Schweizer (bow) and F. W. Schlobohm (str.) rowed in a pair from Shanghai to Henli in 9 hours 10 min.

SHANGHAI CRICKET

Draw Between Armoured Cars and Cricket Club

After a keenly contested game, the Armoured Car Co. had to be satisfied with a draw in their league game with the S.C.C. on the ground of the latter team on May 25. Represented by a formidable side, the prospects of another victory for the Armoured Cars seemed distinctly favourable, and they had apparently placed the result beyond all doubt by compiling 183 runs in batting first. However, the home side fought back in splendid style, and aided by a clever innings by Marshall, who obtained the highest score of the day with 75, they only required 20 runs to gain victory when stumps were drawn, and had a wicket in hand.

ARMOURED CAR CO.

C. S. Dunkley, c. Marshall, b. Mansel-Smith	20
C. H. Howard, b. Rogerson	6
D. W. Leach, c. Mansel-Smith, b. Rogerson	45
W. E. O'Hara, c. Davies, b. Rogerson	2
T. A. T. Berg, c. and b. Mansel-Smith	0
S. W. Hunter, b. Rogerson	0
A. L. Piper, c. Morris, b. Rogerson	0
H. W. Brady, b. Rogerson	24
H. E. Orr, c. Muller, b. Rogerson	57
C. Knight, b. Mansel-Smith	8
J. T. Hegarty, not out	11
Extras	10
Total	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Mansel-Smith	24	2	79	3
H. Rogerson	24.5	4	89	7
P. J. Wilson	1	0	5	0

S.C.C.

O. G. Simpson, c. Hunter, b. Orr	24
F. E. T. Marshall, c. Hegarty, b. Leach	75
R. D. Gillipsie, c. Dunkley, b. Leach	9
A. J. W. Evans, b. Leach	12
H. H. Morris, c. Dunkley, b. O'Hara	4
P. J. Wilson, b. Leach	2
H. C. D. Davies, c. Knight, b. Brady	11
J. J. J. Muller, b. Leach	4
W. Mansel-Smith, St. Dunkley, b. Orr	5
H. Rogerson, not out	13
E. G. Barnes, did not bat	0
Extras	5
Total for nine wickets	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. E. O'Hara	11	3	36	1
D. W. Leach	10	3	55	5
C. H. Howard	2	0	20	0
H. W. Brady	6	2	15	1
S. [illegible]	10	1	33	2

Shaforce v. S.R.C.

Contrary to expectations, the Shaforce side gave a very disappointing show in their first league game, and fell easy victims to the S.R.C. They were hardly seen at their best, however, and the fact that most of the eleven were unaccustomed to the play of each other may have had much to do with their poor display, although the clever bowling of Terry Wilson puzzled his opponents throughout their innings, and he captured six wickets for 22. Ollerdiessen was also successful with his bowling, and obtained the remaining four wickets at a cost of 24 runs.

SHAFORCE

W. O. I. Wilde, c. Madar, b. T. W. R. Wilson	3
Lieut. Ashley, b. Ollerdiessen	0
Lieut. Clowes, b. T. W. R. Wilson	22
Commdr. Baker, b. T. W. R. Wilson	0
Capt. Prest, b. T. W. R. Wilson	1
Capt. Scott, l.b.w. b. Ollerdiessen	11
Cpl. Lyte, b. Ollerdiessen	2
Major Hooper, c. Read, b. T. W. R. Wilson	0
Cpl. Woodley, c. and b. Ollerdiessen	3
L/Cpl. Miles, not out	1
Cpl. Snook, b. T. W. R. Wilson	0
Extras	11
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. E. Ollerdiessen	8	2	24	4
T. W. R. Wilson	8	1	22	6

S.R.C.

P. Madar, l.b.w., b. Ashley	25
F. V. Read, c. Snook, b. Baker	40
P. Shroff, c. Snook, b. Scott	2
T. Madar, c. Snook, b. Ashley	4
C. J. Smith, run out	5
W. E. Wilson, b. Baker	6
W. Manley, c. Prest, b. Woodley	4
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Snook, b. Baker	17
C. E. Ollerdiessen, c. and b. Ashely	11
C. Pratt, not out	3
Extras	6
Total for nine wickets	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Commdr. Baker	10	0	32	3
Lieut. Clowes	2	0	4	0
Capt. Prest	4	0	13	0
Lieut. Ashley	6	0	30	3
Capt. Scott	4	0	12	1
Cpl. Woodley	4	0	25	1
Cpl. Snook	1	1	0	0

Mr. Grimshaw's v. Mr. Jones's Side

After an interesting game, Mr. Grimshaw's side just succeeded in gaining a victory on May 26 over the team selected by Mr. Jones, in the closing minutes of play, and deserve every credit for the manner in which they set about the task of overhauling their opponents, who declared after they had scored 141 for six wickets. The batting by both elevens was excellent; no fewer than 300 runs being scored in three hours' play.

MR. E. S. JONES'S SIDE

G. F. Gardner, b. Muller	46
H. A. Browning, retired	50
C. Knight, c. Foot, b. Muller	8
A. J. Hickmott, c. Crawford, b. Foot	15
P. E. Smith, not out	4
A. H. Leslie, b. Foot	2
F. S. Jones, c. Parsons, b. Elliott	1
T. G. Brady, not out	6
Extras	9
Declared Total (6 wkts.)	141

Did not bat—L. F. Wood, G. P. Douglas and F. Kendall.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Muller	15	1	46	2
Foot	12	1	34	2
Crawford	4	0	20	0
Hegarty	5	2	13	0
Grimshaw	4	1	16	0
Elliott	2	0	3	1

MR. R. GRIMSHAW'S SIDE

T. Wilkinson, c. Leslie, b. Brady	3
P. V. Simpson, b. Douglas	8
J. T. Hegarty, b. Brady	26
F. A. M. Elliott, c. Gardner, b. Douglas	13
J. J. J. Muller, c. Leslie, b. Brady	6
K. Foot, b. Brady	6
R. J. Parsons, b. Knight	31
W. M. Waddell, c. Wood, b. Douglas	6
N. K. Crawford, not out	32
F. E. Marsh, not out	11
Extras	17
Total (8 wkts.)	159

Did not bat—R. Grimshaw.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brady	18	2	17	4
Douglas	14	2	64	3
Hickmott	2	1	5	0
Gardner	4	0	20	0
Knight	4	0	16	1

Parsee C.C. v. A.O.C.

The Parsee Cricket Club's first game of the season took place on their ground on May 26 when they met and defeated the Ordnance Corps by 37 runs in a low scoring match. S. F. Shroff's batting and bowling proved to be the mainstay of the winners' attack, the bowler taking seven R.A.O.C. wickets for a modest 16 runs and knocking up 53 of the Parsee C.C. runs.

PARSEE C. C.

B. S. Khambata, b. Sanson	0
K. B. Shroff, b. Sanson	4
S. F. Shroff, st. Williamson, b. Rathband	53
H. P. Karanjia, l.b.w., b. Sanson	2
D. S. Engineer, b. Hocknell	6
K. C. Sarkard, b. Hocknell	0
H. B. Moss, b. Osborne	4
J. D. Wadia, run out	10
B. R. Vicajee, run out	0
D. H. Dotivala, b. Osborne	0
D. E. Commissariat, not out	4
Extras	21
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sanson	8	3	13	3
Filer	4	0	25	0
Hocknell	7	3	11	2
Hicks	3	0	6	0
Rathband	5	1	13	1
Troke	2	0	0	0
Osborne	3	0	3	2

R.A.O.C.

Williamson, c. Wadia, b. S. F. Shroff	1
Rathband, b. J. D. Wadia	0
Underwood, b. S. F. Shroff	1
Sanson, b. S. F. Shroff	0
Osborne, b. S. F. Shroff	4
Filer, c. K. B. Shroff, b. Wadia	16
Troke, b. Wadia	0
Hocknell, b. S. F. Shroff	1
Hickman, b. S. F. Shroff	17
Hicks, b. S. F. Shroff	17
Richardson, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. F. Shroff	7	0	16	7
J. D. Wadia	9	2	20	3
Vicajee	3	0	21	0
Dotivala	1	0	3	0

RIFLE SHOOTING

S.R.A. v. City Rifle Club

The eighth annual match between the Shanghai Rifle Association and the City Rifle Club, London, commenced on May 29, when Shanghai fired, compiling the good score of 941 points in spite of none too favourable weather conditions.

The following are the detailed scores:—

Names	200 yds. S—1234567	Total	500 yds. S—1234567	Total	600 yds. S—1234567	Total	Grand Total
* J. Rich	5—5555455—	34	5—5555545—	34	4—4445555—	32	100
* H. Leland	3—5554545—	33	4—4555554—	32	5—5554555—	34	99
L. A. Metta	4—5455555—	34	5—4445455—	31	5—5444544—	30	95
O. L. Ilbert	4—4555453—	31	4—4555454—	31	3—5445453—	32	94
W. E. Sauer	5—4545445—	31	5—4554454—	31	4—4554545—	32	94
W. Lancaster	5—4455444—	30	3—5554555—	34	4—4544544—	30	94
C. W. Glover	4—4545545—	32	5—4555455—	33	4—3445444—	28	93
* I. M. Bethel	4—5554455—	33	4—4444454—	29	4—4554434—	29	91
* C. E. Recker	3—4444445—	29	5—5555545—	29	3—4544556—	32	90
* H. L. Parsons	5—4443455—	29	3—4445444—	29	4—4444435—	28	86
		316		313		307	936

* Firing with Springfields.

THE FRENCH FIRE BRIGADE

Annual Competition Won by "C" Team in Excellent Time

An extremely interesting competition, which was followed by an exhibition by Chinese firemen, was given on May 25 in the French Park by members of the French Fire Brigade before a good number of spectators. Five teams, composed of three foreign firemen with a working foreman, two men being taken from No. 1 Company and two from No. 2 Company, in turn went through the form of laying on a stream from a hydrant, changing this into two streams, and finally connecting a triple jet with an engine stream. Streams were then taken to the top of a ladder for play upon the blaze.

The result was a win for "C" team, composed of Messrs. L. A. Chollet (foreman), L. F. Stokes, J. Amiot, and D. B. Sinclair, who completed the task in 116 seconds; with "B" team second, composed of Messrs. G. C. Nazer (foreman), R. Chaillan, E. W. Turnbull, and R. Bourdan, in 138⅖ secs.

The points in the competitions were as follow:—

Foreign Teams

	(1)	(2)	(3)	Total
"B"	35-2/5	41-1/5	62	138-3/5
"D"	51	37	64	152
"A"	69	51-2/5	76	197
"C"	41	35	40	116
"E"	44-2/5	36	100	180-2/5

Chinese Teams

	(1)	(2)	Penalty	Total
Central	101-2/5	68	5	174-1/5
East	96-2/5	152	12	260-2/5
J. & B.	105-4/5	77	1	183-4/5

SHANGHAI POLICE SPORTS

The finals of the Shanghai Police Sports were held on May 25 at the Stadium and were attended by a large crowd. Excellent times were made in the majority of the events and two Shanghai records were broken. In the 100 yd. open championship of Shanghai, Johannsen, running under the auspices of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., came within ⅕ sec. of the world's official record, and beat the Shanghai time by the same amount. His time was 9⅘ sec. In the 440-yd. open event, Townsley, of the 4th Regiment U.S.M.C., covered the distance in 53⅖ sec., also a Shanghai record.

In the police events, Blenkinsop acquitted himself credibly. He finished before his fellows in the 100-yd. dash, the 120-yd. handicap, the 220-yd. dash. Ross won the 440-yd. run and, although hard-pressed by Ring, won the mile handicap by three paces in 5 min. 16½ sec.

The Results

120-yd. police handicap.—1, J. E. P. Blenkinsop, 2, J. A. McCahey, 3, J. McPhee. Time, 12⅘ sec.

High Jump (Police).—1, P. C. Glanville, 2, Cardell, 3, F. H. Chaplin. Distance, 5 ft. 2 in.

440-yd. Sikh.—1, S. P. C. 440, 2, S.P.C. 199, 3, Warder 61. Time, 59⅘ sec.

Three-legged race.—1, McPhee and Rose, 2, Gibson and McCahey, 3, Wilkinson and Finnie.

100-yd. championship (open).—1, G. A. Johannsen, 2, Pte. E. Townsley, Pte. B. A. Cogsdell (dead heat). Time, 9⅘ sec. Johannsen wins China Press Challenge Cup, outright, (Shanghai Record).

Ladies Threading Needle Race.—1, Mrs. Tullock, 2, Mrs. Holt, 3, Mrs. Clissold.

100-yd. police championship.—1, J. E. P. Blenkinson, 2, R. Majima, 3, J. McPhee. Time, 10⅘ sec.

220-yd. police championship.—1, J. E. P. Blenkinsop, 2, R. Majima, 3, V. Kochetov. Time, 24⅘ sec.

Cack Race.—1, Willgoss, 2, F. H. Chaplin, J. Pridmore.

440-yd. police championship.—1, A. W. Rose, 2, M. Oku, 3, J. A. McCahey. Time, 57 sec.

880-yd. Sikh.—1, S. P. C. 440, 2, S.P.C. 199, 3, S.P.C. 33. Time, 2 min. 22 sec.

Long jump (Police).—1, J. Moir, 2, Cardell, 3, J. Pridmore. Distance, 17 ft. 5 in.

Tug-of-war.—Won by South.

Ladies potato race.—1, Miss Kelly, 2, Miss Dokimoff, 3, Mrs. Holt.

880-yd. police handicap.—J. Ring, 2, J. A. McCahey, 3, M.H.M. Varndell. Time, 2 min. 21⅘ sec.

Foreignboys (special).—1, Mitchell, 2, Kay, 3, Watson.

One mile (handicap).—1, A. W. Rose, 2, J. Ring, 3, M. H. M. Varndell. Time, 5 min. 16⅘ sec.

Wheelbarrow race.—1, W. Read, 2, Cardell, 3, Walker.

440-yd. championship.—Pte. Townsley, 2, Cpl. Burk, 3, Pte. Cogsdell. Time, 53⅘ sec. Shanghai record.

120-hurdle.—J. McPhee. Time, 19⅘ sec.

Relay Race.—1, South, 2, North.

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HOME CRICKET

Scoring the Feature of Inconclusive Matches

London, May 23.

At Taunton, Kent defeated Somerset by 89 runs.

Kent had first knock and compiled the respectable total of 315. Wellard bowled well, taking 6 wickets for 108.

Somerset found Freeman in form with the ball and could counter with only 166, the Kent bowler taking 5 wickets for 67.

Kent had a disastrous second innings, scoring only 63. White bowled brilliantly and captured five wickets for twenty runs. Fortunately for Kent, Freeman kept up his deadly bowling, and Somerset could do no better than 123, which was 89 runs short of Kent's total. Freeman took six wickets for 60 runs.

Middlesex v. Worcester

At Lord's, Middlesex inflicted a severe defeat on Worcestershire, winning by the big margin of an innings and 190 runs.

Middlesex, batting first, compiled the big total of 453 runs, to which Haig contributed a sound 133. Gilbert bowled well, taking five wickets for 93.

Worcestershire replied with only 167 in their first attempt. Haig showed that he could bowl as well as he could bat by taking 4 wickets for 14.

Worcester, following on, did still worse, scoring only 96. Enthoven bowled brilliantly, taking five wickets at a cost of seven runs apiece.

Oxford v. Notts

May 24.

At Oxford the match between Oxford University and Notts was drawn.

The 'Varsity won the toss and ran up the big score of 447. Barber contributed 119 and Ford 151.

Notts replied with 346.

The home team declared when they had scored 221 for 7 in the second innings.

At closing-time Notts had scored 225 for 8.

Yorkshire v. Warwickshire

Owing to the big scores registered in the match between Yorkshire and Warwicksaire, which was played at Birmingham, not even one full innings was completed.

Warwickshire, batting first, ran up the huge total of 536 for 7 declared, to which Smith contributed 142 and Santall 109.

At the close Yorkshire had scored 367 for 6.

Essex v. Cambridge University

Another inconclusive match was played at Cambridge between Essex and Cambridge University.

Essex won the toss and ran up 293. Drakes bowled well for the visitors, taking 5 wickets for 70. The 'Varsity replied with 464 for 8, declared. Killick scored a brilliant double-century: 201.

At the drawing of stumps Essex had scored 297 for 4 in their second innings. O'Connor was still going at the close, his score reading 168 not out.

Gloucestershire v. S. Africans

Gloucestershire scored a notable victory at Bristol to-day, when they beat the South Africans by six wickets. This is the second defeat of the visitors.

South Africa won the toss and ran up 225. Goodard was in fine fettle with the ball and took 6 wickets for 68.

Gloucestershire replied with 331. Sinfield contributed 112. Bell, of the South Africans, like Goddard, took 6 wickets for 69.

In their second innings the visitors scored 232. Parker took 5 wickets for 56.

Gloucestershire knocked off the necessary runs for victory for the loss of four wickets.

Leicestershire v. Surrey

Surrey was badly beaten at Leicester to-day, going down to Leicestershire by the margin of 9 wickets.

Thanks to Dawson's 103 and Berry's 102 Leicestershire ran up [illegible] in their first innings, to which Surrey replied with only 186. Following on, they did better, scoring 273. The home team made the necessary runs for the loss of one wicket.

The feature of the game was the deadly bowling of Astill for Leicester. He took 5 for 79 in the first innings and 7 for 99 in the second.

Sussex v. Lancashire

At Manchester Sussex, batting first, ran the very respectable total of 466. Dhuleep Singhji complied a brilliant 134 runs.

Lancashire replied with 215. Following on, they could not do better than 156 and thus were defeated by an innings and 95 runs.

Glamorgan v. Hampshire

At Swansea, Hampshire won the toss and compiled 172 runs in their first innings.

Glamorgan replied with 228, a very good score in view of the fact that Kennedy took 6 wickets for 63 runs.

Hampshire, in their second innings, could only make the moderate score of 166 but Glamorgan found Kennedy unplayable and were all out for the very low score of 69, thus being defeated by 41 runs. Bowling against Glamorgan in their second innings Kennedy surpassed himself, taking 8 wickets for 24.

Northants v. Derby

At Ilkeston, Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire on the first innings.

Derbyshire had first knock and ran run up 242, to which Northants replied with 219.

In their second innings Derbyshire declared when they had scored 281 for 7.

Northants played out time when they found they could not possibly pass Derbyshire's total. At the drawing of stumps they had scored 174 runs for eight.

Lancashire's Big Win

May 27.

At Manchester, Lancashire inflicted a severe defeat on Surrey, winning by the big margin of an innings and 111 runs.

Surrey, batting first, scored only 102.

Thanks to centuries by Halliday, who contributed 109 not out, and Watson with 106, Lancashire replied with 425 for 7 declared.

Surrey did better in the second innings, knocking up 212.

The feature of the match was the brilliant bowling of Dick Tyldesley for the home team. He took 5 wickets for 31 in Surrey's first innings, and 6 for 54 in the second.

Kent v. Northants

At Gravesend, Kent beat Northants by ten wickets.

Northamptonshire had first knock and ran up 117 runs, Wright taking 5 wickets for 34.

Kent replied with 261, Jupp taking 5 wickets for 60.

In their second attempt Northants hit up 163, Kent made the 21 runs necessary for victory for the loss of no wicket.

Leicester v. Worcester

May 28.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Worcestershire on the first innings.

Leicestershire batted first and scored 324, Armstrong contributing 106. Root was in fine fettle with the ball, taking 8 wickets for 118. Worcestershire replied with 260.

The home team declared after they had scored 197 for 7 in their second innings, but Worcester played out time, having scored 86 for 4 at the close.

Derbyshire v. Sussex

At Derby, the home team beat Sussex by 135 runs.

Derbyshire had first knock and run up 306. Sussex replied with 223. Worthington took 8 wickets for 29.

In their second attempt Derbyshire scored 215 and got the visitors out for 163.

The feature of the game was the double century of Storer for the home team. He scored 119 in Derby's first innings and 100 in the second.

Warwickshire v. Glamorgan

Warwickshire journeyed to Cardiff for their match with Glamorgan and returned to-day with full points. They won by 97 runs.

The visitors batted first and scored 125. Bates took 6 wickets for 31. Glamorgan countered with 247.

Warwickshire did better in their second attempt at bat and ran up 259.

The Welsh county, who had only to make 133 to win, found Foster unplayable and were all out for 40. Foster took 6 wickets for 11 runs.

Middlesex v. Notts

At Lord's, Middlesex easily defeated Notts by nine wickets.

Notts had first knock and scored 246, Whysall contributing 124. Middlesex replied with 375.

Thanks to the fine bowling of Robins, who took 6 wickets for 53, Notts ran up only 179 in their second innings, and Middlesex had no difficulty in making the 51 runs necessary for victory, which they did for the loss of one wicket.

Gloucestershire v. Hampshire

Gloucestershire inflicted a severe defeat on Hampshire at Southampton, winning by the big margin of an innings and 129 runs.

Gloucester had first knock and scored 429. Hampshire found Goddard in brilliant form with the ball and scored only 110 in their first innings and, following on, 190. Goddard took 5 wickets for 35 in Hampshire's first time at bat and 5 for 76 in the second.

South Africans v. Yorkshire

The match between Yorkshire and the South Africans, played at Sheffield, was drawn.

The South Africans, batting first, ran up 441 for 5 declared. Seidle (Natal) was in form with the bat and contributed 168. Mitchell (Transvaal) made 101.

Yorkshire replied with 338. Sutcliffe scored 113 and Mitchell 126.

The visitors had knocked up 277 for 8 when stumps were drawn.—Reuter.

THE TIRED GOLFER

Hagen Too Fatigued for Match: Then Changes Mind

London, May 25.

The "Star" piquantly comments on Walter Hagen's continued refusal to fulfil his match against Archie Compston, despite the assiduous efforts of British golfers and journalists. The newspaper heads the report of the German Open Golf Championship, in which Hagen is competing, with "The Tired Golfer".

May 26.

Walter Hagen, the American professional, has changed his mind and has agreed to meet Archie Compston, the British professional.

They are due to play off their match at Moor Park on the 31st and at Birmingham on June 1.

American Ready for the Fray

May 29.

Walter Hagen, the celebrated American golf professional, who is meeting Archie Compston, the British professional, at Moor Park on May 31 and at Birmingham on June 1, arrived here this morning from Berlin.

"I'm feeling just fine," he told Reuter's representative. "I have not looked at my clubs since the German championship finished last Sunday. I have been watching other people put up a show. I have been going to theatres and to the race course; now I'm going to get serious again." He added laughingly: "You have to be, you know, when you're playing against Archie."

Record Amateur Entry

There is a record entry of 253 for the British Amateur Golf Championship, which is to be played off at Sandwich, on June 10.

There is no serious American challenge, except G. von Elm, though a dozen lesser lights are competing.—Reuter.

German Championship

Berlin, May 25.

Play in the German Open Golf Championship commenced to-day. The competition is over 72 holes.

At the end of thirty-six holes Horton Smith (America), who won the £500 St. Cloud Professional Tournament a few days ago, is in the lead with a score of 140. P. Allis, the British holder of the Championship for the past three years, is a point behind with 141.

The other leading scores are: Aubrey Boomer (Britain) 143, Walter Hagen (America) 144, Johnny Farrell (America) 144, Cyril Tolley, the British amateur, 152, and Joe Turnesa (America) 153.

May 26.

Though beaten by the local professional, P. Alliss, who with a score of 285 has won the German Open Golf Championship for the fourth successive year, the American players were again in the forefront.

The leading scores were:

P. Alliss (Britain)	285
Horton Smith (America)	287
Johnny Farrell (America)	289
Walter Hagen (America)	290
E. D. Dudley (America)	291
Aubrey Boomer (Britain)	294
Joe Turnesa (America)	297

—Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP

American Team's Confidence

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 22.

Members of the American Davis Cup tennis team have booked their passages on the str. Berengaria for Europe sailing on June 5 and are confident they will meet France, the present cup holder, in the finals. The United States team has still to eliminate the runner-up in the American Zone but its managers are so confident of victory that the tickets for Europe already have been purchased.—United Press.

America Defeats Japan

Washington, May 24.

In the play for the Davis Cup Yoshiro Ohto (Japan) beat John van Ryn (United States) 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

In the doubles John Hennessey and van Ryn (United States) beat Ohta and Tamio Abe 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

The United States leads by two matches to one.—Reuter.

New York, May 25.

The United States to-day defeated Japan in the semi-final of the American Zone of the Davis Cup competition.—Reuter.

Betty Nuthall Wins

London, May 25.

At Surbiton this afternoon, in the Surrey Championships, Miss Betty Nuthall beat Miss Ryan in the final of the Women's Singles 7—5, 6—1. —Reuter.

French Championships

Paris, May 23.

In the French Hard Courts Championships to-day the Americans suffered a dual reverse.

In the quarter-final of the Women's Doubles Mlle. Bouman (Holland) and Senorita De Alvarez (Spain) beat Miss Helen Wills and Miss Edith Cross (America) 8-6, 6-1.

In the second round of the Mixed Doubles Gregory and Mrs. Watson (Britain) defeated Wilbur Coen and Miss Edith Cross (America) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

May 24.

In the semi-final of the Women's Doubles Mlle. Bouman (Holland) and Senorita De Alvarez (Spain) unexpectedly beat the holders, Mrs. Watson and Miss Eileen Bennett (Britain) 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, and will now meet Miss Heine and Miss Neave (South Africa) in the final.

In the quarter-final of the Men's Doubles Tilden and Hunter (America) defeated Baron von Kehrling (Hungary) and Kleinschroth (Germany) 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4, and will now meet Lacoste and Borotra (France) in the semi-final.

Tilden impressed in the opening singles game, in which he gave a merciless beating to Wetzel (Germany) 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Doubles

May 25.

In the final of the Women's Doubles Senorita de Alvarez (Spain) and Mlle. Bouman (Holland) beat Miss E. L. Heine and Miss Neave (South Africa) 7—5, 6—2.

In the semi-finals of the Men's Doubles Cochet and Brugnon (France) beat Gregory and Collins (Britain) 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, and Lacoste and Borotra (France) eliminated Tilden and Hunter (America) 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

In the quarter-final of the Mixed Doubles Hunter and Miss Helen Wills (America) defeated Brugnon and Madame Mathieu (France) 6—2, 6—3.

Borotra and Lacoste Win

May 26.

In the final of the Men's Doubles Borotra and Lacoste beat Cochet and Brugnon 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

In the quarter-final of the Mixed Doubles Cochet and Miss Eileen Bennett beat Gregory and Mrs. Watson (Britain) 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

In the semi-final Hunter and Miss Helen Wills (America) defeated Collins and Miss Goldsack (Britain) 6—2, 6—2.

May 27.

In the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles Cochet and Miss Eileen Bennett beat Lacoste and Madame Lafaurie (France) 7-5, 8-6, and will now meet Hunter and Miss Helen Wills in the final.

Mixed Doubles Championship

May 28.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles Cochet and Miss Eileen Bennett, the holders, beat Hunter and Miss Helen Wills (America) 6—3, 6—2.

In the third round of the Men's Singles Tilden (America) beat Dupleix (France) 6—3, 6—4, 6—0; Coen (America) beat Collins (Britain) 2—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—0; Von Kehrling (Hungary) defeated "Bunny" Austin (Britain) 4—6, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5; Gregory (Britain) eliminated Aeschlimann (Switzerland) 4—6, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5.

In the second round of the Women's Singles Mlle. Berthet (France) beat Miss Edith Cross (America) 6—3, 10—8, and Mrs. Watson (Britain) eliminated Miss Morrill (America) 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Bouman, the Dutch champion, is indisposed and has scratched.—Reuter.

BIG BILL TILDEN TO RETIRE

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 25.

Writing in the current issue of "Liberty" magazine, a weekly, William T. ("Big Bill") Tilden announced that he will retire from international tennis competition after the close of the present season.

Tilden will continue to appear in exhibition events and will play in individual matches, he said, but he felt that the time had come when he must abandon the gruelling routine of training and intensive competition.

"My future status will continue to be that of an amateur," Tilden states in the article. "I have no thought of turning professional."

"Big Bill" indicated that he might write extensively, following his course laid down in the past several years during which he has produced a number of books and innumerable magazine and newspaper articles on tennis. He is especially interested in writing and exhibitions designed to develop young talent in the world of tennis.

The present statement put at rest rumours which had been current for many months past, starting at the time he temporarily lost his amateur status as a result of newspaper articles on the Wimbledon matches in which he was a competitor last year and continuing through his eventually successful battle for restoration of his amateurism. He had consistently declared he would not follow the example of Suzanne Lenglen, his erstwhile protégé Vincent Richards, and others in turning professional.

Tilden had been many times world champion and had held every important American tennis title. He has recently been defeated several times, however, and observers agree that he was well past his prime. —United Press.

LATEST HINDRANCE TO TENNIS

Girls Criticising Ban on No-Stockings Brigade

London, May 25.

It is rumoured that the Managing Committee of the Lawn Tennis Association at Wimbledon is considering issuing an edict prohibiting the vogue of women playing without stockings. Already a chorus of criticism has been raised by girls who consider it will handicap their game.—Reuter.

Helen Wills to Bow to Wimbledon

Paris, May 27.

The projected ban of the vogue of women playing without stockings by the Lawn Tennis Association at Wimbledon is the sole topic here.

Miss Helen Wills, the woman champion, says that she will recognize the preference of the Wimbledon tennis authorities.—Reuter.

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BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Philadelphia's Strong Position in the American League

NORTH-CHINA SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 23.

The St. Louis Cardinals, champions of the National League for 1928, swept into first place in the 1929 pennant race to-day before a huge crowd on their home grounds, defeating the Chicago Cubs 6 to 3 in a tight contest which thrilled St. Louis fans as the best game seen on the home field this season.

Long distance hitting by the Card sluggers was responsible for the victory as the Cubs annexed 11 hits to 9 for the home team.

High, St. Louis second baseman, was the hero of the game slamming out a home run. Mitchell pitched a good game and helped win his own contest with a long three base hit.

In New York the Giants won an easy victory over the Boston Braves, 11 to 4, getting 17 hits. Loose fielding by the Braves was responsible for their defeat. R. Smith pitched a great game, fanning 13 men, but got little support from his team-mates who permitted the Giants to score seven runs in the eighth inning. Boston was credited with four errors.

At Pittsburgh the Pirates defeated the Cincinnati Reds 6 to 3. It was tight game until the seventh inning when, with the score tied at 3 all, the Pirates put two men across the plate.

In the American League at Philadelphia the Athletics strengthened their leadership in the pennant race by taking two games from the Washington Senators, each by a score of 9 to 8. Both games were hard fought. In the first game the Athletics got 12 hits to 11 for Washington and in the second game 13 hits to 12 for Washington. Philadelphia played errorless baseball in the first game while Washington was credited with one bobble. The Athletics made three errors in the second game to none for Washington. In the first game the Senators made six runs in the first two innings, the Athletics coming from behind to win. In the second game the Philadelphia team made eight runs in the fourth inning, knocking Washington's pitcher out of the box, and one in the fifth inning. In the first game Miller of the Athletics and Bluege of the Senators both got home runs. In the second game the Senators used three pitchers. Bluege for the Athletics and Goslin for the Senators both got home runs.

At Cleveland the Indians beat the St. Louis Browns 5 to 4 each team getting 14 hits. Both clubs fielded badly, Cleveland making 6 errors and St. Louis 4. The game ran 12 innings. Each team made one run in the fifth inning and one in the seventh inning, the score standing 2 all at the end of the ninth. The Indians made 3 runs in the 12th inning and the Browns 1.

In the second game between the clubs the Browns defeated the Indians 7 to 5. It looked for a time like another extra inning contest as the Indians staged a great batting rally in ninth inning making four runs.

At Boston the New York Yankees defeated the Red Sox 7 to 6. Babe Ruth and Lary, a Yankee newcomer who came up as a pinch hitter to-day, each got a home run.

The results of to-day's games:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	14	4
Cleveland	5	14	6
Washington	8	11	1
Philadelphia	9	12	0
New York	7	12	5
Boston	6	9	0
Washington	8	12	0
Philadelphia (second games)	9	13	3
St. Louis	7	13	2
Cleveland (2nd games	5	8	1
Detroit v. Chicago, postponed, rain.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	4	8	4
New York	17	17	1
Cincinnati	3	7	1
Pittsburgh	6	10	0
Chicago	3	11	1
St. Louis	6	9	0

Cardinals' Battle with Cubs

May 24.

The Chicago Cubs battered their way back to leadership in the National League pennant race this afternoon, defeating the St. Louis 5 to 4 in one of the hardest fought games in either of the big league's this season.

The Cardinals used four pitchers in a vain effort to stop the Cub onslaught. Bottomley, the big Card first baseman, banged out two home runs but his team-mates could not hit in the pinches and made two errors in fielding and lost the game.

The Cards were in first position at the end of play yesterday and a huge crowd turned out for to-day's game, confident that the home team would repeat its yesterday performance, when the St. Louis team beat the Cubs 6 to 3. The Chicago players were in great form to-day however and played an airtight game without a single error.

At New York the Giants beat the Boston Braves again, 7 to 3, hitting the four pitchers used by Boston impartially and bunching hits when they had men on bases. The Giants made four runs in the fourth inning and three in the seventh. Jackson and Roush of the Giants both got home runs.

In Brooklyn the Dodgers defeated the Phillies 3 to 2 in a close game in which the Dodgers used three pitchers, changing their moundsman every time the Phillies threatened to score. Right Fielder Herman of the Dodgers was the hero of the game getting a home run which decided the contest.

In the American League at Chicago the Detroit Tigers defeated the White Sox 6 to 5 in one of the longest games ever recorded in the big leagues. The contest ran 21 innings and was replete with sensational plays bearing out the prediction of experts that this season would see the best baseball in the history of the American League.

Detroit got 24 hits and Chicago 18. Each team made one error. The Tigers put over the winning run in the first half of the 21st inning and 7 then held Chicago scoreless in the final frame.

At Philadelphia the Athletics strengthened their leadership in the American League race taking a third game from the Washington League pennant race taking a third straight game from the fielder, and Cochrane, catcher and third man in the batting order, each got home runs.

Cochrane batted 1,000 per cent. in to-day's game, the first player in either of the big leagues to make such a record this season. He got four hits in four times at bat.

At Boston the Red Sox blanked the New York Yankees 5 to 0. Pitcher MacFayden for the Boston Club was in fine fettle and held the Yankee sluggers helpless through the nine innings allowing them only four scattered hits while his team-mates collected 10 safe ones from the New York pitchers. Herb Pennoc, Yankee star, started in the box for the visitors but retired after he had allowed a series of bunched hits. Regan, second baseman for the Red Sox, batted .750 in the game, getting three hits in four times up.

At Cleveland the St. Louis Browns trimmed the Indians 5 to 0, getting 12 hits, five of which were made by Manush, St. Louis left-fielder, who batted 1,000 per cent. in the game, collecting five hits in five times up. The Browns made two double plays. Gray, St. Louis pitcher, hurled airtight baseball, allowing the Indians only 7 scattered hits.

The detailed results of to-day's games:—

American League

Clubs	R	H	E
Washington	3	9	1
Philadelphia	10	14	1
New York	0	4	1
Boston	5	10	0
Detroit	6	24	1
Chicago	5	18	1
St. Louis	5	12	1
Cleveland	0	7	0

National League

Boston	3	7	0
New York	7	9	3
Philadelphia	2	6	1
Brooklyn	3	9	1
Chicago	5	8	0
St. Louis	4	10	2

Cincinnati-Pittsburgh postponed, rain.

The Second Stage

May 25.

The St. Louis Cardinals were on the top-side of their see-saw argument with the Chicago Cubs for leadership in the National League pennant race again to-night.

Playing brilliantly aggressive baseball the 1928 champions wrested first place from the Chicago team at St. Louis this afternoon, winning a 12-inning contest by a single score, 7 to 6.

It was the third game of the current series between the two teams. St. Louis won the first game 6 to 3, lost the second 5 to 4 and to-day won the third—giving the champions an edge in the outlook for the 1929 championship.

A huge crowd swarmed the National League Park at St. Louis again this afternoon and saw one of the best baseball games of the year.

Both managers changed pitchers frequently as the game progressed and four men worked in the box during the 12 innings for each team. The Cubs made three runs in the 8th inning but the Cards came back to score three in their half of the ninth, tying the score at six all. The 10th and 11th innings passed with blanks for each team, the Cards winning the game in the 12th when a runner reached third to score on a long hit.

The Cards had a standing of .656 at the end of play to-day with 21 games won and 11 lost, while the Cubs' standing was .645 with 20 games won and 11 lost.

Win for New York Giants

In New York the Giants beat the Boston Braves 10 to 3 in a one-sided contest getting 13 hits to 10 scattered ones for the visitors. The Braves made all their runs in the fourth inning when a home run with two on brought in three tallies.

In Brooklyn the Dodgers beat the Phillies again, 5 to 3, falling on the Philadelphia pitchers for 10 hits. Klein for the Phillies and Frederick for the Dodgers both got home runs.

At Pittsburgh the Pirates defeated the Cincinnati Reds 6 to 4, making 11 hits. Both teams played errorless baseball. The Pirates won the game in the third inning, bunched hits bringing in four runs.

The American League

In the American League at Boston the Red Sox and the Yankees split a double-header, the Red Sox taking the first game 10 to 8 and losing the second 8 to 3. In the first game the Red Sox clubbed three Yankee pitchers from the box, scoring six runs in the third inning and three more in the sixth. Lou Gehrig for the Yanks got his tenth home run of the 1929 season. Dickey for the Yankees also got a homer. The Yankees hit aggressively in the second game and played a better fielding game, Boston making four errors which accounted for their defeat.

At Philadelphia the Athletics beat the Washington Senators 5 to 4 and increased their leadership in the American League pennant race to .750 in the standings column. The game ran 12 innings, the Athletics getting 13 hits to 11 for the visitors. The Athletics made four runs in the third inning but the Senators tied the score in the ninth. Haas, Philadelphia centre-fielder, won the game in the 12th inning with a home run. It was the 10th straight victory for the Philadelphia Club which has a commanding league in the pennant struggle, more than 130 points ahead of the Detroit Athletics in second position.

At Cleveland the Indians beat the St. Louis Browns 5 to 1, getting 11 hits and playing an errorless game. Pitcher Holloway was the hero of the game hurling airtight baseball for the Cleveland club and scoring a run. The big pitcher got on with a single and raced home ahead of Averill when the brilliant young centre-fielder banged out a home run.

At Chicago the Detroit Tigers took both games of a double-header from the White Sox winning the first contest 5 to 2 and the second 4 to 3. Both games were hard fought, the Tigers winning with timely hitting in the pinches. McManus, Tiger third baseman, won the first game with a home run and Smith's pitching announced for the second.

Detailed Results

The detailed results of the game are as follow:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R	H	E
New York	8	12	1
Boston	10	12	0
New York	8	10	0
Boston (second game)	3	13	4
Washington (12 innings)	4	11	1
Philadelphia	5	13	1
St. Louis	1	6	1
Cleveland	5	13	0
Detroit	5	9	1
Chicago	2	5	0
Detroit	4	8	1
Chicago (second game)	3	7	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	3	10	2
New York	10	13	0
Philadelphia	3	9	1
Brooklyn	5	10	4
Cincinnati	4	7	0
Pittsburgh	6	11	0
Chicago (12 innings)	6	14	1
St. Louis	7	15	3

"Babe" Ruth in Great Form

May 26.

The Chicago Cubs regained their leadership in the National League pennant race to-day, beating the Cincinnati Reds 5 to 1, while the St. Louis Cardinals were losing both games of a double-header on their home grounds to the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Cubs playing at home, were in good form despite the strain on their pitching staff in their tough three game series with the Cardinals which ended yesterday. In to-day's game, Chicago got 11 hits to 8 for Cincinnati. Both teams played errorless baseball. The Cubs hit Lucas, who was pitching for the Reds, freely. Rogers Hornsby, Chicago second-baseman, who for years was with the Cardinals, got a home-run.

At St. Louis, the Cardinal pitching staff, weakened by the hard Chicago series, was hit freely by the Pirates, and the St. Louis team lost two games, the first one 8 to 12, and the second 5 to 7. The double loss put St. Louis in second place in the standing with a percentage of .630, compared to .656 for the Cubs. The Pirates got seven runs in the sixth inning of the first game. Douthit, lead-off man in the batting order, and Bottomley, clean-up batter, both got home-runs for the Cardinals. Pitcher Kremer, besides hurling a good game, got a home-run for the Pirates. In the second game, Bottomley and Hafey both got home-runs for the Cardinals but the bases were empty, and the home team lost.

At Brooklyn, the Dodgers beat the Philadelphia Phillies 5 to 4, getting 12 hits to six for the Phillies. Three errors contributed to the Philadelphia defeat. It was a close game, however, the Phillies making three, runs in the 9th inning, and the Dodgers two. O'Doul, who bats second for Philadelphia, and Williams, a pinch-hitter, both got home runs.

At New York, the Giants buried the Boston Braves under the short end of a 15 to 8 score. It was a slugging match. New York got 14 hits and Boston 10. Four errors contributed to the Boston defeat. Boston used three pitchers in an effort to stop the Giants' hitting, but the McGraw men bunched their safe ones getting nine runs in the 6th inning and four in the 7th. Crawford, for the Giants, and Bell, for the Braves, each got a home-run.

Yankees Wallop Red Sox

In the American League, at Chicago, the White Sox blanked the Detroit Tigers 2 to 0, in a pitcher's battle. Detroit got only one hit and Chicago four. The Tigers made three errors. Red Faber pitched one of the best games of the season for the Sox, holding the hard-hitting Detroit team helpless for the nine innings.

At Boston, the New York Yankees rode rough-shod over the Red Sox winning a one-sided game 15 to 4. It was another slugging contest. New York got 16 hits and Boston 12. The Yankees bunched their hits to win. They got five three-base hits and three home-runs, one by Babe Ruth, one by Dickey, catcher, and one by Irish Meusel, veteran left-fielder. Besides his home-run, Babe Ruth got a two-base hit and a triple. Morris, Boston pitcher, got a home-run.

At Washington, the Philadelphia Athletics scored their 11th consecutive victory, defeating the Senators 4 to 3. The Philadelphia team bunched hits to win, making three scores in the 7th inning.

At Cleveland, the St. Louis Browns got only five hits to six for the Indians, but defeated the home team 1 to 0 in one of the hardest fought games of the day. Hudlin pitched a great game for the Indians holding the Browns to five scattered hits, but his team-mates played raggedly in the field, and an error contributed to the St. Louis victory.

Following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	3
Chicago	2	4	0
New York	15	16	4
Boston	4	12	0
Philadelphia	4	10	0
Washington	3	7	0
St. Louis	1	5	0
Cleveland	0	6	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	1	8	0
Chicago	5	11	0
Philadelphia	4	6	3
Brooklyn	5	12	0
Boston	8	10	4
New York	15	14	1
Pittsburgh	12	17	0
St. Louis	8	10	1
Pittsburgh	7	9	1
St. Louis	5	14	1*

* (second game).

Phillies' Double Header Victory

May 27.

The exciting National League pennant race continued a nip-and-tuck affair at the end of play this afternoon with the Chicago Cubs still in first place by a margin of a scant half game, while the Pittsburgh Pirates had crowded into second place by taking a third straight game from the St. Louis Cardinals, league leaders of three days ago.

There were only 36 points difference between the three League leaders to-night. The Cubs' defeat to-day brought their standing down to .636 while the Pittsburgh win over St. Louis brought the Pirates up to a standing of .606 and sent the Cardinals down to .600.

The Cincinnati Reds beat the Cubs at Cincinnati this afternoon 8 to 5, falling on the Chicago pitchers for 16 hits which they bunched to make six runs in the eighth inning.

At St. Louis the Pirates, still attacking savagely after their double victory over the Cardinals yesterday, hit everything in sight again this afternoon and swamped the 1928 champions 10 to 1, getting 14 hits. Grantham, left fielder and star of the world series of a few years ago, was the hero of the contest slamming out two home runs during the game.

At Philadelphia the Phillies took both games of a double-header from the Boston Braves, winning the first game 2 to 1 and the second 3 to 1. Both games were pitchers duels, with each team working almost perfectly in the field. Pitcher Smith for the Braves lost the first contest when he passed a man in the sixth inning when the bases were full, forcing a run. Third Baseman Whitney of the Phillies and Left Fielder Harper of the Braves each got a home run in the second game.

In the American League at Cleveland the Indians lost to the St. Louis Browns 3 to 1, Blaeholder pitching a great game for the Browns and winning the victory. The St. Louis hurler held the Indians to eight scattered hits and had them helpless through the nine innings. The Browns fielded perfectly.

At Chicago the White Sox took both games of a double-header from the Detroit Tigers, winning the first contest 7 to 4 and the second 6 to 5.

The second game ran 14 innings. The fans saw good baseball in both games.

The Chicago club won the first game with a rally in the eighth inning in which they scored four runs. In the second game the Sox tied the score in the ninth, coming from behind in a savage batting attack. Each team scored a run each in the 12th and the 13th innings. The Chicago team finally won in the 14th when they got a man on third who came home on a single.

Following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	10	0
Cleveland	1	8	1
Detroit	4	11	0
Chicago	7	10	1
Detroit (14 innings)	50	10	1
Chicago	6	12	2*

* (second game).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	5	10	1
Cincinnati	8	16	2
Pittsburgh	10	14	1
St. Louis	1	7	0
Boston	1	5	1
Philadelphia	2	8	0
Boston	1	7	1
Philadelphia	3	10	0*

* (second game).

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Phillies Win from Boston

May 28.

The Pittsburgh Pirates strengthened their hold on second position in the National League pennant race at St. Louis this afternoon, defeating the Cardinals 5 to 2 in a pitchers' duel in which Brame of the Pittsburgh team had the better of the argument allowing the Cardinals only four scattered hits.

Three errors by the St. Louis team contributed to the Pirate scores.

High, Cardinals second baseman, got the only home run of the game.

The game between the Chicago Cubs and the Cincinnati Reds was not played because of rain, but the Chicago team remained in first place in the League with a percentage of .636 compared to 618 for Pittsburgh.

In New York the Giants beat the Brooklyn Dodgers 5 to 3, getting nine hits three of which were home runs, by Roush, centrefielder, Ott, second baseman and Lindstrom, third baseman. Hendrick, leftfielder and Gilbert, third baseman, got home runs for the Dodgers.

At Philadelphia the Phillies defeated the Boston Braves 9 to 5 in a slugging contest. The Phillies got 15 hits and the Braves 14. Both managers changed pitchers frequently.

In the American League at Boston the Red Sox broke the long winning streak of the Philadelphia Athletics, trouncing the League leaders 5 to 4 in a tight game. The Athletics out-hit the home team but could not connect with the ball when hits meant runs. Boston bunched its eight safe ones to make two runs in the seventh and two more in the eighth inning. It was the first game the Athletics had lost in a dozen contests.

In Chicago the Cleveland Indians downed the White Sox 5 to 2, Cleveland getting 12 hits to 11 for the home team, but making two errors to one for Chicago. Averill starred for the Indians, again looking one of the most promising youngsters to enter the big time this season.

Senators Swamped by Yankees

At Detroit the Tigers lost to the St. Louis Browns 4 to 2, the visitors getting 12 hits, to 8 for the home team. Detroit got two home runs, however, one by Alexander, big first baseman, and another by Heilman, who also performs occasionally at first and often is used as a pinch-hitter. Gray, for the Browns, pitched a careful game and kept the Tiger hits well scattered. He was steady in the pinches.

In Washington the New York Yankees swamped the Senators 12 to 7 in a slugging contest, with the Yankee heavy artillery working in world series form. The Yankees bunched their hits in the fourth inning, making seven runs. Washington used four pitchers in a vain effort to stop the New York sluggers, but the 1928 world champions were in good form and hits the best of the Washington moundsmen with impartiality. Each team made two errors.

Following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	12	1
Boston	5	8	3
Cleveland	5	12	2
Chicago	2	11	1
St. Louis	4	12	2
Detroit	2	8	1
New York	12	16	2
Washington	7	12	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	3	7	0
New York	5	9	1
Boston	8	14	1
Philadelphia	9	15	0
Pittsburgh	5	10	2
St. Louis	2	4	3

Chicago v. Cincinnati postponed, rain.

Pittsburgh Head National League

May 29.

Pittsburgh Pirates were in the lead in the hectic National League pennant race to-night.

Playing the same brand of aggressive baseball which has swept them upward from the lower levels of the League standings the Pirates downed the Chicago Cubs at Pittsburgh this afternoon 7 to 2, dislodging the Chicago team from its position of League leadership.

Long distance hitting won for the Pirates, who took the lead in the first inning when Lloyd Waner doubled, scoring when his brother, Paul, who comes after him in the batting order, drove out a long three base hit. Paul Waner scored when the veteran Pie Traynor drove out a second triple. With this two run lead the Pirates held the Cubs scoreless until the eighth inning and had the game well in hand throughout the nine innings.

The St. Louis Cardinals took both games of a double header at St. Louis from the Cincinnati Reds, winning the first contest 4 to 3 and the second 6-2. The Cards remained in third place, however, with a standing of .604 to .618 for the Cubs.

Left Fielder Hafey of the Cards was the star of the first game getting a home run, a triple and a single in four times at bat. Pitcher Haines weakened in the eighth inning for the Cards permitting Reds to get four hits and make their three runs.

In New York the Brooklyn Dodgers defeated the Giants 4 to 1 getting 12 hits and playing an errorless game. Third Baseman Lindstrom of the Giants got a home run in the fifth inning and a single, accounting for New York lone score.

At Philadelphia the Phillies swamped the Boston Braves under the short end of a 12-2 score, getting 12 hits during the lop-sided game to 9 for the visitors. The home team bunched its safe ones to win while Boston's hits were kept well scattered.

In the American League the Philadelphia Athletics resumed their winning streak and were revenged for their yesterday's loss to the Boston Red Sox, taking a one-sided game 7 to 1. The Red Sox never had a look in for victory, and played rather listlessly. Simmons, left fielder, and Fox, first baseman, got home runs for the Athletics while Barrett, third baseman, got a homer for the Red Sox and Todt, first baseman, a two base hit. The Athletics had a standing of .743 at the end of play to-day and the St. Louis Browns, in sesond position, a standing of 632. Earnshaw pitched a good game for the Athletics this afternoon but weakened in the ninth inning when he walked two men and let in Boston's long run.

At Washington the Senators beat the New York Yankees 8 to 3, getting 14 hits. Lou Gehrig got his 11th home run of the season off Marberry in the sixth inning, but the bases were empty. Marberry pitched a good game fanning six men.

At Chicago the Cleveland Indians beat the White Sox again, 11 to 1, falling on the Chicago pitchers for 19 hits. Fonseca, Indian first baseman, got two home runs during the riot of scoring, and Tavener, short stop and lead off man in the batting order, one.

At Detroit the Tigers defeated the St. Louis Browns 7 to 6, in a tight game. The Browns got 13 hits to 12 for the Tigers.

Following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E
Philadelphia	7	9	0
Boston	1	6	1
New York	3	8	2
Washington	8	14	1
Cleveland	11	19	1
Chicago	1	6	1
St. Louis	6	13	1
Detroit	7	12	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	4	12	0
New York	1	3	2
Boston	2	9	4
Philadelphia	12	12	3
Chicago	2	11	0
Pittsburgh	7	10	0
Cincinnati	3	4	1
St. Louis	4	4	1
Cincinnati	2	8	0
St. Louis	6	8	2*

* (Second game).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	35	26	9	.743
St. Louis	38	24	14	.632
New York	34	20	14	.588
Detroit	42	23	19	.548
Cleveland	37	18	19	.486
Chicago	40	15	25	.375
Washington	34	11	23	.324
Boston	36	11	25	.306

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	35	22	13	.629
Chicago	34	21	13	.618
St. Louis	38	23	15	.604
Philadelphia	33	17	16	.515
New York	32	15	17	.469
Brooklyn	34	14	20	.412
Boston	35	14	21	.400
Cincinnati	35	12	23	.343

—United Press.

LOCAL BASEBALL

Shanghai Defeat Kumamoto

The Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club scored the third successive victory on May 26 over the visiting Japanese ball-tossers of the Kumamoto College by the close score of three runs to two on the Shanghai Race Course diamond. A big number of fans witnessed some interesting play, in spite of a string of bobbles by the Gallopers.

Tsoy picked for the Amateurs at the outset and was relieved in the fourth inning by Miller. Kamado, the Japanese twirler, had some stuff in his deliveries but weakened towards the end. The Gallopers collected no fewer than eight hits, including three two-baggers two of which were garnered by Eysinger, Herby's stout back-stop.

The Japanese scored two runs, one in the third canto and the other in the fifth, while the Amateurs made two in the fourth and accumulated another point in the sixth. The visitors looked like balancing the score in the seventh frame, when A. Higashi clouted out a two bagger. The smart work by Tavares to Vines killed the runner at third base. Maki was struck out by Miller and B. Higashi filed to Riley for the third down, thus ending the game in favour of the locals.

The Japanese opened the scoring first. A. Higashi got on first when Vinces muffled the grounder. Nakamura sacrificed and Maki was easily disposed of by Tsoy. B. Higashi connected a long drive between centre and right to enable his brother crossing the plate in ample time.

The Amateurs soon overtook their opponents in the fourth inning. Jack Smith went to first and advanced to second on Tenney's slow infield hit. Tavares put up a timely sacrifice. Miller singled to second to score Jack, and Tenney was later cought in a trap while sneaking home. Miller proved himself to be a fine hurler, heavy slugger and clever thief combined. He stole second and third and, when Eysinger drove out his first two-bagger, he walked home for the leading run.

However, the Japanese tied count at two all in the fifth frame. Nabeshina smacked a fact grounder to the left for two bases and dashed to third when A. Higashi's grass-cutter was ably handled by Don Smith. Nabeshina scored when Tavares fumbled Nakamura's hit.

In the sixth inning Tavares made a good start with a bingle, though two preceding batters had been benched by the fine fielding of the Japanese. *Miller singled to left and* Eysinger's second two-bagger of the day sent Tavares home for the much coveted run.

The Box Score

Kumamoto	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
A. Higashi, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Nakamura, 3b.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Maki, ss.	3	0	0	2	1	1
B. Higashi, 1b. ...	4	0	2	11	1	0
Togeda, c.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Kuramoto, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kamado, p.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Nishida, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Nabishina, rf.	3	1	1	1	1	0
	28	2	4	18	15	1

Amateurs						
Vines, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	2
J. Smith, 2b.	2	1	0	1	0	1
Tenney, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Tavares, ss.	1	1	1	3	2	2
Tsoy, p.	1	0	1	1	2	0
Miller, p.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Eysinger, c.	3	0	2	7	1	0
Quinn, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wilhoit, 1b.	1	0	0	3	0	0
D. Smith, lb.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Bermant, cf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Riley, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	0
	22	3	8	21	6	5

Score by innings:—

Kumamoto	001 010 0—2
Amateurs	000 201 x—3

Summary

Earned runs—Amateurs 2; Kumamoto 0. Two base hits—Eysinger 2; Tsoy; Nabishina; A. Higashi. Stolen bases—Miller 2; Tavares; Sacrifice hits—Tavares; Nakamura. Bases on balls—off Tsoy 1; off Miller 1; off Kamado 2. Struck out—by Tsoy 3; by Miller 4; by Kamado 1. Hits—off Tsoy, 1 in 3 innings; off Miller, 3 in 4 innings. Left on bases—Amateurs 4; Kummoto 8. Double play—Nabishine to B. Higashi. Umpires—June and Tavares. Time game—1 hr. 25 m.

Shanghai wins two week-end Games: Stirring Last-inning Rallies: Close scores.

Shanghai won two games over the week end from Japanese teams by narrow margins each instance the games were won by last-inning rallies, in which the Club hitters proved to have the final push to win.

Shanghai Amateurs v. Sakuyu

"Young" Miller, the twirling artist of the Gallopers, was the hero of the game on May 25 against the Japanese Gakuyu nine, when he smacked a sizzling grounder to short to score Tavares for the winning run, by 5 to 4 on the Shanghai Race Course diamond. With the tally deadlocked at four all in the sixth canto, Carl Tavares on second and Don Smith on first sack were waiting and longing for a bingle from Miller to bring them home. Miller missed the first strike, looked over the second ball, foul-tipped the third and ultimately connected with the fourth. Udono, the Japanese short-stop, juggled the ball.

Owing to the late start, the game went only to six innings. The late arrival of the Gakuyu team was the cause of the delay. However, the Gallopers settled down quickly after the game had been called to order. They scored two runs in their half of the initial frame, added one in the third and one more in the fifth. The Japanese tallied two runs in the fourth and tied the score in the first of the sixth inning.

The Opening Score

Tsoy started for the club and with fine support from his mates had no difficulty in retiring the opposition in the opening inning. Tavares batted first for the Amateurs and drew a base. He went to second on a passed ball and rushed home when Miller clouted a two-bagger. Miller crossed the pan on a couple of errors by the Japanese, and later in the third stanza contributed his second point on a wind pitch by Imagawa. Sonda, the catcher, evidently got muddled up with the rules, as he never attempted to go for the ball when Miller trotted round the bases.

The Japanese rallied in the fourth. Iriye singled and advanced when Tsoy was performing a juggling trick with Takesawa's feeble hit in the midfield. Nagate walked and the bases were loaded. Maeda poled out over the second sack to score two runners. Shanghai increased the tally to four in the fifth on an error and two hits, Miller bringing in the run again. In the next inning Gakuyu levelled the count at four all when Nagate was safe on first on a fielder's choice. Nagate and Maeda scored on Imagawa's triple, though Imagawa was tagged out at the corner by Tsoy when the former overstepped the bag.

The Last Phase

It was then almost too dark to continue the play but both sides agreed to finish off the inning. Riley was fanned. Tavares was next up and batted a single. Don Smoth reached first when Yadohisa fumbled. Squires, pinch-hitting for Wilhoit, was hit by a pitched ball. With bases full, Miller sent out a tantalizing daisy-cutter to Udono to score Tavares for the winning point.

The summaries follow:—

Gakuyu

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Yadohisa, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2	1
Iriya, rf.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Takesawa, cf.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Nagate, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Maeda, 3b.	3	1	1	2	1	1
Sonda, c.	3	0	0	4	0	2
B. Imagawa, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
A. Imagawa, 1b. ..	2	0	0	3	0	0
Udono, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	2
	23	4	4	16*	6	5

The Club

Tavares, ss. c.	3	2	1	0	1	0
D. Smith, lb.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Black, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wilhoit, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squires, xx.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 3b., p.	3	3	1	0	1	0
Tsoy, p., 3b.	3	0	0	3	3	1
J. Smith, 2b.	2	0	1	0	1	1
Eysinger, c.	2	0	1	6	1	0
Holman, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, lf.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Riley, cf., ss.	2	0	0	1	0	0
	21	5	4	18	8	2

xxBatted for Wilhoit in 6th inning.

*One out, when winning run was scored.

Score by Innings:—

Gakuyu	0 0 0 2 2 2—4
Amateurs ..	2 0 1 0 1 1—5

Summary

Earned runs—Amateurs 1; Gakuyu 1. Two base hits—Miller; Eysinger. Three base hit—B. Imagawa. Stolen bases—J. Smith; Yadohisa. First on balls—Tsoy 1; Miller; Imagawa 5. Struck out—by Tsoy 3; Miller 1; Imagawa 1. Hits—off Imagawa 4; Tsoy 3 in four innings and Miller 1 in two innings. Left on bases—Amateur 10; Gakuyu 5. Wild pitches—Imagawa. Passed balls—Eysinger 1; Sonda 2. Hit by pitcher—Squires by Imagawa. Time of game—1 hr. 50 min. Umpires—Walsh and Woods.

BOXING

Willie Gordon Out-pointed by Kid Johnson

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, May 25.

Combining his accustomed savagery with a caution born of a knock-out at the hands of Willie Gordon last month, Kid Johnson to-night won the junior lightweight championship of the Orient from Gordon by a decision rendered at the close of 12 hard-fought rounds.

Johnson took the battle on points. He met the hard-hitting Seattle boy on his own ground and beat him fairly.

As in their last encounter, Johnson made it a whirl-wind battle from the start. Gordon followed his usual policy of working on the boy in the hope of tiring the Kid but Johnson was too strong to be worn down and too careful to let his chin get in front of Willie's right a second time.

Gordon probably will start for home via Shanghai within a short time, as to-night's battle was the second of two battles agreed upon after he had completed arrangements to leave at the end of April. —United Press.

Loughran's Win at Boston

Boston, May 25.

Tommy Loughran won over Ernie Schaff here to-night by a referee's decision which was highly unpopular with the crowd. The fight was over 10 rounds.

Schaff was the aggressor throughout the battle and during much of the fight he seemed obviously to be landing the more telling blows.

Loughran was at one period of the fight groggy and seemed due to be put away. He "back-pedalled" vigorously and managed to avoid Schaff's savage rushes until he could regain a measure of strength and come back for enough showing to convince the referee he had a decision coming, but the crowd did not share the official's opinion and booed as the fighters left the ring.—United Press.

Featherweight Title

Baltimore, Md., May 27.

André Routis, French boxer who won the featherweight championship of the world in the United States last year, secured a technical knockout over the American pugilist Buster Brown in their fight here to-night.

Brown was forced to quit in the third round of the scheduled 15 round match. The American was badly beaten from the gong and had been knocked down twice by the hard-hitting Frenchman when his seconds threw a towel in the ring, admitting defeat, shortly after the start of the third round.

Routis was in a great form, displaying a savage attack as well as great boxing ability, and was given an ovation by the big crowd.—United Press.

Dempsey's Partnership Cancelled

New York, May 27.

Jack Dempsey has cancelled his partnership with Humbert Fugazy, banker and boxing promoter, the ex-heavyweight champion announced to-day.

The plan of the two men was to stage out-door boxing matches in New York, but it was abandoned because no outdoor arenas were available.

Defeat of Mike McTigue

May 28.

Following his knockout at the hands of George Hoffman, a comparatively unknown boxer, here to-night, Mike McTigue, veteran Irish welterweight and ex-champion, announced he is quitting the ring.

The game old boxer was helpless before Hoffman and was knocked out in the second round of a 15-round contest.

McTigue said he is in comfortable financial circumstances since he has saved a large part of his considerable ring earnings and invested it prudently. He plans to visit his home in Ireland this summer, he said, and will look for an Irish heavyweight whom he can bring to the United States to groom for a try at the heavyweight championship—open since Gene Tunney renounced the title.—United Press.

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THE C. J. C. RACE MEETING

The "off-day" custom dies hard and, though such occasions officially ceased several years ago, actually they still survive, for the "fourth day" of the big meetings of all the local clubs invariably is made up of a card of races for non-winners and funny handicaps for ponies whose owners did not get the best of the luck in the big events. It was so at the C.J.C. course on May 25 and, though the racing by no means was up to the standard of that at the first three days of the 3rd Official Meeting, it had all the excitements of the spontaneous sport of a point-to-point gathering.

The course again was very fast, but the quality of most of the entrants was against sensational time. However, one record was broken and it was a race that was worth the whole afternoon to see. The thirteen furlongs is run so seldom that it will be a long time before one can be certain what should be the average time, but, all the same, it is safe to predict that Hurry On's 3 min. 29 sec. (the third record by Dallas at the meeting) will take a lot of beating.

The Results

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Village Plate
A half-mile.

1.—Fah Kee's bay, Sportsmen Union, H. Collaco, 155.
2.—Tong's dun, Nith, A. N. Dallas, 147.
3.—Perchang's ches., Tien Koong, H. C. Pih, 150.
Won by a length; one and a half. Time, 50 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, 7.60. Places, $5,90, $6,60, 69.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 321, 233, 235. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 147, 365, 357, 172, 127, 463, 180, 218, 279, 244, 42.

2.—The Majestic Handicap
One mile.

1.—S. C. Chang's ches., Peony, Y. S. Chang, 158.
2.—Shen & Co's, grey, Attachment II, J. Lieu, 154.
3.—Tang & Co's, grey, Shanghai, H. C. Pih, 150.
Won by a half-length; the same. Time, 2 min. 05 2/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $26.40. Places, $9,50, $14,40, $16,30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 51, 232, 106. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 331, 564, 516, 536, 81, 115, 467, 380, 85, 265, 483.

3.—The Reformation Handicap, "A" Class
One and a quarter miles.

1.—Waung's grey, Opera Life, A. N. Dallas, 152.
2.—Woo's bay, Fairy Castle, Wm. Hu, 150.
3.—H. P. Wong's ches., Sheriff, F. Noodt, 145.
Won by one and a half lengths; a head. Time, 2 min. 40 3/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $16,70. Places, $8,50, $8,50, $7,80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 237, 270, 522. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 329, 65, 501, 55, 182.

4.—The Reformation Handicap, "B" Class
One and a quarter miles.

1.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Thoughts, Y. S. Chang, 146.
2.—Fah Kee's ches., Old King, H. Collaco, 155.
3.—Shen Hsinshan's grey, Nanking, M. T. Yih, 142.
Won by a head; one length. Time, 2 min. 42 1/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30.20. Places, $8.60, $7.40, $23.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 398, 249, 667. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 157, 357, 195, 22, 553, 154, 290, 482.

5.—The Try Again Plate
Seven furlongs.

1.—Admiral Co's, bay, Heirdom, C. Encarnacao, 153.
2.—Sheng & Co's, grey, Enthronement, T. W. Tsiang, 158.
3.—Auto's bay, Ellerton, F. Noodt, 152.
Won by three-quarters; one. Time, 1 min. 47 2/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $56,80. Places, $22,60, $30,60, $79.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 411, 718, 515. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 585, 463, 301, 342, 299, 564, 661, 620, 456, 341, 209, 780, 74, 170.

6.—The May Handicap
One mile.

1.—Sheng & Co's, grey, Commencement, J. Lieu, 146.
2.—Sokoloff's skew., Cuban Raw, R. N. Harris, 149.
3.—S. L. Chang's cream, The Tin Horse, N. Deitz, 147.
Won by one length; the same. Time, 2 min. 06 3/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $72. Places, $19, $49,80, $51,20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 768, 245, 214. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 382, 748, 125, 538, 759, 339, 151, 158, 746, 481, 545, 314, 106, 12, 539, 312, 722.

7.—The Harmony Handicap, "A" Class
One mile.

1.—Su & Co's dun, Flanders Poppy, F. Noodt, 149.
2.—Tsao's grey, Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 150.
3.—Shayaping's grey, Forward March, R. N. Harris, 155.
Won by two lengths; the same. Time, 2 min. 10 2/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $20.10. Places, $8,80, $11,60, $21,40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 484, 869, 341. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 177, 89, 363, 48, 670, 447, 695, 864, 28.

8.—The Harmony Handicap, "B" Class
One mile.

1.—Sub-Co's, roan, Sea Breeze II, H. C. Pih, 147.
2.—Tong's dun, Gordon, A. N. Dallas, 148.
3.—T. K. Li's bay, The Chatty Bird, C. Encarnacao, 147.
Won by one length; short head. Time, 2 min. 05 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22,80. Places, $9,90, $16,40, $36,20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 723, 922, 737. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 17, 228, 1, 156, 496, 815, 145, 530, 586, 817, 379.

9.—The Sub-Griffins Consolation Plate
Six furlongs

1.—Plane's grey, Luck Boy, C. Encarnacao, 163.
2.—Vong & Koo's ches., Kea, Y. S. Chang, 155.
3.—Honesty's grey, Star of Chekiang, F. Noodt, 160.
Won by three lengths; one. Time, 1 min. 33 1/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.80. Places, $6,60, $9,10, $6,90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 154, 253, 271. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 636, 362, 405, 11, 851, 72, 599, 181, 772, 199, 146, 525.

10.—The Farewell Plate
Thirteen furlongs.

1.—Dallas & Tam's ches., Hurry On, A. N. Dallas, 155.
2.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, T. L. Wong, 155.
3.—Perchang's ches., Tien Toong, H. C. Pih, 152.
Won by three lengths; one. Time, 3 min. 29 sec. (Record).
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10.70. Places, $8, $67,10, $14.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 28, 813, 369. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 464, 304, 528, 630, 313, 602, 665, 828, 68.

11.—The Off Chance Plate
Seven furlongs.

1.—Miss Law's dun, Glen Tilt, F. Noodt, 152.
2.—Foot's grey, Rapidfoot, R. N. Harris, 147.
3.—Y. S. Doo's bay, Go-on-Rush, Y. S. Chang, 155.
Won by three lengths; a head. Time, 1 min. 47 2/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $16.30. Places, $8,90, $18,30, $11,70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 461, 324, 723. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 661, 907, 768, 337, 725, 348, 842, 678, 529, 241, 755, 248, 236, 37, 908.

12.—The Mafoos Race
One and a quarter miles.

1.—S. L. Chang's ches., The Wellknown Horse, 140.
2.—Lansing's bay, Royal Dragoon, 140.
3.—C. S. Mao's grey, The Hopeful Bird, 143.
Won by two lengths; the same. Time, 2 min. 38. sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17,30. Places, $8,80, $20,10, $25,50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 297, 826, 219. Unplaced starters.—Nos. 448, 135, 267, 711, 13, 706, 112, 420, 269, 183, 635, 574, 686, 874, 508, 373, 253, 852, 396, 126, 378, 288, 662 556.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY

Cragadour Still the Favourite

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 27.

At 7 to 1 Cragadour is again the favourite to win the Derby. Other odds:

100 to 14, Hunter's Moon,
8 to 1, Kopi,
100 to 12, Mr. Jinks,
100 to 7, Gay Day,
18 to 1, Walter Gay,
25 to 1, Rattlin the Reefer,
3 to 1, En Garde, Osiris,
33 to 1, Reflector,
40 to 1, Posterity.

The latest betting on the Oaks is as follows:—

3-1, Pennycomequick, Sister Anne.
7-1, Daumont, Fille d'Amour.
10-1, Bell Mère, Nuwara Eliya, Point Duty.
12-1, Almondale, Tiffin, Queen Scotia.

Ascot Prices

Following is the preliminary betting for the Ascot Meeting:—

Ascot Stakes (two miles), to be run on June 18:—

16—1, Brown Jack, First Flight, King's Oven, Tradesman.
20—1, Buckfast, Glen Hazel, Juge, Saracen.
25—1, Rapapic, Mintmaster, Plantagenet, Potocki, The Consul.

Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs 166 yd.), to be run on June 19:—

16—1, Royal Minstrel.
12—1, Sea Crag.
14—1, Fohanaun.
16—1, Caballero, Delius.

—British United Press.

Final Derby Acceptances

London, May 30.

The final acceptances for the Derby are as follow:

Lord Astor's Cragadour
Lord Astor's Cavendo
Sir A. Bailey's Rattlin the Reefer
Mr. W. Barnett's Trigo
Mr. J. Burns' Kopi
Major Courtauld's Osiris
Lord Derby's Hunter's Moon
Lord Derby's Bosworth
Lord Dewar's The MacNab
Lord Dewar's Aristotle
Sir F. Eley's N.P.B.
Mr. E. Esmond's Montclare
Lord Glanely's Grand Prince
Mrs. C. Glorney's Posterity
Lieut.-Col. R. Hermon-Hodge's Reedsmouth
H. H. the Aga Khan's Le Voleur
Lord Londonderry's Barbizon
Major McCalmont's Mr. Jinks
Major McCalmont's Empire Builder.
Mr. A. Macomber's The Carthaginian.
Mr. H. Morriss's Tom Peartree.
Sir L. Philipps' Horus.
The Duke of Portland's Leonard.
Mr. A. de Rothschild's Reflector.
Sir V. Sassoon's Gay Day
Mr. H. Selfridge's P.D.Q.
Mr. W. Singer's En Garde
Mr. J. Tait's Roberto
Mr. S. Tattersall's Brienz
Mr. S. Tattersall's Engleberg
Sir M. Wilson's Golden Rain
Lord Woolavington's Walter Gay.
—Reuter.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

CONVICTED PERSON SUED

Two civil suits which were an aftermath of the criminal proceedings taken recently against P.P. Pandya, ex-manager of Messrs. G. Dossa & Co., which resulted in Pandya's conviction on one count and his sentence to imprisonment, were heard in H.M. Supreme Court on May 27 by the Acting Judge, Mr. G.W. King. The plaintiffs in both actions were Messrs. G. Dossa & Co. In the first they claimed on an affidavit Tls. 15,611.80 from P. P. Pandya, being money they alleged he had received on behalf of the firm and had not accounted for; and in the second they claimed Tls. 190.48 from Messrs. Jaigafal Ramkishen Bros. being the amount of a cheque cashed by them for Pandya, when he was manager of G. Dossa & Co., when they were aware that the cheque belonged to Dossa & Co. Mr. E.L. Hartopp appeared for the plaintiffs in both actions.

No Proper Defence

In the first, P.P. Pandya, who appeared in court under custody, was asked to show to the court what defence, if any, he had against the amounts shown on the affidavit submitted by the plaintiffs. Pandya asked for an opportunity to examine the books and accounts of the firm. He pleaded that three of the items against him had been dealt with in the criminal proceedings, and that then the jury convicted him on only one item. His Lordship explained to him the difference between criminal and civil proceedings. It did not affect the issue, he pointed out, whether a jury had found the defendant not guilty of criminal charges in connection with the sums claimed; the question was whether he had the money belonging to G. Dossa & Co. After some discussion, in which the defendant brought up a suit filed by the plaintiffs against him in the Bombay court, His Lordship found that he had no proper defence, and gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs, in favour of the plaintiffs.

Pandya's Cheque Cashed

In the second case an affidavit for the amount claimed was also filed. Mr. Hartopp stated that the defendants Jaigafal Ramkishen Bros., had come round to his clients' offices on Saturday and offered to pay the amount, but his clients had refused, the case being in the hands of their legal advisers. His Lordship questioned the suit brought against the defendants.

Mr. Hartopp: With all deference, my lord, the case is as plain as a pike-staff. The defendants have received our money, a cheque cashed by them for Pandya, and there is no evidence to show that we received anything in return.

He also stated that the defendants knew full well that the cheque belonged to G. Dossa & Co. when they paid the amount to Pandya.

The manager of the defendant firm, Mr. Eckson Lal, stated that he was not manager at the time of the transaction. The manager at that time had returned to India. He could give no reason why the cheque was cashed, save that Pandya was known to be manager of G. Dossa & Co.

P.P. Pandya in the witness box testified that he had informed the former manager of Jaigafal Ramkishen Bros. that there were reasons why he did not wish the cheque to go through the books of G. Dossa & Co. These reasons were suits which were coming up in H. M. Court.

His Lordship then gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

SIX-YEAR-OLD DEBT

A transaction six years old was the subject of a case heard on May 30 in H.M. Supreme Court by Judge G. W. King. The plaintiff, Bhagat Singh, claimed that six years ago he lent the defendant, Saraj Din, $200 in cash on a promissory note for that amount, which he produced in Court. He said the business had taken place at his own home near Weihaiwei Road, and there had been two other Indians present; one had died since and the other had left Shanghai.

His Lordship asked the plaintiff why he had not sued for the money previously, but Bhagat Singh declared that he was friends with Saraj Din, so he did not press him but now he must have the money as he wished to go to India. Nothing on the account had been paid back, and no interest had been received, and he had further lent him money out of his own pocket for which he had not taken a signed note.

Saraj Din admitted the friendship, but he declared that he had only received $100 from the plaintiff although he had signed for $200. Since the date of the loan, six years ago he had paid $10 a month interest to keep the plaintiff quiet, but last month he had not paid.

Judge King said he refused to believe that Saraj Din, who was obviously a more educated man than the plaintiff, would pay $10 interest a month for six years, and he also knew that it was against Indian custom to sign for the full amount borrowed. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for $100 and costs.

H. M. POLICE COURT

SIKH'S DEPORTATION

In H. M. Police Court on May 25 the adjourned hearing of the charge of returning after a deportation order against Chavan Singh was concluded, the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, finding the accused guilty and sentencing him to one month's imprisonment and to deportation once more. The hearing was confined to legal argument between counsel, Mr. Tycho Wing for the accused contending that the accused was quite within his rights in returning to China with a passport issued by the Viceroy of India. Mr. V. Priestwood, for the Crown, contended that the Viceroy's passport held good only for Hongkong, and that a deportee to return to China had to have the permission in writing of the Secretary of State. His Worship gave judgment as above.

CAREERS RUINED BY GAMBLING

The case which the Navy, Army & Air Force Institute (N.A.A.F.I.), brought against Clarence Charles Binks, their clerk, for fraudulently embezzling $166 received by him in the name or on account of the Institute, was heard before Mr. A. J. Martin, Registrar, in H.M. Police Court on May 30.

Mr. E. L. Hartopp, appearing for the prosecution, said that they would not press for a heavy sentence.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying that he had first taken $200 at Easter to pay gambling losses and had taken further sums from time to time.

Mr. Martin, in passing a sentence of three months' imprisonment, spoke strongly on the subject of gambling and said that this was the third case of a career ruined in this manner which had been brought before him in a short wh[illegible]

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

SUIT OVER EXPIRED LEASE

In the U.S. Commissioner's Court for China on May 24, before Mr. A. Krisel, the Cathay Land Co., Ltd., brought suit against Paul Crawley, representing the Velvet Ice Cream Co., for four months' rent, and asked that defendant should be evicted from the premises 766 Avenue Joffre the lease having expired on February 1.

Messrs. A. C. Holborow and C. S. Franklin appeared for plaintiff, while defendant pleaded his own case.

After representatives of the company had proved their case, Crawley said that he had not been the tenant of the premises since May 1, and asked the Court's permission to call witnesses to prove this allegation.

Mr. Krisel said he would entertain a motion to the effect that defendant could amend his answer and set up a defence that he was not the proper party defendant to the action.

Mr. F. Sarla, attorney-at-law, called by Crawley, said that Crawley and a Spanish subject had called upon him on May 1, to draw up a document, which stated that for a consideration, the former transferred the premises to the latter. Witness saw Crawley sign the paper, but did not know how much money was paid over. The Spanish Consulate had chopped the document, but witness did not accompany the parties at that time. He thought that it was officially recorded.

Crawley was then recalled to the witness box upon request by Mr. Franklin. In reply to counsel and Mr. Krisel, defendant said that he did not sell the equipment—that was merely leased—but admitted that he had only sold the good will.

Right to do Business

Defendant informed the Court that he had not told the purchaser of a disputed title to the premises but told the Commissioner that the actual consideration was $2,000. This payment was for the right to do business, and he had not told the purchaser when the lease had expired.

With the evidence concluded, the Court gave judgment for four months' rent dating from February 1, and costs; and ordered defendant to vacate the premises.

Crawley gave notice of appeal.

Mr. Krisel:—You will have 24 hours within which to place with the clerk of court your notice in writing.

Mr. Franklin:—According to the District of Columbia Code defendant can be evicted immediately, unless he puts up a bond.

Mr. Krisel:—I will order that the execution should be stayed until noon to-morrow, and you will have to file a bond for the amount of the judgment, the costs, and the intervening damages.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Franklin, the Court fixed the bond at Tls. 500.

PROVISIONAL COURT

TLS. 22,565 FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

Damages in the sum of Tls. 22,565.97 plus bank interest from November, 1928, storage charges, insurance premiums, duty and surtax and court costs, were awarded Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, on May 24, at the Provisional Court in the action started some time ago against the Kyung Zung Paper Mill and Wong Sok-yien, manager. The court was composed of Judge Ying and Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy. Mr. A. M. Preston of Ellis & Hays represented plaintiff.

The action was for breach of contract and followed the alleged refusal of acceptance of 300 tons of pulp paper imported here in November last by plaintiff on order from the defendant. The goods came on the str. Odenwald and

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plaintiff stated they had never been accepted or paid for despite repeated attempts on the part of the foreign firm to close the transaction.

Defendant did not appear in court and judgment was in full for the sum asked in the petition.

BANK'S SUIT AGAINST MERCHANT

An action to recover Tls. 3,595 was commenced in the Provisional Court on May 28 by the China Merchants Bank, Ltd., in liquidation, against Waung Oong-kying, the claim being for overdrafts in the amount named. The case came before Judge Kwu and Mr. Whitamore, Senior Consul's Deputy. Counsel for the plaintiff was Mr. E. L. Hartopp while Dr. T. H. Yih represented defendant.

Plaintiffs are a British limited liability company registered in Hongkong.

The answer of defendant was a denial of the amount named though admitting overdrafts to the extent of $500.

After a short hearing the case was adjourned for three weeks.

TWO PROTESTS

Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, made two protests at the Provisional Court on May 30 in cases which had come before him and on which he had reserved his right to protest.

The first was heard by Judge Wong and Mr. Burdett and concerned a Russian, Mendel Shornvich, who was convicted of harbouring an offender and was fined $500. His connection with the case was that he was residing at 7 Tongshan Road when a burglary was committed there by two others one of whom has not been seen since. The other was found at another address in the company of Shornvich, who had moved since the burglary, and who pleaded that Shornvich had given protection from the police.

The protest reads, "It is admitted that the accused received part of the stolen property from the thief. The accused has, however, given a perfectly natural explanation of his actions which the prosecution have not shown to be either absurd or in error.

"If the accused were guilty the sentence passed upon him would be inadequate. I am satisfied, however, that his guilt has not been proved."

The second protest was against the sentence of 12 years imposed by Judge Hsiung on the Chinese who was concerned in the escape of the son of the compradore of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son, from a gang of kidnappers.

It will be recalled that at the trial the victim testified in favour of the accused whom he said had made it possible for him to effect an escape by opening the door of the room when the guards were smoking opium. The following day the accused appeared at the office of the victim's father and asked for a reward that had been promised, but instead the police were called and the man arrested. Sentence followed and the deputy reserved his right to protest.

The protest was written yesterday and reads: "The accused on his own story guarded the complainant for three weeks. If he really did release the complainant at the end of that period, he did so apparently to secure a reward for himself at the expense of his colleagues. This would, therefore, be an aggravation rather than an extenuation of his offence.

"The punishment prescribed by Chinese law for the offence committed by the accused is death. I, therefore, protest against the above judgment."

KUO SAN, *alias* Siau Wu-tz, *alias* Siau Mu-ziang, one of the most notorious armed robbers who has operated in Greater Shanghai was executed on May 27 by order of the local Gendarmerie Commissioner. Kuo's activities included more than a score of robberies and numerous other crimes.

THE butchers of Chinese territory have declined to accede to the request of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Health to subscribe capital towards the erection of a slaughter house in Chapei, on the ground that their business already has been paralysed for some months and conditions will be worse if the slaughter house is established.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. and MRS. E. S. Little have returned to Shanghai from Kerikeri, New Zealand, and will spend the summer at Peitaiho, returning to Kerikeri in the autumn.

MR. Roger S. Greene, vice-president for the Far East of the Rockefeller Foundation, has returned to Peking after having been several months in the United States.

FRIENDS of Mr. C. Barraclough, formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who retired from China a few years ago, will be interested to hear that he has decided to take holy orders, and is to be ordained as deacon in the parish of St. Jude, South Kensington, where for some time past, he has been serving as a lay reader.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from Rochester, Minnesota, Mr. W. B. Fleisher, proprietor of the "Japan Advertiser," is doing as well as can be expected following the operation on his leg.

MR. Lewis H. Rawson, manager for Messrs. Kellett, Woodman & Co., Ltd., Bradford, has left for Home via Siberia. He expects to be back in Shanghai within a few months.

MR. C. L. G. Wayne, for many years traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, whose contract expires on July 31, has handed over his office to his Chinese successor, who was formerly traffic manager of the Canton-Kowloon Line.

DR. J. C. McCracken, Dean of St. John's University department of medicine and of the surgical department of St. Luke's Hospital, is due to return to Shanghai on August 4.

AMONG those who have returned to Shanghai are Mr. B. W. Gale, director of Harrisons, King & Irwin; Captain R. Sassoon; Mr. Gilbert Davies; and Mr. J. H. Ehlers, Commercial Attaché to the U. S. Embassy in Tokyo.

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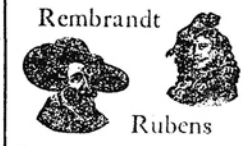
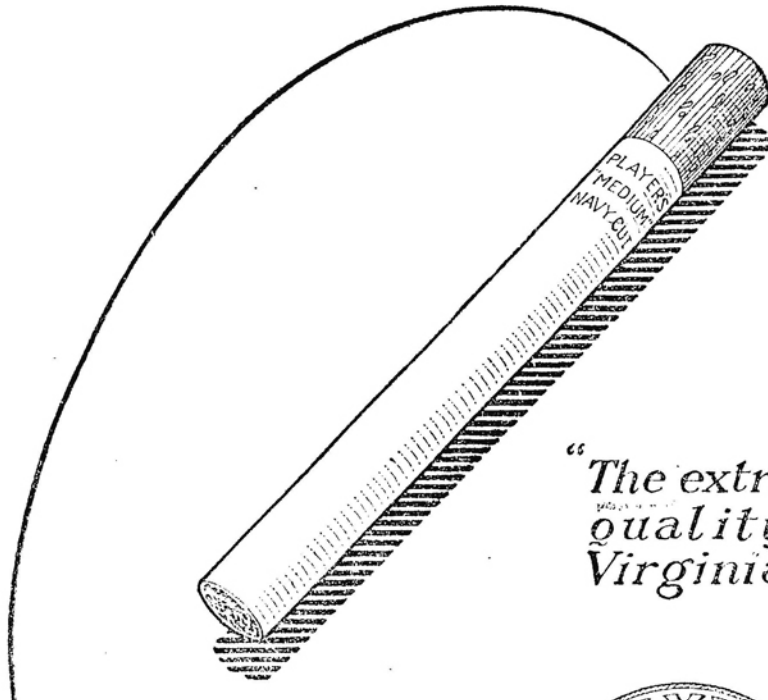
DR. B. T. Tasinsky and Dr. N. A. Pehelkin will attend the World Medical Congress at Honolulu as delegates of the Society of Russian Doctors in Shanghai.

TWO LONDON HOTELS
Rembrandt

Rubens
These Hotels are situated in the most desirable positions, easy of access from all parts of London. Under one management and highly recommended, they offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Bedrooms with Private Bathroom. All rooms are heated and have hot and cold running water, etc.
HOTEL REMBRANDT, South Kensington, facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.
HOTEL RUBENS, Buckingham Palace Road, facing Buckingham Palace.
Tariff on Application to Manager.

PLAYER'S


"The extra quality Virginia"
CORK TIPPED

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS
EV-1
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CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHEEL

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Let us hope that the new blood on the Council will result in some effort being made to suppress the wheel which is being operated quite openly in premises on the Bubbling Well Road.

This state of affairs has been going on for some time, and to the knowledge of the local authorities, but nothing appears to have been done to in any way hamper its activities. I am not aware which particular Consul has jurisdiction over the proprietor, but if no redress can be obtained by judicial process, then I suggest extra-judicial methods be employed. Public opinion will be behind the Council in its endeavour to suppress the wheel.

It may be remembered that La Gaité Café in the Brenan Road defied the authority of the Council with the result that the latter cut off the supply of electric current and erected a barbed wire fence in front of the premises to prevent ingress to the building. The net result of this was that the Café had to close down from lack of support.

What is to prevent similar methods being employed with regard to the wheel? Cut off the supply of light, erect a barricade in front of the premises to prevent people entering, post police at the entrance to take the names of all persons entering and have their names published in the Municipal "Gazette;" in other words make it generally difficult and unpleasant for people to go there.

What about British subjects who frequent the place, why are they not charged under the English Gaming Acts? A little energetic action on the part of the local authorities would, I feel sure, put the wheel out of business. Even should this result in an action against the Council, the later would at least be enabled to satisfy the Community that they have done their utmost to suppress this scandal.

It is no ground for delaying action because of the greyhound and pony racing clubs. This has nothing whatever to do with the question, but if either should prove in course of time to be a public nuisance then I trust appropriate action will be taken by the local authorities.

I am, etc.,
ACTION.

Shanghai, May 24, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Gambling not being one of my habits, it makes no difference to me personally if there is a wheel or not but I do not agree with your correspondent "Action" when he says: "public opinion will be behind the Council in its endeavour to suppress the wheel."

Likewise incorrect is his statement with regard to greyhound and pony racing clubs. The betting at these meetings is public and the meetings are widely advertised while the wheel is as private as an entertainment of this kind can be. It certainly is not a public nuisance.

In my opinion "intolerance" as displayed in the article of "Action" is a worse nuisance when expressed anonymously, with the claim of public opinion behind it, in a widely read paper.

The intelligence of people, who believe that the abuse of anything can be prevented by prohibiting it, is in my opinion on the same level with the mind of those who advocated or did not oppose the burning of witches at the stake a few centuries ago.

As long as people cannot be educated to take care of themselves after they have left school or at least after they are of age, it will be impossible to prevent abuse of personal liberty. As long, however, as such people only damage themselves, there is no reason why special precautions should be taken to prevent those who cannot control themselves for acting foolishly.

To say that the wheel is a "public" nuisance is in my opinion, nonsense. Until a few months ago I did not know where it was, although I had heard of it. I was taken there after a party and found it to be a most interesting place. I risked about $20 just as I used to do for over 20 years at the Champion sweepstakes without ever winning a cent. Nobody induced me to risk any money and it is my opinion that anyone who plays roulette "intelligently" has more chances to win than by betting on dogs, ponies or gold bars.

I went there a second time with some friends just to prove that it is not difficult to win $100 by risking fifty, which I did.

It seems to me most regrettable that the authorities appealed to, seem to have been influenced by the intolerance of narrow-minded, even if well intentioned, people. That the authorities blundered on previous occasions is no reason for repeating such ill-advised actions.

If the authorities or after all the Chinese Government had a proper understanding of human nature, coupled with a sense of business they would try to regulate games of chance in such a way that the public purse would benefit.

There are State lotteries in many European countries contributing to the income of the state.

The Chinese Government might turn the obsolete Woosung forts into a Chinese Monte Carlo with pretty gardens, etc. so that the surroundings of Shanghai might become more attractive to world travellers than they are at present. So far Shanghai does not live up to its reputation of being the Paris of the East.

Why make the world more gloomy than it is already, by intolerant and foolish "actions"? To-day's agitation against the wheel may be turned to-morrow against alcohol, tobacco, mahjong, card games, grammophones, dancing, short skirts, and finally against coffee, tea and candy until the joy-killers have swept away everything they are too dull or too old to enjoy moderately.

I am, etc.,
H. SCHLOTEN.

Shanghai, May 27, 1929.

LISTENING IN ON CHELMSFORD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am very much interested in reading Messrs. Gensburger and Stevens's letters in your issues, regarding listening in on Chelmsford music on a short wave set. Instead of picking up the programme from 2.30, I succeeded in getting the broadcasting at 2 a.m. with my own made set, so simple and easy tuning.

Any of your readers may afford to acquire one such set without incurring much expense and without much previous experience, however with the best result obtainable. I should be very glad to have a chance of interchanging short wave set with any local amateur, in order to get improvements and comparisons, if we can arrange a small association.

I am, etc.,
WONG SOH BING

Shanghai, May 25, 1929.

RE: "YOUR REPORT ON MR. PREMET'S MEETING

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You state that Mr. Premet communicated to the 32 bondholders, who attended this meeting, contents of a letter I had addressed to him with the result that the most important part of my letter was omitted by your reporter, or, may be, it was not read out by Mr. Premet. I hand you herewith copy of my letter, together with translation, and would ask you to kindly publish same.

Regarding Mr. Premet's remark that "he was tired of hearing the gossip that the property of the Company was all mortgaged," I beg to state that such gossip, which has never come to my ears, is a malicious falsehood.

I am, etc.,
M. SPEELMAN.

Shanghai, May 28, 1929.

The following is a translation of Mr. Speelman's letter to M. Premet:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, we beg to inform you that we have always extended the most cordial reception to our bondholders in the past, and will continue to do so in the future, whether they address us individually or whether they form part of your group or any other group.

We are willing to believe, that as you say, the group that you have formed has no hostile intentions against the Society. Unfortunately, the advertisements which you are publishing in the local press do not give this impression.

In any case, we have to inform you that we cannot admit that your group represents the total number of our bondholders unless this is really the case.

In the meantime, whether you are ten, hundred or a thousand, we will consider you as a group of 10, 100 or 1,000 bondholders and not as the accredited representative of *all our bondholders*.

To conclude, we beg to inform you that we have done what is necessary in order that an official inspection of our mathematical reserve will be made at once and finished as soon as possible. Our bondholders will then have the certainty that they have nothing to fear for their savings and that the engagements which we have taken towards them will be respected by us in the future the same as they have always been in the past. This appears to us the most important question for them.

Yours faithfully,
INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.
Managing Director.

EMPIRE DAY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leader of to-day's date headed "Empire Day" tells us that Empire Day is now celebrated by at least 75,000 schools in His Majesty's Dominions, and that Lord Meath appealed that British children should be taught to know what the Empire means by the recognition of May 24 as Empire Day.

Are the British community of Shanghai so small and so poor that they cannot afford on Empire Day to join together and entertain British children? What have the numerous British Societies in Shanghai done to-day for British children in accordance with Lord Meath's Appeal? Have the British community or the many various societies in Shanghai responded to this appeal?

Although the various S.M.C. schools and other schools have to-day allowed their scholars a holiday, beyond the Scouts Parade at the Consulate I have not heard of any other entertainment for the children. Therefore, it occurs to me that the various, British Societies are too mighty, to work together, in providing an entertainment for British children on the one day in the year which should be solely a children's day.

I would ask you, Sir, if it would be possible for you to raise a N.-C. Daily News fund and entertain British children on next and succeeding Empire Days.

You need not feel uncomfortable as you will not be the first newspaper who has organized funds for children's entertainment where the Societies and Communities have been too poor and helpless to organize such entertainments themselves.

I am, etc.,
HOPEFUL.

Shanghai May 24, 1929.

INSPIRED GRATITUDE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Although you have your differences with the Nanking Government, I feel sure that you will permit me to voice, through your columns, the profound admiration of one obscure member of the community for the measures that are being taken by that Government to endear the memory of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the people of this extremely free and highly enlightened Republic.

You have yourself, Sir, paid *your* tribute of admiration in regard to the construction of the road to the deceased gentleman's mausoleum. If memory serves, you remarked that the householders who were hunted out of their domiciles to permit the road to be built, must have felt proud gratitude that they had been allowed to do their little bit. The fact that the weather was somewhat chilly at the time, and that they had nowhere to lay their collective heads added, no doubt, to the thankfulness that they felt towards the thoughtful Kuomintang authorities in guarding against possible forgetfulness on their part suitably to manifest their sense of the blessings that the Republic has brought to the people of China.

But people in Shanghai, who are said to be afflicted with a peculiar type of mind, take most interest in what affects them directly. Preventing cinema proprietors from carrying on business and the Chinese populace, old and young, from enjoying a couple of hours recreation, is calculated to make more widespread the knowledge that there is a moral obligation to give recognition to the fact that the good that Dr. Sun Yat-sen did in his lifetime lives after him.

I am, etc.,
F. LIONEL PRATT.

Shanghai, May 27, 1929.

F.M.C. SAVINGS BANK

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the Savings Bank now opened by the French Council, I would like to make the following suggestions for those who, like myself, have previously operated one or more accounts with the Shanghai Municipal Council bank, either for children's savings accounts or small trust accounts, and do not wish to lose continuity in connection with these.

The particular point I wish to draw attention to is the desirability of some arrangement under which the interest on existing S.M.C. debentures which have been allotted by the former S.M.C. Bank shall be automatically paid into the F.M.C. Bank.

The following arrangement has been suggested by me to the authorities concerned and is, I am informed, quite practicable:—

(a) Pay Compradore order received from balance of old account with S.M.C. to the F.M.C. and open new accounnt therewith.
(b) Instruct S.M.C. by letter to forward all interest warrants on debentures allotted under the old account to the F.M.C. Bank.
(c) Sign a short form authorizing the F.M.C. to collect all warrants forwarded to them.
(d) Instruct F.M.C. by letter to pay all interest received into the new account (*Note*: where the depositor has more than one account, separate instructions should be given for each, *e.g.* "J. Brown No. 1 a/c" or "J. Brown No. 2 a/c").

It should be noted that the above suggestion does not presume any special arrangement between the two Councils and could be applied *mutatis mutandis* to any source of income.

I am, etc.,
E. S. WILKINSON.

Shanghai, May 29, 1929.

J. B. POWELL AND THE "CHINA WEEKLY"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—When I wrote you on April 30 in connection with your leader under the heading of "More libels on Shanghai" I hoped that some other correspondent would take sufficient interest in the matter to write in support of my suggestion, namely, that steps should be taken to have Mr. J. B. Powell, Editor of the "China Weekly," removed from his position as resident correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Although there are very many British people here who strongly resent the fact that an American—and one who has been severely "turned down" by his own nationals here—with such a pronounced anti-British bias should continue to represent the "Guardian," and so be enabled to disseminate those deliberate mis-statements and half-truths in the concoction of which Mr. Powell is such a past-master, it is extremely difficult to do anything in the matter unless some influential person or body takes the lead.

In "Notes and Comments" on the 8th instant you had occasion again to pillory the editor of the "Review," this time on the score of a "malicious mis-statement of fact" regarding the Sino-Japanese position, and on the 27th instant he was once more called to account for his innuendoes regarding the British Supreme Court. After a number of articles slating Mr. Powell for his various untruths, the "Showdown" of last week wrote very strongly on the subject of deliberate misrepresentations regarding the Russian Company of the S.V.C. and their employment on police duties while wearing "British Military uniforms," which appeared in both the "Review" and the "Guardian."

It will be seen that there is no limit to the subjects which Mr. Powell takes as a medium for spreading his malicious propaganda, and in all probability each succeeding issue of the "Review" will contain more and more of these deliberate untruths, which are written with the express intention of poisoning the minds of his readers here and abroad against the activities of British in particular and all foreigners in general in their relations with the Chinese. Every incident which can in any way be converted or distorted into anti-British or anti-foreign propaganda will undoubtedly be so used, and if current events do not furnish sufficient, Mr. Powell and his satellites will delve into past history or their own imaginings for further evidences of the evils China suffers from the "imperialistic foreigner."

Those who pay the piper can, of course, call the tune; and so long as Mr. Powell's own governmental officials see no reason to prevent him from continuing his anti-foreign outpourings in the various periodicals to which he contributes, those whom Mr. Powell serves can look to him to keep the evil work going at full pressure. But it is time that we British people here took up the cudgels in our own defence, and, in so far as the "Manchester Guardian" is concerned, we have a right to insist that such a representative British newspaper should be represented in Shanghai by someone who at least is not entirely antagonistic to British interests, as Mr. Powell continually shows himself to be. We have little reason to fear fair comment and truthful reports of happenings in which we are concerned, but there is no reason why we should stand for deliberate misrepresentations and misleading insinuations from the pen of Mr. Powell.

You have felt it necessary to draw attention to Mr. Powell's writings—can you not go a step further and take the initiative in securing his removal from the staff of the "Guardian"? Or persuade the British Chamber of Commerce to make a move in the matter?

I am, etc.,
JOHN ENGLAND.

Shanghai, May 29, 1929.

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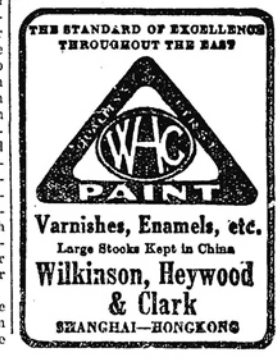

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

ELECTION PROSPECTS REVIEWED

Surprising Strength of Women's Vote in the Constituencies: Discontent Among the Conservative Rank and File: Some Difficulties which May Arise

London, May 29.

Insurance risks in connection with the forthcoming General Election were effected on Lloyds at odds equivalent to—

10 to 6 against a Conservative majority
2 to 1 against a Labour majority
50 to 1 against a Liberal majority.

Final Messages

"A strong Liberal Party is the surest safeguard against the extremists on both sides": "Labour must have a clear majority": "Not a single Conservative vote must be wasted if Mr. Baldwin is to be returned": "The partisan labels of the Liberals and Conservatives should be dropped in the face of the Socialist menace."

The above representative newspaper opinions indicate the open nature of to-morrow's great issue.

The Liberal Party's eleventh-hour "bombshell" consists of a manifesto issued by over 100 business men expressing the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for ameliorating unemployment are economically and financially sound.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald broadcast the Labour Party's final appeal last night, when he asked the people to "give Labour a fair chance to take up its work where it left it in 1924."

Mr. Baldwin, in the course of a speech at Runcorn, in Cheshire, yesterday, exclaimed: "We have got to govern ourselves or bust; Vote in accordance with your conscience and conviction: whatever your decision I bow to it."

Situation Reviewed

The prognostications of the prophets have been subjected to searching scrutiny and examination, with the result that many of the earlier predictions have been abandoned by their authors.

Many new influences have been actively operative, and have confused the situation to an extent unparalleled in any of the great political contests of the past fifty years.

Since the last election not only has the electorate increased by more than 5,000,000 but the new register discloses the fact that in all but a few constituencies, and these of a special character, the predominance of the women's vote is marked to a wholly unexpected degree. This has added enormously to the complexity of the problem that has confronted the party organizers. In Brighton, at the last general election, men were in a majority of 2,403, but they are now outnumbered by 21,015. Similarly surprising changes have taken place up and down the country. That these new women voters will exercise the franchise on party lines, and not as a sex, is fully recognized, but certain aspects of the position are causing much speculation.

The Unknown Factor

The crowded hostels for women and girls in some of the central areas of London and the leading cities and towns, the female members of the staffs of the big hotels and boarding establishments and the great army of girls who "live in," are, even at the eleventh hour, baffling the party agents, and adding to the difficulties of forecasting the result with any assurance of accuracy, in constituencies where their numbers are substantial. Throughout the industrial areas the new voters are mainly to be found under direct home influences, and the general expectation is that the distribution of votes will follow the usual lines and will not materially affect the results.

How far the result will be affected by the political broadcasts of the past few weeks is extremely uncertain and introduces another factor of which there is no previous experience. The speeches of the Party leaders and the other outstanding personalities of the conflict have reached audiences of millions, the vast majority of whom, from a variety of reasons would never have had an opportunity, or disclosed any inclination to attend an ordinary political meeeting. The effect of the broadcast speeches and appeals for support has been to bring the contest more intimately into the life of rural areas with the result that keener interest has been shown in the wide issues of the struggle than in any previous election.

Some Possible Rebels

The continued depression in the agricultural industry, and the signs of a measure of discontent with the Conservative administration, are regarded with misgiving by Conservative candidates in the rural areas. For many months past indications of dissatisfaction, and warnings of revolt, have reached the party headquarters but in spite of the derating of all agricultural land there are movements hostile to Conservative candidates in places which have, for long, been regarded as safe. Whether these movements will culminate in opposition at the polls is still in doubt.

Throughout the country the strongest possible opposition has persisted, among the members of the many thousands of working-men's clubs, to the continuance, in any shape or form, of the so-called "Dora" (Defence of the Realm Act). Unless a change of attitude is decided upon at the last moment there is reason to believe that many Conservative working men will abstain from voting as a protest against what they declare to be an unwarranted interference with their liberties. Under "Dora" the hours for the sale of drink in clubs have been restricted.

The policy of the Government for relieving the distress in the depressed areas by the transfer of men to places where work is available has had the result of disfranchising a considerable number of voters, but no suggestion has been made that the number of these transferees is in any particular constituency, sufficiently large to endanger the result.

The Doubtful "If"

With the possible exception of a humiliating defeat at the polls, it is probable that the Conservative Government will meet Parliament after the election, whatever the number of Conservative members returned.

If the Conservatives secure 308 seats they will have a nominal majority of one over the other two parties.

With a Conservative Government meeting Parliament the newly-elected members would assemble in the first half of June for the election of a Speaker. The swearing-in of members would follow. This process may occupy a week. Then comes the formal opening of Parliament in the name of the King, followed by the Debate on the Address, which gives the first opportunity for a vote.

When the Conservative Government was defeated in the Commons in January, 1924, its resignation was announced by the Prime Minister on the following day; a Labour Government was formed on that day; Parliament adjourned for three weeks.

In considering the possibility of a Conservative defeat in the new Parliament, it should be remembered that when the Labour Minority Government took office in 1924, knowing that it could be defeated at any moment by a Conservative-Liberal combination, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced that he would only consider a defeat in Parliament as vital to the existence of the Government if, in his view, the position warranted that interpretation. Thus, the Labour Government was defeated eleven times before Mr. MacDonald accepted defeat and appealed to the country. One of the disregarded defeats was on the Finance Bill when an amendment affecting taxation was inserted despite the opposition of the Government.

All precedents marked that as a vital defeat, but it was not so treated.

A Conservative Government therefore, has a strong precedent for not necessarily accepting a first defeat in the Commons.

A Two-Party Combination

The possible eventuality to which most attention is being directed is naturally that of a new Parliament in which Conservatives can be outvoted or in which Labour has the most members, with Conservatives second and Liberals third.

Mr. Lloyd George asks—"Will Mr. Baldwin recommend the King to send for Labour?" and goes on to argue, in effect, that if Mr. Baldwin is going to resign the Liberals—as companion anti-Socialists to the Conservatives—should be sent for and not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Mr. Lloyd George says that in the contingency envisaged here the country will have proved that it is anti-Socialist and that Mr. Baldwin will not be justified in installing a Labour Government.

Every constitutional and other possibility has been canvassed as the result of this challenge—showing how successful Mr. Lloyd George is in keeping public attention upon his declarations.

The precedents and arguments were summed up in a leading article in the London "Times" recently. General considerations which arise are:

Mr. Lloyd George is now heavily committed against supporting any Socialist Government.

He and the Liberal Party are equally committed to oppose the safeguarding of industry policy, which is an integral part of the Conservative plan for reviving trade. Conservatives and Labour uncompromisingly condemn the Liberal plan for relieving unemployment as certain after two years to produce a condition worse than the present.

These three considerations alone illustrate the fundamental difficulties in the way of any two-party combination against a third.

The probability seems to be that if no one party obtains a clear majority over the others, though there may be some trial manœuvres for the purpose of avoiding another general election, the party which is in office under such restrictive conditions will quickly feel that the gigantic problem before it can only be pursued adequately by a party with an independent majority, and consequently that another general election will ensue.

Lloyd George's Forecast

Mr. Lloyd Geoge, the Liberal leader, in a statement published in the "Daily Mail" forecasts that the aggregate votes for Conservatives in the General Elections will total 6,500,000, the votes for Liberals, 7,000,000 and those for Labourites 7,500,000.

Women's Fight for Power

The growth of the number of women candidates for Parliament in the past decade makes interesting reading. In the 1918 election 16 women were nominated for the House of Commons, of whom only one was returned: in 1922 33, of whom two were elected: in 1923 34, with eight returned to the House: in the 1924 elections 41, of whom four were elected, the number of women members being increased to ten as the result of bye-elections.

In the present Elections 64 candidates have been nominated for 63 seats.

In the Bothwell Division of Lanarkshire there are two women candidates:

Mrs. Helen Shaw (Conservative).
Miss Helen Crawford (Communist).

Analyzed by Party, the total of 64 is made up as follows:—

Conservative	3
Labour	28
Liberal	25
Communists	2
Independents	1

Women Flock to the Polls

May 30.

Polling day in London was ushered in by cold, grey skies and a bitter north-east wind.

Many booths opened at seven o'clock in the morning. Voters shivered as they went in to support their candidates.

Thousands of women arrived to take early advantage of their newly conferred franchise.

The clouds dispersed later in the morning and the warm sunshine that bathed the city favoured heavy polling.

Women were early visitors to the booths. Crowds of shop-girls and typists on their way to work stopped to record their votes.

Mr. John McClelland, presiding officer at the St. Leonard's polling station, died suddenly while on duty.

"Family party" pollings are not unusual, father, mother and their grown-up children voting together. Women motorists are very active in taking voters to the booths.

The enthusiasm and keenness of the women electors is everywhere noticeable. Their remarks to inquisitive press interviewers show an intelligent appreciation of the issues. One woman, who brought a party of girls to a booth in a motor-car, said that she herself was not voting because she had studied the views of all three Parties and had disagreed with them all. Another said: "Whichever Party wins, will do so by our votes. I would not miss it for worlds!"

The Labour leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was mobbed by admirers while touring his constituency, in the heart of which—a colliery district—young women registered two votes to every one polled by men.—Reuter.

THE EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION

Premier's Prayerful Thanks for King's Recovery

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 24

Millions of children celebrated Empire Day to-day all over the country by holding parades in their play-grounds and saluting the Union Jack. Most of the schools devoted the morning to a lecture on the Empire, some had folk-dancing on the village greens while one had a sound film taken of the parade in connection with the saluting of the flag, in which their parents joined.

The ships of the Navy were dressed on all stations throughout the world.

A monster demonstration, with community singing, has been arranged in Hyde Park this evening.

The Premier, Mr. Baldwin, is broadcasting an address to the Empire to-night.—Reuter

"The first words the people of Great Britain would wish me to speak to all those who are listening throughout the Empire are words of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the King's recovery", said Mr. Baldwin in his Empire Day message to the British Empire, in an address to an enormous crowd at Hyde Park which was broadcast by wireless throughout Great Britain and the Empire.

The Premier said that he considered the Empire as an instrument of Divine Providence for the promotion of the progress of mankind.

Referring to India he said: "We all wait hopefully and confidently for the conclusion of the momentous inquiry now proceeding—confident in their determination to find, under Providence, the true path and hopeful that their goodwill and public spirit will find a response in the loyal heart of India:

An official communique issued at Buckingham Palace to-day announces:

"The King, anxious to fulfil the hope expressed in His Majesty's recent message, has decided to attend a service at Westminister Abbey on the 16th of next month to render thanks to Almighty God for his recent recovery.

"His Majesty trusts that his people will join him in this act on the same day in their usual places of worship.

"It is felt that on this occasion the thank-offerings from the congregations might appropriately be devoted to hospitals."—Reuter.

STEAMER WRECKED NEAR ALEUTIANS

Passengers and Crew Saved by U.S. Survey Vessel

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Seattle, Wash., May 27.

The str. Aleutian, property of the Alaskan Steamship Co., struck a submerged rock in San Larsen Bay, off Kodiak Island, Aleutians, and sunk, according to radio messages here to-day.

The United States Government survey vessel Geodetic answered the stricken ship's S. O. S. call and saved 135 of the Aleutian's crew and 15 passengers.—United Press.

TYPHOON AND FLOOD IN PHILIPPINES

Many Persons Drowned, and Villages Inundated

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, May 28.

Upwards of 43 persons are believed to have been killed as a result of floods following a typhoon which swept the southern area of the province of Leyte, according to advices here this afternoon.

The bodies of 19 dead already have been recovered.

Six villages were inundated during the storm and 15 houses washed away, according to official reports, which add that it is feared the death list will increase as additional reports come in.

Three hundred acres of rich abaca (hemp) and cocoanut lands were washed away and the crops ruined over a considerable area.

News of the disaster came in an official report from the Provisional Governor of Leyte to the Executive Bureau. The Governor said that the typhoon tore through the town of Sogod, Leyte, and adjacent villages on May 24, and swept out to sea and was followed by floods and a virtual tidal wave.

It is feared that the storm has damaged other areas but no further reports are available.

Great Destruction in Leyte

May 28.

The dead in the area in the province of Leyte which was reported yesterday to have been swept by a typhoon and floods stood at 69 today, with some villages still to be heard from, according to a report to the Executive Bureau from the Provisional Governor of the Province.

The number of injured and homeless was estimated at several hundred.

Red Cross units are being mobilized to carry out relief work.

The typhoon tore through the towns of Baybay, Inopacan, Bato, Hilongos and Hindany, levelling crops and smashing the flimsy thatch houses of the farmers and town folk. Many coconut groves were levelled.

All the roads in southern Leyte were damaged by the floods which followed the great wind. Many bridges were washed away. One schooner was sunk.

Over A Hundred Dead

The death toll from the typhoon and floods was increased to 112 in messages from the Acting Provincial Governor at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Several villages were still isolated, the governor said, and it was feared additional deaths would be reported as relief parties penetrating the stricken area forwarded their reports by runner and automobiles.

The figures on property damage continued to increase as late reports reached Manila, but an accurate estimate of the monetary loss still was impossible.

Governor-General on Tour

May 30.

The Acting Governor-General, Mr. Eugene Gilmore, announced this afternoon that he would leave on Friday in the coastguard cutter Iloilo for the areas in the province of Leyte devastated by a typhoon and floods.

The Provisional Governor of Leyte telegraphed this afternoon that the death toll from the disaster stood at 119, with many injured persons gravely in need of medical attention.

Property damage was estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 pesos, or more than G.$500,000.

Relief parties were reporting additional suffering almost hourly as they penetrated the villages wrecked by the storm.—United Press.

FINE PERFORMANCE BY BRITISH CAR

Driven from Penang to London in Eight Months

London, May 27.

Two natives of India, M. Conagasby and G. Pillay, have arrived in London after a strenuous trip, lasting for eight months, driving a British light-car from Penang through snow, mud and the trackless desert 11,000 miles to England. —Reuter.

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A TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR RACE

French and American Aviators Waiting for Good Weather: A Marvellous Endurance Flight

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 25.

The French flyers, René Le Fevre and Jean Assolant and the Americans, Roger Williams and Lewis Yancey, were still awaiting favourable weather at Old Orchard, Maine, to-day, before taking off on their attempted non-stop flights to Europe.

Agreement as to Start

May 26.

Under an agreement reached to-night the Americans, flying a reconditioned monoplane, will start first, the Frenchmen taking off 10 minutes later.

The two machines will follow the same course, that taken by Colonel Lindbergh in his non-stop flight from New York to Paris. The Frenchmen will attempt to reach Le Bourget Aerodrome, near Paris, while the Americans may continue to Rome if their gasoline supply lasts.

A Swedish Rival

May 27.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the Secretary of the Navy, announces to-day that the Navy Department is informed that a Swedish hydroplane, the Swerige, will attempt a trans-Atlantic flight from Stockholm to New York, starting about Saturday.

The Swedish Ministry of Marine has asked the United States Navy to cooperate in the flight, assisting in the maintenance of radio communication between the seaplane and the Swedish shore stations. The Navy Department has agreed to do so and will supply patrol ships if necessary.

False Starts

May 29.

Attempts by both the French and American flyers to take off on their proposed Trans-Atlantic flights ended in failure this morning.

The weather was clear at daybreak and both teams prepared early for starting, after receiving favourable weather reports from the North Atlantic.

Following their earlier agreement the Americans, Roger Williams and Lewis Yancey, took off first in their reconditioned monoplane, the Blue Streak. The machine was heavily loaded with gasoline for the long flight and two efforts were necessary before it got off the beach.

Just as the wheels left the ground on the second start, however, one wing dipped perilously finally touching the sand. Williams immediately landed and found the wing slightly damaged. He said repairs would be undertaken at once but that it was improbable a further attempt to take off could be made that day.

The French team, René LeFèvre and Jean Assolant, were tuning up their big seaplane while the Americans were attempting to take off and got in the air successfully 10 minutes after Williams' accident. It looked like a successful start, but LeFèvre returned to the beach 20 minutes after his start and alighted. He explained that a leak had been discovered in one of his 'plane's gasoline tanks and that repairs would be necessary requiring most of the morning.

The weather is unfavourable and there will be no start to-morrow.—United Press.

NEW ENDURANCE RECORD

Continuous Performance in the Air for Over Seven Days

Fort Worth, Tex., May 25.

Mr. R. L. Robbins, an American flyer, and his assistant and mechanic, Mr. James Kelly, to-night had broken all endurance records for aeroplane flight and still were in the air.

The endurance record, held by the United States Army aeroplane Question Mark, was declared broken at 7.13 p.m. when the reconditioned Ryan monoplane which Robbins and Kelly have been flying for more than 150 hours continued roaring around the circular course over which it has been flying for more than six days.

The flyers passed their 151st hour with their machine functioning perfectly and dropped messages stating they hoped to continue the flight for a full 200 hours, or more.

"We will stay in the air up to at least 200 hours unless our motor fails," Robbins said.

Kelly, the mechanic, is only 23 years old. He formerly was a ranch worker and cowboy. He crawls out frequently to apply lubricating grease to the motor of the monoplane and always gets cheers from the crowds which throng the field over which the monoplane is flying.

Re-Fuelling Arrangements

The refuelling arrangement continued to work well, aeroplanes overhead supplying the monoplane's tanks through a hose.

The flight has aroused the most intense interest throughout the United States and bulletins are being flashed out every few minutes by the press associations. The local newspapers, in extra editions announcing the breaking of the world record, state that the flight has proved that a non-stop flight around the world, with refuelling from the air, now is entirely practical.

The Fort Worth "Press" says Robbins and Kelly already have won the right to a place in the ranks of aviation's immortals.

Stopped by Rain

May 26.

Robbins dropped a message to his associates on the ground announcing that he would try to continue in the air for 300 hours "if the 'plane holds together." This would nearly double the former record for continuous flight with refuelling from the air set by the United States Army 'plane Question Mark in California some months ago. Robbins had set his mark for 200 hours last night, but apparently was so encouraged by the remarkable success which had attended his effort that he determined on the higher figure after his night's rest.

The flyers had been taking turns at the controls and seemed to be getting a satisfactory amount of sleep as each of them was reported apparently in good condition by observers on the supply aeroplanes.

The flyers landed at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon after a continuous flight of 172 hr., 34 min.

They exceeded the record of the Question Mark by more than 22 hours.

It rained all last night and when the sun came out this afternoon it was apparent that the Ryan monoplane was in trouble, the sun having caused the wet propeller blade to warp. The blade had become thoroughly soaked by the downpour and Robbins decided to land rather than risk an accident.

A crowd of 50,000 swarmed over the air field to greet the tired aviators as they stepped from the machine.

Lady Heath, the British woman flyer, was one of the first to tender them her congratulations. Mrs. Robbins and Mrs. Kelly also were waiting and took their husbands home in a motor car, announcing that the men would be kept in bed 24 hours.

Both men were tired-eyed and cramped but said they were by no means exhausted. They were somewhat deaf from the constant roar of the motor.

Telegrams and cables of congratulations were awaiting them from many parts of the world.—United Press.

ANOTHER ENDURANCE FLIGHT

Pilot's Lone Effort for Thirty-six Hours

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Cal., May 29.

Lieut. Herbert Fahey landed to-day after a continuous flight of 36 hr., 5 min. 36 sec. establishing a new world record for an endurance flight in the type of machine he used, as a lone pilot.

Lieut. Fahey flew a standard single-motored 'plane and did not refuel his machine during the flight.

He said he was not tired when he landed, and dined with his wife at the hangar on the air field before going home to sleep.—United Press.

MISSING AEROPLANE FOUND

Australian Aviators' Mistake as to Whereabouts

Sydney, May 26.

Flying-Officer Brain, who found the Southern Cross, in his aeroplane Atlanta, also found the plane of Flight-Lieut. Moir and Flying-Officer Owen.

It is now stated that the damage done to the latter plane is only slight.

Port Darwin, May 26.

The 'plane in which Flight-Lieut. Moir and Flying-Officer Owen were making a flight to Australia from England, which went amissing on May 21, has been found 100 miles east of Port Darwin.

The airmen, who are both well, mistook the Cape Don Lighthouse for Port Darwin and landed there. In the darkness the 'plane was damaged, but the pilots were safe.

The aviators were living in the lighthouse when found. They had no means of communicating with Port Darwin.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Paris, May 26.

Two French airmen, Commandant Weiss and Commandant Girier, landed at Le Bourget aerodrome this morning after flying 5,000 kilometres in 26 hours 41 minutes, or an average speed of 185 kilometres an hour. They have thus broken the world 5,000 kilometre speed record established by the Italian air-men Ferrarin and Delprete who did not average speed of over 139 kilometres an hour.—Reuter.

Paris to Far East

Sofia, May 26.

The two French airmen, Captain Arachard and Commander Rigneau, who are flying from Paris to the Far East, arrived here to-day and, after refuelling, hopped off for Aleppo, in Syria.—Reuter.

Teheran, May 29.

The French airmen, Captain Arachard and Commander Rigneau, who left Paris on May 25 to fly to the Far East, have arrived here.—Reuter.

EUGENE O'NEILL SUED

Alleged to Have Appropriated Poet's Ideas

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 27.

Mr. George Lewis, a poet, filed suit to-day for $1,700,000 damages against Mr. Eugene O'Neill, the playwright, and associates, alleging that O'Neill had appropriated Lewis' ideas in his current Broadway success, "Strange Interlude."

Mr. Lewis named the Theatre Guild, producers of "Strange Interlude," and the publishers of the work in book form as co-defendants.

The poet recited in his petition that he had frequent conversations with O'Neill and explained his ideas for a play embodying the principles involved in "Strange Interlude," including the novel aside remarks by the characters, which O'Neill used successfully, thus preventing Mr. Lewis from marketing a work he had planned along this line.

The suit was said to be the largest ever filed locally for literary damages.

Playwright's Denial

May 28.

Eugene O'Neill cabled his attorneys to-day from Europe flatly denying the charges brought by Mr. George Lewis.

Mr. O'Neill said he had never heard of the Lewis poem and directed his associates to file a blanket denial of Mr. Lewis' charges.—United Press.

COL. CHAS. LINDBERGH MARRIED

Newspapers Off Guard After Months of Publicity

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 27.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh and Miss Anne Morrow, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, were married unexpectedly this afternoon at the Morrows' home in Englewood, New Jersey.

The Morrow family consistently refused to make any statement, merely revealing that Miss Anne was purchasing her trousseau and expected to be married within a few weeks.

Popular interest in the wedding was intense throughout the United States ever since the engagement was announced, and had been compared to the interest in Europe the engagement of a crown prince would cause. Every detail of Miss Morrow's doing, in-so-far as scores of newspapermen have been able to find them out, was recorded, even to the kind of clothing she wore each day, a description of the peculiarities of her white terrier, the number of pieces of baggage she carried when travelling and a description of her life at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Colonel Lindbergh had been a close friend of Ambassador Morrow ever since he leaped to fame by his non-stop flight from New York to Paris. He consulted the Ambassador, formerly a member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., frequently, regarding his affairs after his return to the United States from his flight and it was Mr. Morrow who arranged the good-will flights which the aviator made to Mexico and Central America and suggested the opening of the Mexican-American air lines.

Only intimate members of the family were present at the wedding. Miss Morrow had no attendant and Colonel Lindbergh had no best man.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple departed in an automobile for an unannounced destination on their honeymoon.

The announcement of the wedding came as a complete surprise, the greatest secrecy having been maintained. There had not been the slightest indication that the ceremony would be performed to-day and even distant relatives of the bride and groom were not informed.

The newspapers were caught off their guard and got their first inkling that the "big story had broken" when Ambassador Morrow's secretary announced, after the young couple were safely away for their honeymoon, that the ceremony had been performed quietly in the Lindbergh residence at Englewood.

Ambassador Morrow's secretary refused to reveal the destination of the honeymoon pair. At Roosevelt Field, Long Island, from which Lindbergh started his trans-Atlantic flight May 20, 1927, friends of the flyer said he had ordered an aeroplane for Tuesday, leading to speculation as to whether or not he planned an aerial honeymoon.

Dr. William Adams Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, N.J., performed the wedding ceremony.

LIFEBOATS VERSUS RAFTS

Important Recommendation by Safety Conference

London, May 27.

That rafts are sometimes more efficacious than boats at sea has been proved to the satisfaction of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which has agreed to recommend that, in addition to the usual life-saving apparatus, ships should be equipped with buoyant apparatus which will float when the ship sinks.

The Committee of the Conference contemplates that, if the usefulness of rafts is further demonstrated, they may be allowed as a substitute for boats provided a specified minimum of life-boats is maintained.

Seventeen countries, including the British Dominions, India, the United States, Japan, Holland and Soviet Russia, are represented at the Conference, which opened a month and a half ago with a view to revising the International Convention signed in London in 1914 after the Titanic disaster.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION HUNTRESS'S RESIGNATION

Mabel Walker Willebrandt to Resume Private Practice

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 27.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the widely known California woman lawyer and assistant Attorney-General of the United States since September 27, 1921, in charge of cases under the prohibition laws, the tax laws and the Bureau of Prisons, has decided to resign her government post and re-enter private practice, the United Press was informed to-night.

Mrs. Walker could not be reached for a statement confirming the report but it was believed to be correct.

Rumours that Mrs. Walker Willebrandt might retire have been current for some time and the United Press informant said that she had definitely made up her mind to relinquish her government post in the near future.

As assistant Attorney-General of the United States Mrs. Walker Willebrandt has achieved international recognition because of her activity in the Republican Party. She supported President Hoover on the stump during his campaign.

Mrs. Walker Willebrandt was born in Woodsdale, a Kansas village, in 1899, and was a teacher for some years after graduation from an Arizona normal school. She was admitted to the California bar in 1915 and practised in Los Angeles where she represented women in more than 2,000 cases.

In public office she was largely identified with the enforcement of prohibition and recently lost a series of cases in New York City in which she attempted to close a number of the Broadway night clubs.

May 28.

President Hoover announced to-day his acceptance of the resignation of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt as Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of prosecutions under the prohibition laws. Mrs. Willebrandt said she had accepted a post as legal counsellor for an aviation corporation.—United Press.

OIL CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

To be Opened by Secretary of Interior

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 28.

Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, the Secretary of Interior, will open the Petroleum Conservation Conference to be held in Colorado Springs, Colo., next month, it was announced at the White House to-day. Mr. Mark Fuqua will preside over the sittings which will be attended by governors of the principal petroleum producing states and representatives of the leading oil concerns at the invitation of President Hoover.

Plans for the conference are now being completed and it is expected that an agreement on the additional restriction of petroleum production in the United States will be reached. Mr. Wilbur will act as the President's personal representative in the deliberations.—United Press.

Agreement with Iraq

London, May 29.

Reuter's Agency learns that the agreement mentioned in a message from Washington yesterday as having been concluded between Great Britain, the United States and Iraq, is, broadly speaking, similar to the treaty signed between Great Britain, Turkey and Iraq three years ago. The idea, which apparently exists in America, as expressed in the message from Washington, that the new treaty involves a new development with regard to the oil industry in Iraq is erroneous, as this matter was settled in the concessions made by the Iraq Government to the Turkish Petroleum Company in 1924, under which the British, Dutch, French and American oil interests received 23½ per cent. each the remaining 5 per cent. being given to a private individual.—Reuter.

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RE-APPORTIONMENT IN U. S. CONGRESS

Bill Providing Readjustment of Representatives

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 29.

The Senate, to-day, passed the census re-apportionment bill which would readjust the representation of the states of the federal union in the national congress. The vote was 57 to 26.—

The Bill authorizes the beginning of a census in November, to re-apportion the seats allowed each of the states in the House of Representatives on a basis of their present populations.

The results of this census will be first applied in 1932, and probably will considerably alter the number of representatives in the lower house of congress for a number of states, increasing the representation of those which have gained largely in population and decreasing the representation of those which have lost population.

Since the taking of the census of 1920 there have been several efforts in the House of Representatives to pass a re-apportionment bill based on that census as provided for under Article I, section 2, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic.

If the present membership of 435 should be retained, and re-apportionment based on that, these states would be entitled to additional representatives:

California 3, Connecticut 1, Michigan 2, New Jersey 1, North Carolina 1, Ohio 2, Texas 1, Washington 1.

Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont would lose about one representative each.

The decision to take a new census will probably not alter these figures greatly, as the population trend, indicated in the 1920 census, has not changed, the rural states tending to lose population while the industrial states and Florida and California have gained, the latter states largely because of emigration of retired farmers and business men from the middle-west farm states.

The House of Representatives has repeatedly been charged with selfishness in refusing to adopt a re-apportionment plan. By a vote of 265 to 87 in April, 1926, it refused to instruct the Census committee to report a re-apportionment bill.—United Press.

GERMAN'S ACTIVITY REPUDIATED

No Official Support for Effort to Regain Colonies

London, May 28.

The activities of Baron von Kuehlmann, a former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Germany, as the result of which he hopes to bring about restoration of her former Colonies to Germany, were repudiated to-day by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. von Stresemann, in a statement made to pressmen in Berlin.

Baron von Kuehlmann recently handed to the British Ambassador in Paris a memorandum on the subject of the restoration of the ex-German Colonies, which Sir William Tyrrell forwarded to Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. The inquiry made by Sir Austen Chamberlain through the British Embassy in Berlin elicited from Dr. von Stresemann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, a disavowal of the activities of Baron von Kuehlmann, "who holds no official position."—Reuter.

CHURCH UNION IN SCOTLAND

Report of Inferior Courts Approved by Assemblies

London, May 24.

The assembly of the Church of Scotland and the assembly of the United Free Church to-day finally approved the reports from the inferior church courts in favour of a union of the two churches, negotiations for which have been proceeding for twenty years.—Reuter.

PACIFIST MEDDLER NOT WANTED

American Citizenship Refused to Rosika Schwemmer

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 27.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day sustained the action of the Government in refusing citizenship papers to Mme. Rosika Schwemmer, widely known as pacifist leader and chief spirit in the organization of the abortive Ford peace ship expedition to Europe during the World War.

The government held that Mme. Rosika was an undesirable because of her radical teachings and refused her application for citizenship on the grounds that her peace ship plan and other efforts constituted an undesirable meddling in international affairs.

In giving its opinion, the Naturalization Court ruled that Mme. Schwemmer testified in her application for first citizenship papers that she was a pacifist and in reply to questions said that she would not bear arms or aid in direct war work for the Government of the United States in event of war.

The Naturalization Court ruled this would be setting an unpatriotic example to citizens and that, therefore, Mme. Schwemmer was not entitled to become an American. This opinion was upheld by the Supreme Court to-day.

Madame Schwemmer had the support of the American Civil Liberties Union in her application.—United Press.

SENSATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Ben Wright, Insular Auditor, Sentenced to Gaol

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, May 25.

Ben Wright, insular auditor, today was sent to gaol by Justice Johns, sitting in Baguio, the "summer capital," in the mountains outside Manila.

Justice Johns first sentenced the insular auditor to pay a fine of 500 pesos for contempt of court because of Wright's refusal to issue tanctee certificates as ordered by the Court.

"Now will you follow this Court's order?" the Justice asked, as he announced the fine. "I will not," Mr. Wright responded, declaring that issuance of the certificates would be "incompatible with my duties."

The Justice thereupon sent the auditor to gaol and announced he would be kept there until such time as he obeyed the orders of the Court.

The auditor's friends immediately started a movement to obtain his release.

Mr. Wright, who controls insular revenues, had frequently come into collision with other officials of the government because of his insistance upon technical procedure.

Writ of Habeas Corpus

May 26.

Mr. Wright to-day obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* and thus evaded incarceration in Bilibid Prison.—United Press.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR FRENCH AFRICA

Marseilles, May 25

The possibility of employing Chinese labourers in French Equitorial Africa will shortly be tested, as the result of investigations made in Africa and the Far East by M. Lasnet, Inspector-General of the French Colonial Health Service, who returned to France to-day. He announced that a trial would be made with a batch of coolies now being recruited in Kuangtung Province.—Reuter.

ROME, May 25:—The Senate, by 315 votes to 6, to-day passed the bill ratifying the Lateran Treaty, namely, the agreement between the Italian Government and the Vatican establishing the Vatican States. The bill has already passed the Chamber.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR PORTO RICO

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Appointed by President

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 24.

President Hoover, to-day, announced that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., former assistant Secretary of the Navy, would be appointed governor of the Territory of Porto Rico.

Mr. Roosevelt is at present in French Indo-China following an extensive hunting and scientific expedition along the Chinese-Thibetan border. His brother, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, passed through Shanghai this week.

President Hoover also announced that he was appointing Mr. Joseph Bell Cotton, a widely known New York lawyer and a partner in the law firm of which the Secretary of State, Col. Stimson, was formerly the head, as Under Secretary of State.

The appointment was made on the recommendation of Colonel Stimson who had been urging the post upon Mr. Cotton ever since he assumed his post in the Hoover cabinet.

The new Under Secretary of State was born in Albion, Indiana, in 1865 and was graduated from Michigan State College in 1886, receiving his LL.D. degree from that institution in 1927. He practiced law in Duluth, Minn. until 1916 when he went to New York to specialize in corporation and mining law.

Mr. Cotton long has been connected with the iron mining interests of the Lake Superior region, the Greene-Cananea Copper Co. and other copper concerns. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904 and once served in the Minnesota House of Representatives.—United Press.

NEW SWARAJIST AMBITION

Desire to Include Indian Native States in Fresh Policy

Simla, May 25.

Presiding at the Indian States Subjects Conference, Mr. Chintamani, a leading Indian publicist, declared that the politicians of British India have given up their attitude of non-intervention in regard to the Indian Native States, because "we want the whole of India under constitutional Swaraj" self-government. "Neither one part under a dishonouring alien sway nor another under autocratic, though indigenous, rule."

Mr. Chintamani asked the ruling princes of India to prove their sympathy for the aspirations of British India by converting themselves into constitutional rulers. He urged the leading political organizations in India to draw up a Federal constitution for India guaranteeing the Native States the same autonomous status as the Provinces.

He also urged that there should be an independent inquiry into the financial and economic relations of British India and the Indian Native States.

In conclusion he said: "Given co-operation between the Native States and the Provinces, Swaraj must be ours as surely as tomorrow's sun will rise in the East."—Reuter.

OBITUARY

M. Seydoux

Paris, May 26

The death has occurred of M. Seydoux, formerly Director of Political Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay (Foreign Office) and, in his time, one of the most brilliant members of the French Diplomatic Service.—Reuter.

Mr. W. P. G. Elliott

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, May 28.

Mr. W. P. G. Elliott, a partner in the widely known brokerage house of Messrs. Hare & Elliott, died suddenly last night of pneumonia. Mr. Elliott was well known in the Far East.—United Press.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT IN AMERICA

Explosion in Caisson Under River: 13 Buried Alive

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 29.

Thirteen men are missing and believed dead as a result of an explosion which buried more than a score of workmen in a caisson in the Hackensack River this evening, according to a telephone message from Jersey City, across the river from Manhattan.

Six men were rescued but all were injured and two were believed to be fatally hurt.

Engineers said that 13 men were still buried within the caisson and must be dead being probably buried under the muddy bottom of the river.

The men were working in a compressed air chamber in the bottom of the caisson when the explosion, presumably caused by a faulty air pump, occurred, splitting one of the walls of the caisson and letting in a flood of mud and water.—United Press.

PRESIDENT'S POWER UPHELD

"Pocket Veto" Held to be Valid in Supreme Court

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 27.

The Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in regular weekly session to-day, ruled that the "pocket veto" is valid.

The ruling, which has an important bearing on the presidential power, came in connection with a case involving six Indian tribes, which it affected. A Congressional bill passed in 1926 would have authorized payments they due to the government amounting to $13,000,000 which was alleged to be due under old treaties between the federal *régime* and the tribes. President Coolidge did not sign the bill, simply "placing it in his pocket," a practice which gave rise to the expression "pocket veto."

Pocket veto disputes have come up frequently in American history, and to-day's ruling apparently sustained it permanently as a prerogative of the Chief Executive.—United Press.

SAGHALIEN SWEPT BY FIRE

Many Persons Dead or Injured: Villages Wiped Out

Tokio, May 29.

At least 25 persons are dead while scores have been injured through forest fires in the Tometaka District westward of Odomari in Southern Saghalien, according to press despatches reaching Tokio.

The village of Esetori, containing 704 houses was wiped out yesterday, 19 children being burned to death when the school-house was gutted while 14 other bodies have been found among the ruins of the village.

Several other villages in the vicinity have been virtually wiped out and it is feared that 7 persons have been killed in one of them.

It is feared that other localities have suffered in a similar manner but communications are interrupted.

The fires are still burning and spreading and a thick pall of smoke covers a wide area.

It is reported that the conflagration was started by a cigarette which a woodcutter dropped on some dry grass.—Reuter.

THE BELGIAN GENERAL ELECTION

Brussels, May 29.

As the result of the Election, the new Chamber of Deputies is composed of

76 Catholics
70 Socialists
25 Liberals
11 Flemish Activists
1 Communist
1 Independent.

—Reuter.

LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

Formally Addressed by the President at White House

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 28.

President Hoover's special commission to investigate law enforcement conditions in the United States formally was summoned today to receive its instructions from the Chief Executive.

Mr. Hoover assembled the commissioners in the Cabinet Room of the White House and addressed them at length on the problem of law enforcement conditions which he hoped they would help him to solve.

It will be the duty of the Commission, the President said, "to secure an accurate determination as to facts and causes" of law violations. To obtain these facts and causes the Commission would have the full support of the government and it would have to follow its investigations through to the root of things, forming "courageous conclusions which bring about public understanding and public support," of the Hoover law enforcement programme as outlined in his speech in New York last month.

Mr. George Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, is chairman of the Commission which includes in its personnel leading judicial and educational authorities from all sections of the nation. The Commission will proceed at once with its investigation and the collection of data upon which to base its report.—United Press.

SCRIPPS-HOWARD'S NEW PURCHASE

Buffalo "Evening Times" Added to Long List of Newspapers

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Buffalo, N. Y. May 25.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers today announced the purchase of the Buffalo "Evening Times," which will be the twenty-sixth paper of the chain.

Norman Mack, editor and publisher of the "Times," will retire from the newspaper field with this sale, it was announced. Mack established the Sunday "Times" in 1879 and the "Daily Times" in 1883. He has been Democratic national committeeman since 1900.

In adding the "Evening Times" to its group, Scripps-Howard Newspapers followed its consistent policy of periodic purchase or establishment of new papers. Rivalled in number of papers only by the Hearst chain, Scripps-Howard Newspapers now include the following:

New York "Telegram," Cleveland "Press," Baltimore "Post," Pittsburgh "Press," San Francisco "News," Washington "News," Cincinnati "Post," Indianapolis "Times," Denver "Rock Mountain News," Toledo "News-Bee," Columbus "Citizen," Covington "Post," Akron "Times-Press," Birmingham "Post," Memphis "Press-Scimitar," Houston "Press," Youngstown "Telegram," Fort Worth "Press," Oklahoma "City News," Evansville "Press," Knoxville "News-Sentinel," El Paso "Post," San Diego "Sun," Terre Haute "Post," Albuquerque "State Tribune" and Buffalo "Evening Times"—United Press.

FRENCH ANSWER TO PHILIP SNOWDEN

Churchill-Cailiaux Agreement Not Ratified

Paris, May 29.

Replying to the allegation made recently in the House of Commons by the well known economist, Mr. Philip Snowden, that France has not been paying her War debts to Great Britain, the Ministry of Finance stated to-day that although the Churchill-Cailiaux Agreement has not yet been ratified the annual payments provided for in that agreement have been paid regularly since 1926, and, since 1919, France has paid Great Britain about £127,000,000 in virtue of various agreements.—Reuter.

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AMANULLAH'S FLIGHT FROM AFGHANISTAN

Nadir Khan Preparing to Try Conclusions

Simla, May 24.

The Government of India has placed a special train at the disposal of Amanullah, ex-King of Afghanistan, to convey him, Queen Souraya, and his brother Inayatullah from Quetta to Bombay on their way to Europe.

May 25.

The hurried departure of ex-King Amanullah from Afghanistan was decided by the defeat of the last of his troops, who constituted the garrison at Kelat-i-Ghilzai, 77 miles north-east of Kandahar, after severe fighting with the forces of Bacha-i-Saqnao (Habibullah), assisted by Ghilzai tribesmen.

Amanullah traveled overnight to Kandahar and then to Chaman, where he arrived without food or drink, accompanied by Queen Souriya, her father and his family, Amanullah's brother Inayatullah and his family, and another brother of Amanullah.

Ali Ahmed Khan, the so-called Emir of Jalalabad, where he has collected forces to try to gain the Throne, has occupied the Royal residence at Kandahar, where he has hoisted his flag.

Meanwhile General Nadir Khan is raising tribal levies in East Afghanistan in order to try conclusions with Bacha-i-Saqnao.—Reuter.

Royalty at Bombay

Bombay, May 27.

A representative of the Bombay Government met the special train conveying ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan, Queen Souriya, and their party on its arrival here to-day. The public were excluded from the platform.

Amanullah, looking depressed and fatigued, immediately drove off rapidly in a Rolls Royce amid shouts of "Allah-Huakbar" (God is great) from a crowd of Mohammedans and Pathans. This is a Mohammedan cry of condolence at funerals and other troublous times. Queen Souriya and the other members of the party followed in other cars.

An ambulance with nurses, which was kept in readiness in view of the Queen's imminent confinement, drove away empty.

The party is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.—Reuter.

Another Amir

Peshawar, May 28.

General Nadir Khan, one time ex-King Amanullah's War Minister, is reported to have proclaimed himself the Amir of Afghanistan.

Bacha-i-Saqnao (Habibullah) has sent a mission to him to negotiate a settlement.—Reuter.

DEPUTIES' CONVICTION CONFIRMED

French Communists to Serve Periods in Gaol

Paris, May 29.

The Court of Appeal to-day confirmed the conviction of the Communist Deputy Marty for inciting military disobedience and murder in an article in the Communist newspaper "L'Humanité" but reduced the sentence from four years to two years' imprisonment.

The sentence of three years' imprisonment passed on the Communist Deputy Doriot on a similar charge was confirmed.—Reuter.

DUTCH TEA DUTY NOT TO BE REDUCED

The Hague, May 27.

Dutch tea importers recently made representations to the Minister of Finance, Jonkheer D. J. de Geer, in which they contended that the abolition of the tea duty in Great Britain would place the London market in a more favourable position than Amsterdam, pointing out that even at the present time a larger quantity of tea from the Dutch Indies goes to London than to Holland.

The Minister of Finance has replied that the Dutch Government does not contemplate abolition or reduction of the present import duty on tea.—Reuter.

THE REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

German Acceptance of Creditors' Proposals

Paris, May 24.

The fate of the Reparations Conference of Experts still hangs in the balance. The representatives of the creditor nations and Dr. Schacht, the German delegate, are bargaining all day long.

The present plans of the creditors' delegates at least absolutely safeguard the percentages due to the British Dominions.

May 29.

Dr. Schacht, the head of the German delegation to the Conference of Experts on Reparations, has accepted the proposals made by the Creditor Powers in connection with Reparations.

Only the German reservations now remain to be discussed, and it is expected that a complete agreement on the subject of reparations will be reached in the course of the next few days.

Optimism again prevails at the Reparations Conference. There is no confirmation so far of the reported agreement between the creditor Powers and the German experts on the paramount question of figures, but it is admitted that the creditors have agreed among themselves with regard to the distribution of the Young annuities on the basis of the commencement of the Young plan on October 1 next.

It is anticipated that the German delegates will accept this proposal.

It is generally agreed that a satisfactory compromise on the question of the reservations made by the German delegation is perfectly realisable, so that, if the Germans accept the figures laid down by the delegates representing the creditor nations, a great advance will be made towards a final, unanimous agreement.

To-day's news, therefore, is most important, because it means that Germany's creditors have solved the question of the distribution of the annuities she pays without demanding from her more than Germany is likely to consent to pay.

Later.

The proposals accepted by Dr. Schacht include payment of an annuity of £102,500,000 and cessation of payments under the Dawes Plan from September 1.—Reuter.

TARIFF BILL SENT TO U. S. SENATE

Considerable Opposition Expected to the Measure

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 28.

The House of Representatives this afternoon passed the Tariff Bill, with amendments to the measure which have been adopted since the bill was introduced early this month.

There were no important changes on the proposed tariffs on products from the Pacific countries as given in earlier telegrams.

May 29

The New Tariff Bill, passed yesterday by the House of Representatives, was sent to the Senate to-day.

Considerable opposition was predicted in the upper house, where western senators, representing the agricultural interests, were reported to be displeased with a number of the schedules approved by the lower house.

Debate on the measure in the Senate is expected to last several days.

Senator Reed Smoot, Republican of Utah, the chairman of the Senate finance committee, examined the Tariff Bill this evening and declared that he was certain it could be prepared for consideration by the upper house before September 1.

The finance committee would begin hearings on the bill on June 11, Senator Smoot said. These would require six weeks, after which the finance committee would require six weeks more to study the proposed new schedules as approved by the House.

The Smoot statement came as something of a surprise to those who had followed the measure and indicated that opposition to the House measure in the Senate might be even more extensive than had been believed.—United Press.

CROAT DEPUTY ON TRIAL

Sequel to Shooting in Jugo-slavian Skupstina

Belgrade, May 28.

The trial is proceeding of Punica Ratchitch a former Montenegrin radical member of the Chamber of murdering Stephan Raditch, the leader of the Croat Peasant Party, and killing two and grievously wounding two other deputies in the Skupstina (Chamber of Deputies) on June 20 last year.

It will be remembered that the Montenegrin deputy, Ratchitch, on that occasion made a speech in which he violently attacked the opposition, his remarks provoking uproar and a bout of fisticuffs. The leader of the Peasant Party, Stephan Raditch, the idol of Croatia, abused the Montenegrin deputy, and the President of the Chamber was rising to suspend the sitting when Punica Ratchitch flashed out a revolver and emptied its contents into the Opposition benches, killing three, including Raditch, and seriously wounding two other deputies.

The former deputies, Dragutin Ivanovitch and Thomas Popovitch, are also being charged with inciting to murder and complicity. It is alleged that the latter threatened Stephan Raditch, on the day of the murder, that he would be assassinated in Parliament.

The statement made by the Serbian Commission of Public Health said that Stephan Raditch's death was only indirectly connected with his wounds.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR WETS IN WISCONSIN

State Prohibition Law Repeal Signed by the Governor

N.C.N.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Madison, Wis., May 29.

Governor Walter J. Kohler signed the legislative bill to-day repealing the Wisconsin state prohibition law. His action was unexpected and brought angry comment from dry leaders, who had understood that the Governor would veto the measure, which the prohibitionists asserted did not accord with the federal prohibition laws.

Governor Kohler had previously approved President Hoover's law enforcement programme and the President's stand with regard to prohibition, which the drys had assumed to be tantamount to an expression of opposition on the part of the Executive to the wet movement repealing the state law.

In his statement explaining his signature of the repeal bill the Governor indicated his personal disapproval of the action, which really constitutes little more than expression of sentiment, but said he felt it his duty to sign the measure since the voters of the state by a considerable majority approved the bill in the referendum balloting.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE FUNDS

Five Year Financial Settlement Plan Submitted

Geneva, May 28.

At the meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Office, held with a view to obviate discussion of the Budget of the International Labour Office by the Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Indian delegate, submitted a plan by which a financial settlement for five years could be concluded with the Assembly.

He explained that the basis of the plan would be the fixing of a standard figure of expenditure. Progressive increase would be allowed in succeeding years, while savings effected in the expenditure of the International Labour Office in any one year would not revert to the League of Nations but would be carried forward to the following year.

The matter was referred to the Financial Committee.—Reuter.

SMALL MATTER OF EXCHANGE BILLS

Litvinoff's Brother Charged with Three Forgeries

Paris, May 28.

Maximovitch Litvinoff, the brother of the Soviet Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly be tried here on a charge of swindling and forgery.

It is alleged he sold seven forged bills of exchange to the Russian Trade Delegation in Berlin for £250,000. Formerly he had been an employee of the Trade Delegation.

The culprit was arrested in Paris in December at a hotel where he was staying with a young Polish woman.

Subsequently two alleged accomplices, Maro Jeffe and Willie Liberius, a former hotel manager, were arrested. They will be tried at the same time as Litvinoff.—Reuter.

RINGING UP THE POLAR CIRCLE

Wireless Telephony for All

Stockholm, May 8.

In the last two years direct telephonic connections have been obtained with the following European countries: Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungaria, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, as well as with the overseas countries of Argentine, Canada, Cuba, the Dutch East Indies, Mexico and the United States.

This great development enables, for example, an inhabitant of Kummavuopio, in Swedish Lapland, and above the Polar Circle, to telephone to San Francisco, Havanna, Vancouver or Soerabaya.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABLES AND WIRELESS

Merger Co-ordinating Service of Empire: British Control

London, May 29.

Lord Inverforth presided at a meeting to-day of the shareholders of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph, Ltd. Senator Marconi was among those present.

Referring to the cables and wireless merger, Lord Inverforth said that the solution of the problems which the Imperial Conference evolved would form a land-mark in the history of world communications. The British Empire, for the first time, would have an organization permitting intelligent, co-ordinated, direction in the development of its Imperial telegraphic communications. It was not a fact, he said, that the Marconi Company was, in effect, going out of business as a result of the formation of Cables & Wireless, Ltd.

The meeting unanimously adopted the report and balance-sheet.

The shareholders of the Eastern Telegraph Company to-day agreed to the proposals made by the Board of Directors for joint working in the Imperial & International Communications, Ltd.

The meeting also resolved that the predominating share-holding interest in the Company should remain British.

The shareholders voted a sum of £11,500 as compensation to the directors for their loss of office.

The Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, in a speech to the shareholders, said that if the Eastern had reduced their cable rates to the same level as wireless, in order to recover the traffic they had lost, the Government would reduce "beam" wireless rates still further.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

CONSERVATIVES DEFEATED

Industrial Centres Turn Scale for Labour: Apparent Failure of Liberals

Despite the warning of the late editions of the London papers that the earlier returns in the General Election did not necessarily show the political trend of the country, the message below, received late last night, clearly shows that the Conservative Government has been worsted, and that the Opposition, consisting of Labour, Liberal and Independent Parties, have already secured a majority in the House of Commons.

It has yet to be seen whether Labour will command an out-and-out majority, though figures seem to indicate that the three party system has practically disappeared—owing to the failure of the Liberal party—and that the struggle in the next Parliament will be a sharply defined one between Labour and Conservatives.

The feature of the election is the failure of the Conservative leaders to maintain their majorities of 1924 in their constituencies, and the remarkable majority of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at Seaham, Durham, where his plurality has increased from 2,100 in 1924 to nearly 29,000 at this election.

London, May 31.

The late editions of this morning's papers state that all Parties agree in warning the public that yesterday's results, which are mostly from industrial constituencies, are in no way necessarily to be regarded as a safe indication of the tendency of the electors all over the country.—Reuter.

London, May 31, 4.40 p.m.

The Opposition have now won a total of 508 seats and the Government is now in the minority.

The Premier Mr. Stanley Baldwin, has been re-elected.

The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been re-elected for Epping by a majority of 1,967 votes, as compared with his majority of 9,763 in 1924.

The Leader of the Labour Party, the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, has been elected for Seaham, Durham, by a majority of 28,794 votes, after a four-cornered contest in which his opponents were Mr. W. A. Fearnly-Whittingstall, Conservative, Mr. H. A. Haslam, Liberal, and Mr. H. Pollitt, Communist.

LATEST TELEGRAM

London, May 31.

At five o'clock this afternoon the position of the Parties was as follows:

Labour	268 seats
Conservatives	227
Liberals	46
Independents	7

—Reuter.

Stock Exchange Unhappy

The Stock Exchange is taking a gloomy view of the results of the General Election while the King's indisposition is causing considerable hesitation. British securities are weaker on the Stock Exchange this morning and the general tone is reactionary, but no upsetting pressure is noticeable.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Weather conditions in the North Atlantic were unfavourable, to-day, and both the French and American flyers waiting at Old Orchard, Me., to attempt a trans-Atlantic hop postponed their take-offs. Both teams met with accidents when they attempted to take off yesterday.—United Press.

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BOMB OUTRAGE IN AFGHANISTAN

Habibullah's Narrow Escape While Inspecting Troops at Kabul

Peshawar, May 30.

Messages from Kabul, the Afghan capital, state that a terrible explosion occurred there on May 26 while Habibullah (Bacha-i-Saquoao) was inspecting troops. One person was killed and several badly injured as the result of the explosion, while Habibullah himself had a narrow escape.

The message said that a bomb was discovered buried in the earth and it is believed that the ground in several places had been mined with "live" bombs as part of a secret conspiracy against Habibullah.

Reports of the assassination of Syed Hussain, Habibullah's Minister of War, are believed to be true.—Reuter.

Bombay, May 30.

Ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan, interviewed by Reuter to-day, denied that he had left Afghanistan owing to the defeat of his forces. He stated that from the beginning of the rising there he had ordered his troops not to attack anywhere.—Reuter.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE

Much Terror Created in Santiago and Valparaiso: Railway Damage

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Santiago de Chile, May 30.

Buildings rocked and thousands of people in Santiago and Valparaiso ran into the streets in their night-clothing to-day when a strong earthquake rocked the capital and adjacent cities.

The quake came at 4.47 a.m. and was one of the strongest in the past year. Panic-stricken women prayed in front of the cathedrals.

There were no casualties and property damage was small so far as could be learned up to 6 a.m. the hour this telegram was despatched.

Damage to Railway

Buenos Aires, May 30.

Thirty-three persons have been killed and more than 100 injured as a result of a severe earthquake which partly wrecked the important city of Mendoza, western terminus of the trans-Argentine railway from Buenos Aires, according to a message from the United Press correspondent in that city to-night.

The whole of the Mendoza area, centre of a rich irrigated farming and fruit raising district, was devastated by the earthquake, the correspondent said.

The trans-Andean Railway, one of the highest railway lines in the world, is reported damaged and traffic delayed.

The trans-Andean, a British-Chilean cog-railway, starts in Mendoza and climbs over the Andes Mountains around Mount Acconcagua into Chile. Its Argentine terminus is in Mendoza and its Chilean terminus in Los Andes.

People Frozen to Death

Several persons who sought refuge in the hills were frozen to death in snow storms which swept down from the Andes following the earthquake, the correspondent reports. (It is nearing mid-winter in Southern Andes region.)

Many ranches on both the Argentine and Chilean side of the border were devastated and it is feared additional loss of life will be reported as cavalry patrols penetrate the sparsely settled areas of the foothills.

A new volcano is reported to have been discovered following the quakes.—United Press.

The famous South American monument, "The Christ of the Andes," stands in the foothills of the Andes not far from Mendoza, which is the centre of the Argentine vineyard industry and an important wine-producing city. It had a fine jockey club and many imposing buildings. Many Americans and Britons lived in and near the city, which was a telegraphic and railway centre of importance in the South American transcontinental trade.—United Press.

MEMORIAL DAY IN UNITED STATES

President Hoover's New Appeal for World Peace in Annual Address

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 30.

President Hoover issued a new appeal for world peace in his annual Memorial Day address here to-day.

Standing before the graves of America's war dead in the Arlington National Cemetery Mr. Hoover looked back on the World War and the other military contests in which the United States has been engaged and frankly warned the American people of the danger of new struggles unless competitive military construction, particularly in naval armaments, were halted.

Fear and suspicion must be driven from the world, he said, and the concepts of peace as outlined in the Kellogg peace pact and the other peace agreements, developed into vital and living forces in the popular mind, rather than the hollow avowals of idealists.

Some observers interpreted the address as new proof that Mr. Hoover favoured a fresh attempt at additional naval limitation agreements and that he would strike in this direction by calling a new international conference on naval armaments if sentiment were favourable following the British elections now being held.

The President was not pessimistic, declaring his belief that the movement towards peace had made great progress since last May 30, but he also indicated that he did not share the dreams of pacifists who saw an era of international brotherhood already starting.

Appropriate Tribute to Dead

The observance of Memorial Day generally followed the precedent of past years throughout the nation. Thousands of persons attended the services here, when representatives of the various patriotic societies placed wreaths on the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier" in the Arlington National Cemetery, while veterans of the Spanish-American War placed wreaths on the tomb of Admiral Dewey, victor in the battle of Manila Bay.

In his address the President recalled the Civil War and the other wars of the Republic since the struggle for independence, and said that presidents of the United States always had recalled the aspirations of the American people for peace in their Memorial Day addresses.

"No more appropriate tribute can be paid to our heroic dead," the Chief Executive asserted, "than to stand in the presence of their resting places and pledge our renewed effort that these sacifices shall not be claimed again."

Mr. Hoover cited the scientific advances which have been made in methods of warfare and asked whether equal progress is being made to devise means for avoiding wars.

Great Hope for Peace

Answering his own question the President continued:

"There seems to be great hope for peace, for, since this day a year ago, a solemn declaration has been proposed by America to the world and signed by 40 nations."

The President referred, of course, to the Kellogg-Briand peace pact which outlaws wars of aggression as a means for settlement of international disputes and reviewed briefly the provisions of this multilateral treaty. He warned his hearers, however, that "despite the declarations of the Kellogg pact every important country had since the signing of that agreement, been engaged in strengthening its naval arm."

"We are still borne, whither we do not know, on a tide of competitive naval building," the President said, frankly indicating his fears for the future of world peace if naval competition were not stifled.—United Press.

KING'S FEVERISH ATTACK

Confined to Bed: Physician's Return from Paris by Aeroplane

London, May 30.

His Majesty is suffering from a feverish attack and is confined to his bed.

The King's physician, Lord Dawson of Penn, returned from Paris to-day by air.

Later.

It is believed that the King contracted a chill while attending a picnic party at Frogmore on May 25 in celebration of the Queen's birthday, since when His Majesty has not left his room.

The hope is expressed in Royal circles that His Majesty will be completely recovered in time to attend the thanksgiving service at Westminister Abbey on June 16, this service having been arranged to commemorate the King's recovery from his recent illness.

London, May 31, 10.30 a.m.

His Majesty passed a good night. His condition shows no change.

London, May 31.

A bulletin issued at Windsor Castle at 1.15 p.m. reads:

The King has had a fair night.

An abscess has formed under the site of the old scar on the right side of the chest and is now being drained.

His Majesty's general condition remains good.

The King will need to remain in bed but His Majesty will be able to transact public business.

(Signed) HENRY L. MARTYN
STANLEY HEWETT
DAWSON OF PENN.

—Reuter.

MOTOR CAR RACE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Won by Ray Keech at About 100 Miles an Hour

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.

Bill Spence, Los Angeles driver, was killed when his car overturned during the annual 500 mile International Sweepstakes Automobile Race on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway here this afternoon.

Several other of the 33 cars which started the race were in trouble during the contest but none of the drivers was seriously hurt.

Ray Keech, American, won the contest, driving his powerful racing car over the loop-like concrete course for the 500 miles in 5 hr. 7 min. 25.42 sec.

Lou Meyer, winner of the event last year, was second and Gleason, American, third.

None of the foreign drivers secured a place.

Keech finished two full laps ahead of Meyer and received a tremendous ovation from the packed stands at the finish. He drove a steady, careful race throughout and refused to be tempted into "lap races" during the early stages of the contest.

"Keech won because we could not get him to show any speed flashes in the first hour," Meyer said when the race was over. "He drove a brainy race and deserved to win."

The winner drove the full 500 miles without relief, holding the wheel all the time his mechanic changed tyres.

More than 160,000 persons saw the race, the last to be run under the present rules. The speed record established by the Italian driver di Paolo still stands at 101.13 per hour.—United Press.

On Sale at the Office of the "North-China Daily News" Shanghai

	Mex.
A Naturalist's Note Book in China, by A. de C. Sowerby	$8.00
A Necklace of Peachstones, by W. A. Cornaby	5.00
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China Architects' and Builders' Compendium, 1928	5.00
China Coasters' Tide Book and Nautical Pocket Manual, 1929	4.00
Chinese Folklore, by John Macgowan	2.50
Currency and Banking, by S. R. Wagel	10.00
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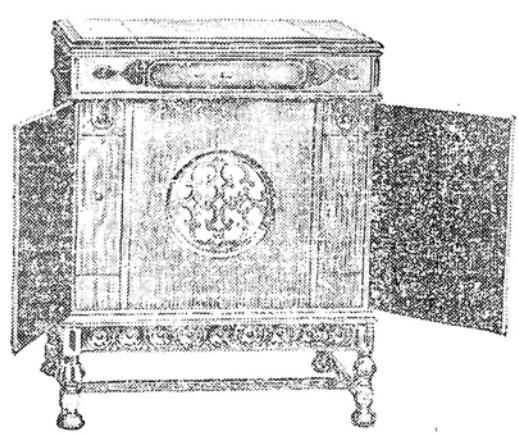

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

Season's Brilliant Opening: Alarming Spread of Insanity: Strange Pets: Hermit's Remarkable Behaviour

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Apr. 25.

The London season started auspiciously with the first night of Grand Opera at Covent Garden on Monday, when a brilliant audience enjoyed "Rosenkavalier." Everybody who matters in social London has returned to town for the opera, and, although some writers have deplored the disappearance of tiaras from the heads of the long-suffering leaders of Society, who used to suffer agonies under these massive "fenders", in every other respect the audience lived up to the impressive reputation Covent Garden has earned for gorgeousness.

The message from the King, marking, as it does, the end of a definite stage in His Majesty's illness and his convalescence, has given a fillip to a season which already promized to be one of the most brilliant on record. There will be many functions before the height of the season is reached at Ascot on June 17. Then there is Wimbledon, and, early in July, Henley-Regatta, closely followed by the University and Harrow v. Eton cricket matches, the season coming to a close with Goodwood on July 30 and Cowes Regatta on August 5. The May functions probably will be interfered with a good deal by the General Election, which already is beginning to make itself felt, but, after that is over, people will throw themselves whole-heartedly into enjoying the rest of the season. There are reported to be some exceptionally beautiful débutantes, and two more Courts are to be held in June, making four altogether.

New Smallpox Regulations

The smallpox scare, though it has abated a little, still continues to occupy a great deal of public attention. On Sunday, the French Government decided to put into force a new regulation, following the break-up of a conference at Calais between French and British sanitary experts. Passengers now have to submit to a fortnight's health surveillance and to carry a sanitary passport unless they can produce a certificate proving vaccination within five years. There was great indignation amongst passengers, some of whom did not hear of the order until they actually were seated in the train. Meantime, there is a falling-off of visitors to France, and though it is reported from The Hague that large numbers of visiters from England are beginning to arrive, no regulations so far are being made.

England's 300,000 Lunatics

It has come as a severe shock to many of us to learn from the report of the Mental Deficiency Committee that there are at least 300,000 mentally defective persons in England and Wales. This is the equivalent of one lunatic out of every 140 of the whole population. A very considerable proportion indeed! And out of this number there were over 100,000 children between the ages of 7 and 16. This does not, of course, mean that they are definite lunatics. Of the 100,000, 35,000 are classed as "educationally" defective rather than "socially" but, even so, the matter is serious enough and makes one wonder whether such a high proposition of mentally defective people means that the country is becoming decadent.

The number of lunatics is almost twice as high as it was 20 years ago and, although a great part of the increase can be accounted for by the improved methods of ascertainment, yet there is no doubt, according to the Committee, that there certainly has been a real increase. Many people think it is high time we followed the example of some of the more advanced Scandinavian countries and insisted on people producing medical licences as well as the ordinary ones before they are allowed to get married.

It is strange how some people remain faithful to their love of strange pets, despite the difficulties and danger involved in keeping them. Mr. Trestrail, the landlord of the Bassett Hotel in Hampshire, still is devoted to his dog-faced baboon, despite the fact that he was nearly killed by it last week and had to be rushed to the hospital to have sixteen stitches put in. The day being a fine one, he decided to give the baboon, which is called Horace, a day in the garden. While he was putting on its belt and chain, he was suddenly attacked by it, and severely bitten in many places. He now states that Horace seems very sorry for what he did and feels sure that the episode will not be repeated. One admires his faith but it seems a little unwise.

It is quite the fashion in Society these days, to be the possessor of some strange pet. Snakes, lemurs, marmosets and woodly monkeys all appear from time to time in the arms of our much-photographed members of the aristocracy, and the other day some people tried a kinkajoo, an attractive little animal from South America, rather like a woolly monkey with a puckered face, a long pink tongue and the reputation of being a vegetarian. The very first night, however, in its new home, it broke loose, opened the larder door and was discovered on the following morning sitting on the kitchen table amid a shambles of abandoned food, hiccoughing violently and toying wearily with a banana. They have made no further experiments with strange pets.

World Time Clock

We have had a most interesting innovation installed in the new Piccadilly Underground Station. This is a world time clock by which it is possible to see at a glance the solar time in any part of the world. A map of the world is displayed with a movable belt running across the meridian. This belt, which is marked out into 72 hours, is connected to the pendulum of the self-winding clock by electrical contact. The idea was conceived and carried out by the Underground engineers. On the circular map one can see at a glance where the human race is breakfasting, where it is enjoying its midday siesta, where it is dining, and where it is retiring to rest under the stars. With a little expenditure of energy you can demonstrate to your companion how it is that the sun never sets on the British Empire.

It is specially interesting, since as it is pointed out, in this era of trans-oceanic telephones and world broadcasting, the day fast is approaching when we shall all find it advisable to remember what o'clock it is in another portion of the world. As broadcasting becomes more perfect, it will be equally imperative to know at what hour you must tune in to receive some special programme from the Antipodes.

Hermit and Baby

The Scottish Police are faced with a baffling mystery, which reads more like fiction than real life. The Rev. Alexander Thomas Bell, who once was a well-known preacher in London, died last week in a fisherman's one-roomed hut perched high on the edge of the rugged cliffs on the coast of Kincardingshire, where he had lived a hermit's life for many years. When the hut was being cleaned out after his death, the body of a child, lying in a magnificent coffin, was found. The coffin was covered with black cloth and a steel plate on the lid was engraved: "There's a home for little children." There was no name on the plate, or any other clue which helped the police to identify the body. The coffin itself was lying on a heap of rubbish, with a number of pieces of broken furniture over it. Locally it was thought that the coffin must have been hidden in the pile of rubbish by Mr. Bell a good many years ago.

At one time, Mr. Bell was a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Church, but at the end of the war he embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He had lived alone for a score of years, and had one or two adventures when tramps attempted to invade his hut. It seems very doubtful whether the mystery ever will be solved.

The "Talkie" War

There is great controversy in London at present as to whether theatres should be allowed to open on Sundays or not. It is pointed out that, if cinemas have such a privilege, the theatres should be similarly treated. Now, however, the London County Council finds itself in a dilemma, for it will have to "have regard to the new factor in the situation caused by the advent of the 'talking film,'" as the Clerk to the Council states in his report. If the Council sanctions the Sunday opening of theatres, it may be proceeded against by Sunday observance organizations, while, if it refuses such sanction, the Entertainments Protection Society has threatened to test the legality of the Sunday opening of cinemas. Under the Sunday Observance Act, public entertainments on Sunday are against the law, but in 1910 the L.C.C. made certain regulations whereby the cinemas under its control might be opened on Sundays.

The talking film now introduces a new element into the controversy and a number of theatrical managers are of the opinion that "the theatre must fight the talking film with all its power if it is to maintain an economic existence." Meanwhile, Sir Alfred Butt is starting the desperate war by reducing the prices considerably at his new theatre, the Dominion, at the corner of Tottenham Court Road and New Oxford Street; the top price will be 7s. 6d. Basil Dean seems to think that talking films will help the theatres, rather than kill them, but most managers think the position is pretty bad. Sir Nigel Playfair characteristically says:—"The talking pictures are the greatest argument I know for the setting up of a national theatre."

OUR PARIS LETTER

Government Offers to Vatican: High Cost of Living

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, May 1.

In a recent speech, M Poincaré again alluded to what, from the party point of view, can only be called his unhappy position. "I am obliged," he said, "to go on my way accompanied by those who are loyally supporting me," by which he meant that, though his own sympathies are with the Left, he cannot dispense with the votes of the Right and Centre. It follows that he is compelled to shape his policy with a view to a continuance of this support, and the newspapers now announce that negotiations have been proceeding unofficially for some time between the Vatican and M. Briand with a view to a new treaty between the Holy See and France.

The original Concordat, drawn up by Napoleon, was abrogated about a quarter of a century ago, when the same M. Briand took an active part in bringing about what was then looked upon as a final breach between Paris and Rome. The French Government does not go so far as to recognize the Roman Catholic Church as a State institution again, but is disposed to remove certain disabilities resulting from the separation between Church and State, in return for which the Government would have a voice in the appointment of French bishops. The Government is also said to be willing to give up the old Palace of the Popes at Avignon and allow it to become part of the new temporal possessions of the Holy See.

If these statements are correct, the Government is prepared to undo nearly all the work done at the beginning of the century by Waldeck-Rousseau, and the country will be plunged into a bitter internal conflict just at the time when Germany is trying to shake off part of her financial burdens on to France's shoulders and the cost of living is rising higher and higher. The new Concordat, if it is a reality, is sure to excite the strongest opposition.

The Cost of Living

The high cost of living is once more a cause of great anxiety in France. Business is unsatisfactory, and the Bourse, a good barometer, seems unable to recover from its chronic state of depression. The retail price index figure is slightly higher than it was at the most critical period in 1926, when the Treasury was nearly empty and the franc was worth barely a penny. The rise in prices appears to be the result of the system adopted when the panic was at its height. The Act of August 7, 1926 enabled the Government to buy foreign currency bills and pay for them with "new" francs which were to be treated as outside the ordinary internal note circulation and secured by the bills purchased. This "guaranteed" inflation now reveals itself as producing results similar to the ordinary kind. The sellers of foreign bills became holders of credits in francs, which they are gradually realizing. The note circulation has risen from Frs 59,000,000,000 last June to Frs 63,000,000,000.

Too much paper money is on the market, and, as always happens in such cases, it loses part of its purchasing power. French manufacturers have to put up their prices to meet the higher cost of production, and the trade balance is on the wrong side. The last remedy is a reduction in the note circulation, but in this case, we are told, the Bank of France and the other banks would be unable to meet their engagements in francs, which means that they would not have enough francs to lend for the benefit of their shareholders, who have just taken up large blocks of new shares. The national finances are in a vicious circle, from which no way of escape is visible at present. One wonders what the consequences of economic pressure, in the form of steadily rising prices of necessaries, will be upon the lower and middle classes of the community.

Adulteration and Short Weight

Not only is the unfortunate French citizen faced with the prospect of paying more and more for his food, but he is less and less likely to get his money's worth. Adulteration is rampant, and short weight is the rule rather than the exception. Out of 774 samples taken in Paris last month, only 165 were classed as good, while 108 were comparatively good and 471 were bad. Two senators have recently denounced faked flour and butter. M. Dutra, attaché at the Brazilian Embassy, says that not only is inferior coffee artificially coated to make it look good, but beans are actually made of a mixture of green or grey clay and acorn flour, pressed and shaped like coffee beans and coated with a resinous, sugary substance, so as to make these beans look like real coffee.

The food adulteration detection service, which is a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, has 50 inspectors to cover the whole of France. Its revenue, which was Frs. 651,000 before the war, is now only Frs. 769,000, or 152,000 gold francs, and the annual number of samples taken has declined from 80,000 to 10,000. The inspectors travel by train and are of course "spotted" by the well-organized adulterators' agents who dash off in cars and have plenty of time to give warning to their confederates. Motorists are systematically robbed by means of petrol pumps the accuracy of which they have no means of checking. The inspectors are few in number to verify the working of all these pumps, not to mention the automatic balances and other mechanical contrivances now in general use in shops. The number of consumers who stand up for their rights is steadily dwindling. The odds against them are too great.

Taxation Killing Theatres

French provincial theatre managers have just held a congress at Nice and passed a resolution to the effect that they will all close their establishments simultaneously unless they obtain some relief from the taxation which, they say, is killing the theatrical industry. Their chief grievance is the entertainments tax, the proceeds of which go to the Poor Law administration. They argue that their industry ought not to be singled out (with cinemas, circuses, concert-halls and similar places of amusement) to provide a special contribution for poor relief, which ought to be borne, as in other countries, by the whole taxpaying community. This principle has already been endorsed by the Paris theatrical managers. Negotiations will be continued during the dead season with the Society of Authors and the Actors' Association, and, if these bodies agree and Parliament remains deaf to the complaints of the managers, the public will be informed that on such and such a date, in the middle of the season, all the theatres will close as a sign of protest against unjust taxation.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Labour M.Ps. Guard Their Pockets: High Living Costs

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Apr. 15.

If W. S. Gilbert were alive, it is certain he would find material for a comic opera in the present ludicrous situation in the ranks of the Labour Party in New South Wales. The Australian Labour Party, which controls the nominations for political honours in that State, has decided that in future labour politicians, who have entered parliament with their endorsement, shall pay a tax. The rate of payment has been fixed at £4 10s. per year. It is not mentioned what tax will be paid should the Labour Party be returned to power and the salaries of those men appointed to ministerial positions increased. In such a case the levy, or rate of payment, necessarily will be increased. This levy is to be utilized for political funds. The innovation is a popular one with all members of the Labour Party except those actually in Parliament, who object strongly. They not only object, but have stated most emphatically that they have not the slightest intention of paying the money demanded.

The threat held over the heads of members who refuse to pay is the non-selection of them to contest their electorates at the next general election. The result of Labour members pitting their popularity against the "machine organization" has proved disastrous in the past, but, if the entire Labour caucus, as is rumoured in this instance, refuses to pay the levy, the interesting position will arise of the present Labour politicians in the State of New South Wales being dismissed from the party in a body, a new set of candidates then opposing the well-organized Nationalist Party at the polls.

The Dingo Menace

What wolves are to some countries, the dingo, or wild dog, is to Australia. At the Graziers Conference, at the moment sitting, very potent remarks are being buried at dingoes. As usual, whether it be graziers or farmers, the suggestion is put forward that the matter be made one of Federal moment, the reason being that the valuation of the dingo scalp varies in different districts. The bonus for scalps in Western Australia is as high as £2 a scalp while in the Federal Capital Territory it is only 5s.

An amendment also was carried at the conference to declare all Alsatian dogs noxious animals. It has been asserted that the Alsatian dogs are adding a new viciousness to the dingo and that the packs are becoming more daring in their operations.

Australian Cost of Living

That housekeeping apparently is a matter for skill both mental and, even in these days of vacuum cleaning, some physical endurance, was evident from the recent evidence given by wives before the Industrial Commission in Sydney, New South Wales. A woman who should have had experience and skill, as she had conducted a boarding house as well as a home for man and wife, gave figures for a family with four children. The last family she considered needed over £9 10s. to make ends meet; a man and wife £6 15s. Both she and a following witness considered 12 lb. of meat essential to a man and

(Continued on Page 373)

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

HOW CHINA WAS GOVERNED UNDER THE EMPIRE

Despotism, Benevolent and Otherwise: The Rats and Foxes: Scholarship the Road to High Office

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

All Chinese emperors invariably ruled the country exercising divine right, which they claimed to hold under a mandate from heaven by virtue of their title "The Son of Heaven". Not until western civilization began to assert itself among the Chinese intelligentsia, had this divine right theory ever been questioned or doubted. On the contrary, it received the traditional support of all Chinese sages, philosophers, teachers and scholars of the past ages, including such profound thinkers as Confucius, and a host of others. An emperor before the Ming era ruled with the assistance and advice of his Prime Minister, whose authority was only eclipsed by that of the emperor himself, next to the latter, a Prime Minister wielded an almost absolute power. History contains numerous records of the benevolent rule or maladministration of many famous ministers.

From Hovel to Throne

The great founder of the Ming began his life and career as a commoner, and proved himself a man of great administrative talent with remarkable foresight. Being himself low-born, he had tasted the evils of a bad government, his personal experiences which he had received in his early days taught him to realize the errors that had been made by the Mongol emperors of the Yuan Dynasty, which mistakes he afterward sought to rectify on his accession to the Imperial Throne.

The first Ming Emperor apparently did not have sufficient confidence in his followers despite the fact that he had under him quite a number of statesmen and generals of exceptional ability, who had assisted him to capture the Throne from the Mongols. The Emperor wished to concentrate all power in his own hands, and to accomplish that purpose he abolished the office of Prime Minister, allocating the functions and duties of that office to his ministers of state. All government powers were exclusively reserved to himself, and in discharging his innumerable functions, a council consisting of a numbr of junior officials of the fifth grade was created to perform ministerial and secretariat works.

For a short time this innovation was decidedly an improvement, so long as the Throne was occupied by a capable and experienced emperor, like himself but it ultimately became a source of weakness to the dynasty, for this successors all turned out to be weaklings. As a result of this charge a Ming emperor had only about him officials of junior rank, and was thus deprived of the benefit of the services and advice of such ministers of state would have been likely to command the respect and confidence of the nation.

The Rule of the Eunuch

Nearly all the Ming emperors excepting the founder himself were mediocre men. Many of them did not take interest in the welfare of the country and prefered to pass their time in the palace among their wives and eunuchs. One emperor whose reign lasted 23 years, was so negligent of his duties that he saw his ministers only once.

This total absence of intimate contact between the emperor as the chief executive and his ministers of state gave rise to all kinds of abuses, and produced most disastrous results to the country. Court underlings and eunuchs who were usually illiterates, taking advantage of the unsatisfactory state of affairs, began to assume great powers and influence and were continuously engaged in all kinds of intrigues and conspiracies undermining the safety of the Imperial House, as they were looked upon as the only possible means of contact between the court and the world. The most prominent instance was that of Wei Chung-yea, a eunuch who virtually ruled the country for about 10 years in the name and under the protection of the Emperor. Wei was eventually executed, but the consequences of his misdeeds remained after his death, and to them might be attributed the downfall of the Mings.

Manchu Reformation

The Mings were displaced by the Manchu Ching House in 1644. The first Manchu Emperor borrowed the form of government adopted by the two preceding dynasties, Yuan and Ming, with several minor touches that were made with the sole object of giving the Manchus predominating power, reserving again to himself supreme authority. In the early years of the Manchu rule, the highest executive powers, after the emperor, had been vested in the Grand Council consisting of two Manchu and two Chinese Councillors and one Manchu and one Chinese Assistant Councillor. The six Grand Councillors were each named after six audience halls where in the emperor had his daily audiences with his ministers of state and other officials, which meant that each Grand Councillor was to take charge of all affairs discussed and submitted to the Throne in that day in that particular hall. Only a Prince of the blood or a minister of recognized talent and of best records could aspire to that post, and a candidate must also be a scholar of the highest attainment, a Hanlin, a successful competitior after passing the third Imperial Examination. He also must be a civilian.

The Grand Council was more or less an advisory board to the Throne, but as a matter of fact, it exercised great powers, and its acts were only subject to the revision of the emperor himself; even the latter would hesitate to act on his own initiative without first taking its advice.

The Military Council

During the reign of the third Manchu Emperor, Yung Tseng, 1723-35, this august body was superseded by a new council then created and known as the Military Council. As the Manchus were then engaged in a military campaign along the western borders, the newly organized council had at first control of all military affairs independent of the Grand Council, but in time it gradually assumed the functions and powers of the latter council, which never recovered its former glory. Nevertheless, to be rewarded with the title of a Grand Councillor continued to be regarded as the highest honour that could be conferred upon a Minister of state of Chinese birth by the Manchu rulers, notwithstanding the fact that it had long since become an office of sinecure nature without official duties. Such well known personages as Tseng Kuo-fang, Li Hung-chang, Wang Wen-chao and Chang Chi-tung were all holders of that supreme honour. All imperial decrees were promulgated after deliberation and upon recommendation of the Military Council, which, as in the case of its predecessor the Grand Council, was usually presided, over by a Prince of blood. A Manchu Councillor at one time held the seniority in his official rank, his grade being one degree higher, than that of his Chinese colleagues, but the latter was afterward elevated to the same rank.

The Six Ministries

Next in seniority and importance came the six ministries, namely, Civil Appointments, Revenue, Rites, War, Works and Punishments. Each ministry was presided over by two ministers, one Manchu and one Chinese, and two vice-ministers, also one Manchu and one Chinese, with a staff of junior officials, the number and size of which varied in each case. The Chinese vice-minister to the first named ministry must again be possessed of scholastic qualifications, that is to say, he must be a Hanlin, as in all ancient countries, the Manchus had a greater regard for such matters as rites and ceremonies than those of real national importance, public education, commerce and foreign relations, etc. and they did not consider it necessary to have special ministries created to look after them. Three new ministries covering education, commerce and foreign affairs came into existence after the Boxer year of 1900, when the conservative Manchu Court by the pressure of circumstances made a half-hearted attempt to reform.

The Law Courts

Following the six ministries were the Board of Censorate and the Supreme Court, which, acting in conjunction with the Ministry of Punishments, was known as the Judicial Triumvirate and constituted the highest court of appeal in China. It must be observed that this tribunal took exclusive cognizance of criminal cases involving death punishments. This tribunal held its annual session in the autumn this being known as the Autumn Assize, for the express purpose of revising and confirming capital sentences which had been passed by all Provincial Courts in the whole country. No capital sentence could be executed until it had been confirmed by that tribunal. Though it rarely occurred, cases were known in which an injured party, when all other legal remedies had been exhausted, appealed direct to the Emperor for justice. It was however, a desperate measure for a slight error made on the part of the petitioner on a question of fact of law or both, would consitute a capital offence of "misrepresentation to the Emperor" for which law prescribed summary decapitation.

There was still another remarkable feature in the administration of justice in China unknown to the West. Any judge or official, directly or even indirectly responsible for an error in judgment whereby an innocent person had been convicted of a capital crime, would be held criminally liable, for which he could be either cashiered, or not infrequently made to pay the full penalty of law, and the absence of malicious intention would not be a mitigating circumstance. This fact explained why it was so difficult in the old days to have a death sentence reversed, for this could only be done at a very heavy cost involving the jobs and often the life of a large number of officials and judges.

The Perilous Duty of Censor

In addition to judicial functions, the Board of Censorate, the president of which ranked in the same grade as the, the other six ministers of state, was also vested with duty and power of impeachment. A censor, though an official of junior rank, might impeach the conduct and act of a Prince, a minister of state and other officials, irrespective of the rank of the accused. The emperor's own conduct was not immune or protected from his scrutizing criticism. Many a censor came to grief for over-reaching himself in impeaching court favourites and other powerful ministers of questionable character. Instances had been very common in history of China in which censors lost their live though their indiscretion, but such censors have been held in honour as national heroes, and quite a few were deified for their self sacrifice.

(To be Continued.)

THE Chiaotungpu Waterways Readjustment Commission is reported by the Chinese press to have drawn up a new detailed map of the Yangtze River between Hankow and Tatung. This is 60 feet in length.

THE Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour has forbidden the various district and provincial governments to establish examination testing or research bureaux in the treaty ports: all commodities must be sent to the examination bureau established by the Ministry before they can be exported.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR JUNE, 1929

BY CANOPUS

3. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6.52 a.m. U. 3° 4' N.
4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7.58 p.m. V. 0° 17' S.
6. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6.14 p.m. J. 1° 31' S.
8. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 2.55 a.m. M. 5° 7' S.
9. Mercury in aphelion, 2 a.m.
9. Mercury in Inferior conjunction with the Sun, 7 p.m.
11. Mars in conjunctions with the Moon, 8.31 p.m. M. 4° 1' S.
12. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 4.30 p.m. N. 4° 54' S.
19. Saturn in opposition with the Sun, 8 a.m.
21. Mercury at a Stationary point, 5 p.m.
22. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 5.52 a.m. S. 4° 16' N.
22. Sun enters the sign Cancer, 6.01 a.m. Summer-solstice.
23. Venus in Aphelion, 5 a.m.
29. Venus at Greatest elongation, West, 45° 45', 5 p.m.
30. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 4.05 p.m. U. 2° 50' N.

Constellations at 9 p.m.—In the North: Ursa Major is just past the meridian, Draco and Ursa Minor east on the meridian, Cephous is below and east of Polaris, Camelopardus west.—In the East: Cygnus (Deneb) and Aquila (Altair) are rising, Lyra is well up (Vega).—Along the Ecliptic: Sagittarius is rising, Scorpius (Antares) midway, Libra reaching to the meridian, Virgo past, Leo midway, Cancer next and Gemini just setting.—In the South: stretching east and west of the meridian is Centaurus, the principal star of which, alpha, is the next star to the Sun, 4½ slight-years away.—In the South-west: is Hydra Cratter and Corvus.—North of the Ecliptic, in the east, above Scorpius, is Hercules, then Corona and Bootes (Arcturus) reaching to the meridian and the zenith; in the North-west: Canes Venatici and Coma Berenices.

The Milky Way winds round the whole eastern horizon; its bifurcation can be observed in the greater part of the eastern sky.—The Zodincal Light may be seen in the north western sky at the close of the evening twilight.

On May 9, at about half past three o'clock p.m. the eclipse of the Sun could be observed through some clear spots in the cloudy sky; even with the naked eye through a slight cloudy veil the dark part of the eclipsing Moon (about 0.33 as predicted) was pretty well perceived on the southern side of the Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON, 120°

1.	Last Quarter	0.13 a.m.
7.	New Moon	9.56 p.m.
14.	First Quarter	1.15 p.m.
22.	Full Moon	0.15 p.m.
30.	Last Quarter	11.54 a.m.
8.	Moon in Perigee	11.30 a.m.
22.	Moon in Apogee	8.55 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
2.	1.22 a.m.	7.14 a.m.	1.13 p.m.
9.	6.14 a.m.	1.43 p.m.	9.11 p.m.
16.	1.51 p.m.	7.48 p.m.	1.09 a.m.
23.	8.20 p.m.	0.27 a.m.	5.23 a.m.
29.	11.52 p.m.	5.09 a.m.	11.03 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

Day	Rises		Equ. of time		Sets
2.	4.58	subt.	2 min. 29 sec.		6.58
9.	4.57	—	1 „ 6 „		7.01
16.	4.57	add	0 „ 20 „		7.03
23.	4.59	+	1 „ 59 „		7.05
30.	5.01	+	3 „ 18 „		7.06

In this month the mornings increase about 2 minutes up to the 10th and then decrease 4 minutes (decrease 7 min. up to the 17th and then decrease 4 min. at Greenwich). The afternoons increase 9 minutes (14) up to the 25th and then decrease slightly at Greenwich).

SIDEREAL TIME AT MEAN NOON, 120°

10.	5h	12m	6.0s
20.	5h	51m	31.5s
30.	6h	30m	57.1s

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

MERCURY.—At about 1° W. of the well-known Crab Nebula, on 1st, the planet moves retrograde in Taurus, and passes, on 3rd, at 7° S. of Beta. Stationary, on 21, it moves again eastward in Right ascension. On 9th in Aphelion and 17 hours later in Inferior conjunction with the Sun, at shortest distance from the Earth, but to near the Sun for naked eye observation.

Sets on 1st at 7.51 p.m.; rises on 16th at 4.33 a.m. on 30th at 3.44 a.m.

VENUS.—An early morning star crosses the constellation Aries and enters Taurus on 29th. This very day it is at Greatest elongation West 45° 45'. Its brightness decreases from —4.2 to —3.9, while its phase is increasing to half (0.51), on 30th. On 4th the planet is occulted by the Moon, visible from 60° N. to 27° S., but invisible in China, the two objects being setted. In Aphelion on 23th.

Rises on 1st at 2.17 a.m. on 16th at 2.25 a.m.; on 30th at 2.11 a.m.

MARS.—An evening star setting before midnight the planet enters the constellation Leo on 11th. Its light needs 16 to 17 minutes to reach the Earth: magnitude 1.7 to 1.8.

Sets on 1st at 11.07 p.m.; on 16th at 10.55 p.m.; on 30th at 10.01 p.m.

JUPITER.—An early morning star rising during dawn, the planet passes on 1st to 4th at 5° south of the Pleiades in Taurus.

Rises on 1st at 4.15 a.m.; on 16th at 3.28 a.m.; on 30th at 2.11 a.m.

SATURN.—Nearly opposed to Jupiter in the heavens; is in opposition with the Sun, on 19th. Its brightness is the greatest, 0.2 and the major axis of its rings is 41.6", about the same as the diameter of Jupiter at mean distance. The planet can be observed during the whole night and presents the most favourable opportunity for observing its system of broad flat rings, which, this year, shows us their greatest aperture 26° 25' (26° 58' in September). The two outer rings, known as the bright rings, only can be seen in a small telescope; the third and much fainter "dark or crape" ring can be seen only in large telescopes. The division between the outer ring and the middle one, named Cassini's division, about 2,200 miles in width, can be observed. The ball is also encircled by bright belts as well as Jupiter, but they are fainter.

Rises on 1st at 8.10 p.m.; at 16th at 7.06 p.m.; sets on 30th at 4.20 a.m.

URANUS.—Is a morning star. Moving in Pisces the planet enters a region of the sky richer on stars.

Rises on 1st at 1.54 a.m.; on 15th at 1.00 a.m.; on 30th at 0.02 a.m.

NEPTUNE.—Still in the neighbourhood of Regulus, the planet will be in close conjunction with this star, at 9' (less than 1/3 of the Moon's diameter), on 5th. Afterwards it will leave definitively the proximity of the star.

Sets on 1st at 11.59 p.m.; on 15th at 11.05 p.m.; on 30th at 10.07 p.m.

Eclipses and the "Saros" Period. Other general facts concerning a solar eclipse:—As the equator, the longest possible duration of a total solar eclipse is about 3 minutes, but rarely it is more than 5 to 6 minutes; the duration of an annular eclipse, 12 minutes. One reason of the greater length of the latter is that then the moon is in apogee, where it always moves slower than in perigee. The duration of total obscuration is greatest when the moon is in perigee and the earth in aphelion; for then the apparent size of the moon is greatest, and that of the sun is least.—There can not be more than 5 nor less than two solar eclipses, a year. A total or an annular eclipse, in its recurrence at any place, is exceedingly rare. According to Halley, since the year 1140, there has been only one total eclipse visible at London, on 1715.

On May 18, 1901 a total eclipse of very long duration, exceeding 6 minutes, has been visible at Sumatra. The last solar eclipse on May 9, 1929 also visible at Sumatra had a duration of 5 min. 7 sec. about 3° before reaching the island; and on June 20, 1955 the longest eclipse on record, nearly 8 minutes and total in Luzon, will be visible at or very near Manila.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 372)

wife for one week's food, while she added also fish and bacon in large quantities, as well as 5 lb. of sugar. Then came the evidence of the wife of a labouring man who gave her £8 a week, out of which she saved 10s. after paying 63s. rent. She, her husband and son occupied the room they required and she let the remainder of the house for 43s. The son of 16 years earned 30s. a week, out of which he paid for clothes, music lessons and expenses outside rent and breakfast.

Against all the evidence put before the Industrial Commission is the result of an economical housekeeper competition, when housewives were proved to spend under and about £3 a week for a family of four and five, containing small children. But they were Victorian housewives and the competition was held by a Melbourne daily, being judged by dieticians and physcians as well as a financial man.

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THE BOOK PAGE

STANDARDS OF LITERARY TASTE

"THE WHIRLIGIG OF TASTE."—By E. E. Kellett. (Hogarth Lectures. No. 8). London: Leonard & Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press. 1929. Price, 3s. 6d.

No more readable contribution has been made to the history of literary criticism, than this exposition of how popular taste in literature is affected by certain subtle influences, and how this taste, in turn, affects the literary product. In a sense the author resurrects the vexed question, "Which came first, the hen or the egg?," in as much as he intimates that, in any era, the wielders of the pen have no more influenced popular likes and dislikes have influenced the wielders of the pen.

He deals with such considerations as "Causes of Variation in Literary Taste," "Primitive Criticism," "Latin Criticism," "The Elizabethans," "The Classicists," "The Romantics," and "The Victorians." At the very outset he enunciates the sound principle:

> There is danger in accepting recorded opinion as invariably a true image of the actual character of an epoch. Many currents of thought and feeling run beneath the surface, never emerging into notice, and therefore escaping the observation of subsequent students: while many ideas are so much part and parcel of the atmosphere breathed by a whole generation that it never occurs to anyone to put them into words. . . . It is the abnormal that attracts attention, gets into the newspapers, fills the annals.

Add to the foregoing the claim of the Introductory Note, that

> The variations of literary opinion are as numerous and vexatious as those which Bossuet found among the Protestants, and arise from similar causes. There is the uncertainty about the standard of reference, and there is the difficulty of interpreting the standard when, if ever, it is found. Literary merit is a form of beauty, and—despite Burke—it is by no means demonstrated that absolute beauty exists: nor, if it does exist, is there any certainty in the application of the canon to particular cases.

and the author has seemingly created a comfortable neutral zone in which the Latin Odes and Gertrude Stein's "Tender Buttons" have each their legitimate place. For, after all, what is beauty save the individual concept of its? Saith the one man, "The rose is the most beautiful of all flowers." Saith the other, "Not so: the carnation is queen of all floral forms." Saith a third, "The primrose is loveliest of all." Comes now into court one Peter Bell, who makes oath and says, "The primrose is nothing but a common yellow flower growing by the river's brim."

Not that the author of "The Whirligig of Taste" is content to leave the matter in any such ambiguous position. He is a serious and patient investigator, and places before his readers cogent reasons for the variations in literary taste which have characterized the epochs into which he conveniently divides his thesis. Nevertheless, the reader is constantly made aware of the confession that it is the whim of the reading public that makes or unmakes writers, and not the dicta of writers that fashions the public's taste. Thus, in discussing the Elizabethans, he is at pains to point out that:

> It is a great mistake to regard Shakespeare as the sole author of his works. The groundlings had their share, and no mean share, in the creation of "Macbeth" and "The Tempest." And it is precisely this accommodation to his own age that made Shakespeare, in the words of Jonson, the poet of all time: although, strangely enough, Jonson never saw the reason of this eternity of appeal.
>
> In the Elizabethan day, then, we see two great currents of thought, which led to two great kinds of poetry—one of which has never lost its interest, while the other interests only the scholar. The enlargement of mind which has never lost its interest, due to the discovery of the New World, to the defeat of the Armada, to the adventures of soldiers and sailors beyond the seas, led to a series of endless experiments, to an Athenian search for something ever new, to tricks with words, to attempts at new metres, to failures, to successes, to achievements in which failure was hardly to be distinguished from success. At the same time, the sudden growth of scholarship, the study—indiscriminate and confused—of the classics, which were taken, without due distinction of character and date, to be the models of style and form, produced a class of writers who endeavoured to graft upon English the qualities of Greek and Latin, to make plays on "Aristotelian" rules, to judge everything by the standards of twenty centuries before. It is true that but few authors were absolutely consistent adherents of their own schools. Jonson himself, in the "Alchemist" and "Bartholomew Fair," forgets much of his classicism and writes like an Elizabethan: Shakespeare himself, at times borrows from the Romans. But the two *genres* are nevertheless distinct: and it should never be forgotten that the one which triumphed is the one which adapted itself the more fully to the *popular* taste: which in the main ignored the Pharisaic prohibitions and regulations, and, like Christianity, declared that there was but one principle on which to appraise plays and poems—"By their fruits shall ye know them."

This, mark you, of an era in English Literature which the student, even to-day, is asked to regard as so individual as to be sacrosant! And so, it appears, with all other eras. One by one, the idols are discovered to have feet of clay!

Perhaps the reader may conclude from these excerpts that the author of "The Whirligig of Taste" is an iconoclast, pure and simple. Far from it. He does but patiently indicate the factors responsible for the formation of taste, in literature, at any given period. Nor is he essentially a modernist when it comes to the interpretation and adoption of literary standards. He may be regarded as a species of unbiased fundamentalist. His orthodoxy is unquestioned: but it is an orthodoxy in no sense sectarian.

His observations concerning other literary eras are as pertinent and entertaining as those respecting the Elizabethan. They breathe an air of conviction, of refreshing honesty of analysis, the more so when one reads the confession

> Once more then we come back to the first and last principle of criticism—a mere book, in itself, is nothing; it is the product, not of one man, but of its author, its readers, a thousand vague impulses from this wind of feeling and that; and it is to be judged as part and parcel of all these influences. In as much, however, as the critic is but one, and as he can never enter fully into all the circumstances which have made the book, his judgement can never be final. . . .

Acknowledging the force of this, the reviewer—though he likewise be but one—nevertheless ventures to assume so much of finality respecting "The Whirligig of Taste" as to commend it as authoritative to the conservative student of things literary. There is, to be sure, a phase of the exposition that reminds one of the summing-up in the celebrated action of *Bardell vs. Pickwick.* Nevertheless, the expositor has the courage to point out that what we have long believed to be Homerian is not the individuality of Homer, but the summation of subtle influences of a time ere Homer saw the light, plus similar influences in Homer's time. To read Mr. Kellett's analysis of the Victorians is a liberal education in itself. Indeed, so unbiased is his estimate of the various schools, so great his zeal to prove that the great ones of the pen—so far from molding their respective times—were molded by them and their predecessors, that one will experience no astonishment to learn that, in a subsequent volume, he aligns himself with the Behaviourists—particularly that sub-section of the Cult which ascribes everything to Endocrinology—and proceeds to convince us that a sonnet is the product of increased blood-pressure, an ode due to thyroid insufficiency, and *vers libre* to abortive functioning of the adrenals.—E.R.L.F.

"Macbeth" has just been translated into Esthonian by Mr. Ants Oras who is lecturer in English literature at the University of Tartu, Estonia

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Books on Burns seem endless. The very latest is called "Robert Burns and his Masonic Circle," written by Mr. Dudley Wright, and will be published by Mr. Cecil Palmer. It deals with the influence of Masonry on Burns, and has a chapter on Dr. Blacklock, "the man who saved Burns for Scotland."

A "LOUNGE LIZARD"

"THE CHRONICLES OF A GIGOLO."—By Julian Swift. London: T. Werner Laurie Ltd. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Swift has chosen a novel subject for his first book, and he has contrived, whilst treating it with admirable restraint, to make it sufficiently interesting. A Gigolo is a professional dancing man; I profess to having been rather hazy on the subject until I got this information from the illustrated cover of the book. In the chronicles of this particular Gigolo, the author relates what are presumably the fictitious experiences of one of a type of young man, who, however ignoble and futile is the career (if such it can be termed) which he has adopted, has undoubted opportunities of studying the psychology of the feminine mind not often accorded to men of more prosaic professions. Let it be said at once that "The Chronicles of a Gigolo" is well written, and the author has a knack of describing in an attractively naive manner various incidents which, if treated with a heavier hand, might very easily overstep the line which divides wit from vulgarity. No charge of this sort can be laid at Mr. Swift's door. The book, besides describing the life led by a Gigolo, abounds in amusing quips and good sayings, and altogether is distinctly readable. The way the Gigolo hits off and exploits the weak points of his patronesses is admirable, but withal one wonders how it is that any man calling himself a man can quite bring himself to the point of becoming a "lounge lizard," which is really only another name for a Gigolo. Perhaps, however, in these days, such creatures are necessary evils. In any event, whatever one's views upon them are, it is not unamusing to read about them, and anyone who wishes to do so should buy a copy of this book.

TRANSPORT IN CHINA

"THE CHINA JOURNAL."—Edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby. Transportation Number. May, 1929. Price, $2.

This is an exceptionally good number of this well-known and much appreciated magazine. China's transport problems are now demanding serious attention, and the past, present and future are here dealt with in ways which are instructive and interesting. Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, in his introductory articles says: "Those who have studied the situation and conditions most carefully realize that there are two things China needs more than anything else to set her on the road to peace and prosperity. These are honesty and integrity amongst her rulers and official classes, and a good and up-to-date system of internal communications." Anyone reading these articles will fully agree that China badly needs improved transport facilities.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson contributes an interesting article on "Transportation in Early China," with illustrations of ancient chariots. We are told that "The Peking cart of the present day differs little if at all from the carts described in the Chow Li. There have been no substantial improvements in type for more than twenty-five hundred years." This would indicate that there has been very little improvement in China's roads in that length of time, and what was found serviceable in by-gone ages still meets the actual conditions.

"Water Transport" is dealt with by Dr. H. Chatley, who ends up by saying:—"There are few countries in the world where the natural and artificial water-courses provide such possibilities for water transport as China does, and all who have the life of the people at heart should endeavour to get the maximum use of those possibilities."

Of special interest is Mr. Sowerby's article on "China's Transport Workers", which is fully illustrated. We read of the various kinds of carts, which are built for strength, and are "heavy, clumsy contrivances, but they are serviceable, and, properly handled, accomplish wonders." Pack mules and donkeys for transporting merchandise, and mule litters for passengers, are still in common use over large parts of China, while the wheelbarrow is "so extensively used that it might well be looked upon as the emblem of China's transport." It may be mentioned that in the vast province of Szechuan there are no carts, and even wheelbarrows are confined to the Chengtu plain. The carrying-pole and pei tze, or "tote", supplement horses and sedan chairs for overland transport, while the various kinds of boats make full use of the waterways. Very heavy burdens are carried long distances on coolie-back in Szechuan, this and the dangerous and strenuous towing of boats up the rapids being cruel forms of labour about which Chinese delegates at Geneva say nothing when they are denouncing the very much better conditions of labour in mills at Shanghai.

It must suffice to just mention some other articles to be found in this number of the "Journal", such as "The Junks, Sampans and Inland Waterways of China", "Transportation on the Yangtze Kiang." Motor roads, Railways, and Aviation in present-day China are also dealt with. Those who do not subscribe regularly to the "China Journal" would do well to at least secure this special number, as a book of reference on topics which are of great importance, and which will be increasingly discussed in the near future.—I.M.

TOPSY IN THE HOUSE AND ELSEWHERE

"TOPSY, M.P."—By A. P. Herbert. London: Ernest. Benn. Ltd. 1929. Price, 6s. net.

Readers of "Punch" will hail with pleasure the appearance of the second series of Topsy's letters in book form. They read better in the collected volume than they did when appearing week by week. Suffering the fate of all sequels, they seemed here and there slightly artificial as compared with the first set of letters. Now taken all together in book form, one finds that, while some are a little below the mark, others are as good as any Mr. Herbert has done. Slang changes, of course, in London. There are fewer of the exquisite adjectives of the earlier Topsy. But there remain many inimitable phrases, for example Topsy's description of Labour members as "quite disarming, my dear, like tame bears;" her summing up of a very high-class London reception as "nothing but *sedative* under-secretaries and the *te-ming* daughters of the *dowker* duchesses,"; her lament over Mr. Haddock who "makes a new suit look like a bag-ful of bulbs," and her account of her own feelings after a sleepless night—"exactly similar to an *underdone* egg, my dear, *no* solidity and liquid at the top." All these are in Topsy's best manner. Whether the introduction of real people into the book, such as the Prime Minister, Lady Astor and others, is altogether an improvement, is perhaps open to question. To some tastes it may seem, like the talking machine in connection with the cinema, to blur the effect and disturb the sense of reality. Yet with this Topsy's description of her introduction to the House of Commons is excellent, as also that of the salon which she attempts to start, and its picture of the Prime Minister sitting on a cushion against the wall, munching sausages. Other chapters one specially enjoys are "Flying the Atlantic," "Trouble in the Home," and best of all, perhaps, that which sees Topsy's exit from the House of Commons and her entrance on a far more important and interesting stage of life. These two books, indeed, are much more than an exceptionally amusing display of wit and fun. Topsy is a real creation, a valuable contribution to history as a living portrait of the modern girl, and, incidentally, an unanswerable reply to the ill-natured detractors of that much discussed young person. Topsy has a shrewd mind and a trenchant power of comment on things around her. If her goings-on might scandalize her great-aunts, she has the clearest idea of the proprieties, and of what a girl can and cannot do. She is delightfully feminine, thoroughly generous and kind-hearted, and her favourite maxim that "it *always* pays to *always* do the Christian thing in *all* circumstances," is more than a little true as an indication of her real feelings. If modern girls are all like Topsy, the world is safe enough; and as for Mr. Herbert's delightful heroine, one feels that the twins were indeed fortunate in the mother they selected.—O.M.G.

CHINESE REVOLUTION

"THE CHINESE REVOLUTION 1926-1927."—By H. Owen Chapman. London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1928. Lo[cal] Price, M.$9.

Dr. Chapman's "The Chinese Revolution 1926-27" is a serious effort to trace the forces which were responsible for the march of the Kuomintang from Canton to the Yangtze. The introductory Chapter I is rather weak and does not convey an ability to handle historically, impersonally and accurately the facts of a China which Dr. Chapman apparently did not know. But the remainder of the volume is, on the whole, a splendid presentation of a complex situation, written with more understanding with less propagandistic zeal than any other book on this subject which I have yet seen.

The Hankow days are particularly well analyzed: the role of Borodin and the Communist Party of China are presented in adequate perspective. The emancipation of women, undoubtedly the outstanding benefit to China in this revolution, is for the first time portrayed with surgical punctiliousness. It is the emancipation of woman in China which affords the facinating achievement of the Communist revolution. It is probably true that such a movement was accompanied by sexual extravagance, that as the old order broke down, the restraining force of the family system was weakened and individual inhibitions were inadequate to provide a moral equivalent, but the new womanhood of China is a startling fact. Free, independent, upright, alert, the new woman is nurturing a new race. What a contrast between the lily-footed gentlewoman of the past decade and the poiseful young girl dancing, playing tennis, vigorous and full-souled. No trifling resolutions produced these characteristics. They are the spirit of a new era released in motherhood.

Dr. Chapman occasionally permits himself a modicum of prejudice, which is so unfortunate in an otherwise accurate document. For instance, on page 210, he places the blame for the failure of the Kuo Sung-lin revolt to Japan's defensive measures in the Railway zone. The facts of the Kuo Sung-lin rebellion were perhaps shrouded in northern dust when Dr. Chapman prepared his manuscript but they are now sufficiently well-known to make correction possible. Kuo Sung-lin depended upon Feng Yu-hsiang to provide reinforcement and Feng Yu-hsiang was slow in coming. Had Feng Yu-hsiang arrived in time, it is quite possible that the Kuo Sung-lin revolt might have succeeded and that the Communist revolution might have started in Tientsin rather than in Canton. General Feng's fabian tactics have time and again proved costly to his allies: for instance, in the recent Wuhan fighting he has been late, so that when the troops finally came to Wushengkuan the war was over and General Chiang Kai-shek was in possession of Hankow.

On page 236 Dr. Chapman gives an account of the breach between Hankow and Moscow and here he gives General Feng Yu-hsiang the full credit for the achievement. This is a wholly incorrect version. He omits the discovery by Sun Fo and others of the secret instructions from the Third International to Borodin. These episodes are fully described in my chapter on the Kuomintang in the 1928 China Year Book and the data was given to me by participants in the incidents.

The most cogent significance of Dr. Chapman's volume is the fact that it places the Communist relationship to the event in China in 1926-27 exactly. By careful arrangement of his material, by the conservative iteration of exact facts, he narrates what happened.—G.E.S.

Himrod's
ASTHMA CURE

Gives instant relief from Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, etc. The standard remedy throughout the world for fifty years.
At all chemists.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

ADVERTISEMENT LIFE

The Horror of Too Much Cheerfulness

Looking through advertisement pages in popular magazines and papers should be, one feels, an inspiring occupation. Everyone, from Grandfather to the one-month baby, is so intensely happy (if not in the first picture, then in the second,) that the sight should make one grateful. It does. But not in the way it should. One can only be grateful that one has not the misfortune of having to live as the advertisements depict, or surely such an excess of cheerfulness would drive one mad.

Just imagine the horror of one day spent in the rôle of Mrs. Goodwife, that eminently satisfactory woman who appears in almost every advertisement!

To begin with a gloomy peace at the breakfast table is one of the oldest and most treasured traditions of English families. There is none of it in Mrs. Goodwife's home.

Father comes downstairs beaming after his post-shave massage with Noskratch special cream, and he cries out joyfully and heartily for his patent breakfast food, which he and the "Kiddies" (detestable word) adore. Shortly after the children appear, revoltingly healthy specimens, who after a hearty pillowight in their highly advertised underwear, are in boisterous spirits. Their faces glow from the application of a certain coal tar soap, and they have even cleaned their teeth, reminded by the delicious toothpaste which they cannot forget.

Each of them has several helpings of breakfast food before they noisily hurry off to school, while Father, in high good humour, reminds his wife of the excellent taste of a certain brand of tinned fish, adjusts his famous make of shoe laces, and does not fail to catch his train to town.

With the last of the family gone Mrs. Goodwife might really expect a little less aggressive cheerfulness She inspects her kitchen, but here is installed a beaming housemaid, positively purring over the remarkable qualities of Emu black lead. The only fault she can find is the late entry of the daily washerwoman. "You are late to-day, Mrs. Higgins," she says. But there is no meek reply forthcoming. "Yes, mum," admits Mrs. Higgins cheerfully, "but with Moonlight soap and Eagle starch I shall soon catch up."

And then comes the lady who drops in suddenly during the morning. "Ah," she says gaily on the threshold "I can see you use Maison Floor Polish. I have used it for years and found it most satisfactory. It gives a wonderful shine. The children come in with their muddy boots, but just a quick rub with a cloth with the least bit of Maison on it,—and you would never know anything had happened. Yes, I always use it, and I advise all my friends to."

The dear lady walks into the sitting-room. "My dear," she coos "What delightful curtains! Ah, though, I see they are beginning to fade. Now, I always buy Dulwether's fadeless cretonnes. They are wonderful. I daresay you bought this thinking it was just as good. But really, my dear, you shouldn't. There is nothing like the real stuff. No substitute is ever 'just as good' You should always buy Dulwether's and see that the name is printed in bold type on the selvedge, for you must beware of imitations."

And on she ripples until she finally passes the front door again, still full of cheerful advise as to what to buy and what to use, although "one must always be on the look-out for base imitations."

Why Mrs. Goodwife is not exhausted by this one cannot fathom but she appears quite energetic still and is able to receive the children at one o'clock as they return from school, not the least worn out by a morning's work and as noisy as ever.

We are not told what happens immediately after tiffin to the lady of the family, but we gather that she goes out to tea somewhere about four o'clock and, being a good woman, she praises loudly her friend's brand of leaf, humbly explaining that she has never found anything to equal it. The hostess rises to the occasion and there follows a delightful and spirited homily, packed with useful information and judicious warning.

Further praises of this and that, with appropriate replies, doubtless follow before Mrs. Goodwife retires home to her romping children, who after another tussle, this time with the Nevertear bed linen, are at last persuaded to settle down for the night.

Then her husband returns from a far more peaceful day at the office, but Mrs. Goodwife, who has not failed to take her daily dose of Neverfag salts that morning, is not too tired to don evening dress and go off for a jaunt.

When they come home again, they have a "bite" of that delicious cake Mrs. Goodwife made with Borealis suet, and a cup each of a hot, stimulating night time beverage, each explaining to the other the wonderful taste and benefits of these foods. And so, still cheerfully, to bed, and, after a spirited discussion in favour of certain springs, they sleep, either on uncomfortable looking cross sections of pinus the comforts of blankets so that they may show the readers the wonderful way the springs support the spine.

A truly awful life.—D.K.

NURSERY TABLES

What Shall We Choose?

War has been waged in many a nursery over the question of the table. "Nanny," if of the old-fashioned sort, clings to the idea of a "nice, bright tablecloth."

Modern opinion is against all draperies in the nursery for hygienic reasons, and a tablecloth, moreover, is a constant temptation to little clutching hands. Disasters with ink or water, are too likely to occur with a tablecloth.

Young trained nurses often like a white enamelled table, but the effect is rather too reminiscent of an operating theatre. Moreover, it is very cold and slippery for little elbows, which, despite admonitions, will rest there at times.

Some New Ideas

Some easily scrubbed and attractive tables are those of unpolished oak. Any wood can be enamelled in a cheerful colour and thus made washable. Stencils of nursery rhyme pictures or animals can be easily applied to form a border on painted wood.

An ordinary deal-table seen recently had its legs and frame enamelled black—very shiny—and the top covered with a sheet of scarlet cork lino to match the floor covering. This is warm to the touch, but washable, and has the great advantage of deadening sound, so that silver mugs cannot be banged down by reckless little hands, resulting in noise and dents, as on a porcelain, metal-topped, or bare wooden table. Another original cover for any nursery table is a sheet of oil-cloth, the new theatrical variety used for curtains. It can be had in numbers of attractive shades, and is all the better for sponging.

For the Children

The large centre table in the nursery used for meals, ironing, cutting out, and such activities, should belong mainly to nurse, and may well be supplemented by a small low table specially dedicated to the children's use and with low chairs to match. Some of these round ones in white enamel have the figures of the clock painted as a border: With the aid of a pair of cardboard hands to tell the time is easily learnt. Others have the letters of the alphabet and numerals, while some are quite uninstructional and bear a line of a nursery rhyme."—G. B. H.

THE GRAMMAR OF THE ENSEMBLE

It is Now Firmly Established But Its Meaning Alters

The word "Ensemble" is now firmly established in the terminology of Dress. Of recent years its meaning has been developed. It once indicated a two-piece or a three-piece dress with a hat that did not clash. Now it is something much more complicated. It includes still a dress and coat, or a coat and skirt and blouse, and always a hat which agrees with something—but that is where the grammar gets involved.

At a Five o'clock recently a girl wore a brown coat and skirt with a brown and green jumper of crepe de Chine, printed with spots brown on myrtle green. Her hat was all brown, of soft straw, with a short wavy brim which crossed over in front above the brow, the points running towards each other at the base of the crown, and round that base a very narrow brown straw ribbon was tied in a loose little bow and ends. Then came the shoes—they were in green kid, and the bag matched them. A scarf of plain brown was twisted round the throat to fall in two not very long ends

A trimming of fine pleating adds chic to this dress

down the front of the coat, and on one of the ends was worked a big monogram in green.

Nothing could be simpler, but if you think about it, that ensemble took quite a long time to plan and order. The shoes and the bag had to be specially made, the scarf had to be embroidered, and it is more than possible that the hat had to be specially dyed.

The easily combined ensemble is not any longer quite good style. To be distinguished for the right sort of simple clothes a woman has to do one of two things: She must go to the dress shop which understands its job from A to Z, or she must learn the art of dressing well herself, and, since Fashion changes and develops her rules all the time, this is a study that goes on interminably.

There is, fortunately, a practical side to this question of the ensemble which may be forgotten when criticizing the time it takes to achieve just one dress.

With one ensemble two or three can be developed.

You have a dress and coat, or coat and skirt of any one plain colour, beige, blue, green, white, black, grey, and you put with it a hat and scarf to match, a bag and shoes to match also. You have collars and cuffs of lingerie in one or two colours; you have beads of wood or stone. Then you have another self-coloured dress or coat and skirt, different from the other.

With it you can use any and all of these trimmings, and if you are careful in your choice of colours the two ensembles can be mixed to make a third.

The jumper of one will go with the skirt of the other; the hats also should be interchangeable.

Scarves, collars, shoes, bags, though chosen for one dress only, serve, or should serve, with a second and a third.

It is more important than it ever was when economy is being practised to get a good colour scheme to work on for the season's clothes.

Take those fresh, trim-looking, little shirting jumper suits in brown and beige, in green and beige, and so on, striped unevenly, checked, just like men's shirts, and put with them one plain straw hat and scarf. That scarf goes with any one of them, therefore it is worth while getting a good one and not having quite so many of those inexpensive, pretty things which are so temptingly displayed in every window. Exclusiveness, not popularity, is one of the marks of good dressing.

The old maxim that the cheapest thing is the dearest holds good in many instances to-day.—"Morning Post."

HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS

Some Notes Which Should Prove Useful

What might almost be termed the travelling season has now definitely opened, although, it must be admitted that in Shanghai there seems never to be a season when one's friends are not coming or going. At this particular time of year however, there seems to be an even greater acitivity and the paper given on Tuesday last at the American Woman's Club by Mrs. G. B. Fryer, (it was read by Mrs. G. A. Fitch as Mrs. Fryer has already left for America) is very apt.

Mrs. Fryer gave in her paper some very useful hints for those who travel and she opened by pointing out that, once having decided destination, it is easier to get all information through one agency. If, however, in a hurry it is better to go directly to the steamer's office. Plans of steamers should be looked over for accomodations differ on the various lines and each company has its own rules and regulations, especially with regard to children. Those travelling with children should remember to ask a few questions concerning those rules such as the age limit, meal hours, the deck privileges and games for children, and whether there is a children's library. Bathing hours should be ascertained, but a bigger question is that of laundry washing if very small children are travelling; for some steamers do not make it easy for one to do it or even to have it done.

It was impossible to go into details concerning passports, the speaker said, as the rules change frequently but it is very important that you start the ball rolling early for sometimes passports move slowly. The wisest plan is never to allow your passport to lapse and when travelling do not try to avoid obtaining visas for all the ports you expect to stop at, for, though you may feel now that you will not want to go ashore, once there it is a very different matter. While on board ship is it wise to place all important papers and money in a large envelope (but always keep some money with you) and give it to the Purser and obtain a receipt. Some steamers keep your passport for you during the voyage, but if not, it should always be kept close at hand for you never know when you will be asked for it. Another important point is never to start on a trip unless there is a good margin of time before the passport expires, is it is not easy to renew while travelling. It does not take long for visas once you have your passport in order. It may be cheaper for husbands and wife to travel on one passport but when travelling parties suddenly find they must go different ways they find themselves held up for lack of a passport.

In booking on a steamer, Mrs. Fryer said, much depends on the location of the stateroom, the centre of the ship being the best position. The side which will have the breeze should also be considered. Booking should always be done early and when three are to be in one cabin particular note should be made as to whether the settee is long or short, or one of the party will be out of luck.

Then there is the question of baggage. It should be ascertained how much is allowed and is comfortable in the cabin and whether others are getting without a great deal of trouble. Labels are supplied by the company marking the boxes "wanted", "not wanted," and "Cabin", and if when packing thought is taken about this, the baggage question will be comparatively simple.

Most of us out here look after our vaccination but it should not be allowed to slip, or you may be held up at the last moment.

Packing is a most important side of travelling and most of us take too many things, and they are a bother all the way. Actual needs should be carefully considered and it should be remembered that though your clothes may seem frightfully old to you they are new to those you meet. In planning the shipboard wardrobe keep to a colour scheme for in these days of ensembles it is impossible to carry everything. A soft silk dress which will not crush or show the dust is best for travelling, and soft white collars will keep it looking fresh. Black and white is an easy combination and saves the carrying of many coloured shoes and hats and gloves. Nuetral grey stockings do not soil easily and with buying three pairs of the same shade you will be supplied for a long time—it takes quite a while for three pairs or six stockings to go to pieces.

Too many white silk underclothes should be avoided as the hurried washing in ports in different quality water will soon turn them yellow. Use tan, for it does not show the wear and tear of travel. A soft crepe silk does not need ironing whereas muslin need starch and an iron. Do not plan to wear your best silks on board ship, for the salt damp air is apt to change the colour and also to take the life out of the silk.

For children patch up all the old underwear and stockings for this will save laundry which is a great expense on board ship and an impossibility on a train. Discard the old articles as you go along and this means you will not arrive with a lot of soiled clothes.

Nice clothes should be handy for ports and stop-overs but dresses with tucks and pleats should be avoided on account of packing and laundry.

When travelling always keep on hand two or three plain bags—they are invaluable in packing for covering over your dresses and the tops of suitcases and when you land at a place you have at once something to put your soiled clothes into for the laundry.

A lot of trouble will be saved if all the first day's needs are packed in one suitcase, especially where children are concerned and you will be saved much worry and trouble finding things on the first night out.

Toilet articles are a necessary evil but these may be bought (powders and pastes that is,) as one goes along. If is a good idea to put all bottles securely in one box to be packed, with plenty of padding round them. Silver toilet articles should not be carried as they are only a nuisance and are very heavy. The sewing kit with emergency buttons and the like should most certainly always be close at hand.

As soon as you can after arriving on board ship fix with the dining room steward where you will be placed,—as near the centre as possible and on the cool side, if you are travelling in summer.

With Customs it is better to declare than to try and get away with things. Fill in the blanks of the forms as best you can, open your trunks and above all things be patient and never peevish.

Tips are a difficult matter but in hotels ten per cent. of the bill is the usual rate and the same applies to restaurants. On board it is different according to length of the journey. Principals are about five dollars each to America, bath, shoe and deckstewards about two, although these are the minimum amounts. On European steamers it is easier to give a round sum to the chief steward and he will apportion it satisfactorily.

When arriving at the port of destination passports must be shown before landing. Go to the section marked according to nationality. The baggage will all be dumped under the correct initial and here again, although it is trying with friends waiting on the deck, it is best to be patient and pleasant.

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per B. F. Sarpedon	June	3
Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland	„	4
Per D.K.K. Tientsin M. (via Siberia)	„	4
Per D.K.K. Rairen M. (via Siberia)	„	6
Per M. M. Gen. Metzinger	„	7
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of Russia	„	14

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per M. M. Sphinx .... June 1

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Grant .... June 6

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland .... June 4

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Car'n'sanr	Apl. 13	June 1
Banarty	May 8	June 1
Benmohr	Apl. 17	June 1
Kashgar	May 2	June 10
Suwa M.	May 4	June 13
Glenshane	Apl. 27	June 17
Rampura	May 1	June 24
Glenogle	May 11	June 25
Achill	—	June 25
FushimiM.	May 18	June 27
Khyber	May 30	July 8
Hakozaki	Jun 1	July 11
Malwa	June 12	July 22
HakusanM.	June 15	July 25
Karmalwa	June 27	Aug. 5
KitanoM.	June 28	Aug. 9
Morea	July 12	Aug. 19
Haruna M.	July 13	Aug 22
Kashmir	July 25	Sept. 2
Mantua	Aug. 9	Sept. 16
Kalyan	Aug. 22	Sept. 31
Macedonia	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
Kashgar	Sept. 19	Oct. 29
Rawalpindi	Oct. 4	Nov. 12
Khyber	Oct. 16	Nov. 24
Malwa	Oct. 18	Nov. 26
Rajputana	Nov. 1	Dec. 10
Karmala	Nov. 14	Dec. 20

From LIVERPOOL

Antilochus	Apl. 20	May 31
Sarpedon	Apl. 27	June 3
Automedon	May 1	June 7
DelagoaM	May 11	June 23

From OSLO

Templar	—	June 5
Bessa	—	June 8
Patroclus	—	July 1

From TE

Nippon	—	June 15

From SAMARINDA

Kronviken	May 27	June 19

From BREMEN

C. of Tokio	May 10	July 14
Alderamin	May 28	July 29

From HAMBURG

Trier	Apl. 17	June 9
Derfflinger	May 15	July 6
Saarbrucken	Jne 12	Aug. 4
C.of Pekin	June 10	Aug. 11
Coblenz	July 10	Sept. 1

From AMSTERDAM

Ouderkerk	May 12	July 1

From ANTWERP

Panama	Apl. 20	June 13
C.of Athens	Apl. 9	June 16

From ROTTERDAM

Koenigsberg	Apl. 18	June 2
TsushimaM	May 4	June 17
Lahn	May 8	June 18
Anhalt	May 15	June 25

From MARSEILLES

G.Metzinger	May 3	June 7
A. Lebon	May 17	June 21

From MARSEILLES

Porthos	May 31	July 5
C'onceaux	June 14	July 19
Athos II	June 28	Aug. 2
D'Artagnan	July 12	Aug. 16
Sphinx	July 26	Aug. 30

From SUEZ

Q'tonCourt	Apl. 29	June 3
Glenshane	May 17	June 20

From PORT SAID

Trier	May 5	June 9
Panama	May 4	June 12
Lippo	May 13	June 12
Danmark	May 22	June 22

From BOMBAY

Mirzapore	May 22	June 14
BengalM.	May 21	June 23
Alipore	May 29	—

From CALCUTTA

Santhia	May 19	June 12

From COLOMBO

TilsingtonC.	May 14	—

From SINGAPORE

QuarringtonC	May 21	June 2
Port Caroo	June 1	—
Kashgar	June 2	—
Tilsinton Ct	June 3	—

From SOERABIA

Tjileboet	June 4	June 22
TempleBar	June 13	June 25

From MANILA

E.of France	—	June 7

From BALIKPAPAN

Tjitaroem	May 23	June 8
Kronviken	—	June 10

From BATAVIA

Tjisaroea	May 25	June 6
Tjisondari	June 5	July 17

From MACASSAR

Tjitaroem	May 20	June 8

From HONGKONG

Luchow	May 28	June 1
Szechuen	May 29	June 1
Taiyo M.	May 29	June 1
Hangsang	May 31	June 2
Sunning	May 30	June 2
Chenan	May 31	June 3
Sinkiang	June 2	June 5
Tenyo M.	June 12	June 14
Shidzuoka	June 17	June 24

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

I. Prince	—	June 1
P. Adams	—	June 10
Silverash	—	June 12
J. Prince	—	June 16
P.Harrison	—	June 24
C.of Bedford	—	June 27
C.ofCanberra	—	Aug. 22

From SEATTLE

P. Cleveland	—	June 4
Yokohama	May 15	June 17
P. Pierce	—	June 18
MishimaM.	June 15	July 11

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Grant	—	June 1
G. Tide	—	June 3
Korea M.	May 22	June 13
G. Wall	—	June 23
G. Peak	—	June 24
Shinyo M.	June 5	June 28
Siberia M.	June 12	July 11
Taiyo M	July 3	July 25
Tenyo M.	July 17	Aug. 9

From TACOMA

Seattle	—	June 7
Shelton	—	June 28

From VANCOUVER

E.ofRussia	May 30	June 14
E. of Asia	—	June 28

From KOBE

ShanghaiM.	June 2	June 4
Sado M	June 2	June 6
Dakar M.	—	June 10

From YOKOHAMA

AtsutaM.	June 3	June 10
KashimaM	June 17	June 24

From NAGASAKI

ShanghaiM.	June 2	June 4

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Kungwo, May 25. From River Ports. Mr. Ekdahl.

Per str. Leesang, May 25. From Northern Ports. Mrs. Fielding, Col. E. Fielding, Major D. G. Cheyne.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 26. From Ningpo. Messrs. Thompson, King, Corrie and White.

Per str. Suiwo, May 26. From River Ports. Mr. Loetje, Mrs. Shaon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce, One French Naval Officer, Messrs. H. Brown and P. B. Vaghmar, Mr. and Mrs. Jeston and child, Two French Naval Ratings, One British Naval Rating.

Per P. & O. S. Raiputana, May 26. From London. Rev. and Mrs. Skues, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Taylor, Miss I. Young, Dr. and Mrs. Nairn, Miss D. Badgely, Mrs. M. Sullivan, Rev. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. I. Wright, Mrs. Edmundson, Misses Bedwell, W. Huntoo, Kitchener and W. Ryall, Mr. P. and Mrs. Walter, Miss I. Frowen, Mr. D. Smith, Miss D. Wilkes, Commdr. Stewart, Mr. T. Beecham, Miss T. Shiels, Mr. F. Webb, Mrs. C. Kay, Mr. Dafferu, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Messrs. Bretherton, J. Cameron, C. Cook, Haskell, Macaulay, [illegible], J. Ross, Salisbury, W. Smith, [illegible] Wade, I. Williams, H. Graham, R. Blamer, T. Evans and Moysey, Miss Wilkie, Mr. J. Evans, Mrs. H. Tandyn. **From Marseilles.** Mr. H. Flint, Maj. G. Sandeman, Misses P. Galston, L. and B. Vanburen, Messrs. P. Fogg, A. Evans and Lamb, Miss A. Chamberlain, Mr. C. Gibbay. **From Port Said.** Mr. W. Brown. **From Bombay.** Mr. and Mrs. Parton, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Mr. Bavard, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Mottram, Pte. Fennell, Pte. Hinds, Pte. Paxton, Pte. Harrison, Mr. Urquhart. **From Colombo.** Mr. R. Morris. **From Singapore.** Mr. J. and Mrs. Hore, Messrs. J. Watts, W. Findlay, E. Munro, Guan and L. Khean.

Per str. Tingsang, May 27. From Northern Ports. Capt. Mengel, Mr. J. Gilliam, Mrs. Fan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chariot, Mr. F. A. la Best, Mr. and Mrs. McMullan and 2 children.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, May 27. From Japan. Messrs. W. J. Wilson, F. Kulka and W. B. O. Midden, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hyde, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morle, Mrs. du Pac de Marsoulies and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Tobin, Messrs. C. B. Perrian and Rostle, Miss M. Fedoroff, Messrs. E. M. Mecklenburg and Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Curtat, Messrs. A. Rosentons and W. J. Lowag.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 28. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Misses Gauss and Stemmer.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 29. From Ningpo. Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Wright, Mr. Duncan.

Per str. Kutwo, May 29. From River Ports. Mr. [illegible] A. Aaro, Misses Cherdintzeff, Sorokin and E. Myllyla, Rev. M. Koivisto, Mrs. Alloggi, Mr. F. Marcol, Rev. Erland Schoonen, Messrs. Y. Y. Key and Hers, Mr. and Mrs. Leurquen and 2 children, Mr. L. A. Chritienne, Miss E. M. Jensen, Messrs. B. Dusterhop, Lathy, R. W. Gardner and Barber, Miss J. Chusehill, Mrs. Sims, Mr. E. C. Robinson, Mrs. Dalland and 3 children.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 30. From Ningpo. W. J. Decker, Messrs. R. S. Benjamin, Smith and Powley, Miss Cressey.

Per str. Tuckwo, May 30. From River Ports. Mrs. D. A. Shnapper, Mr. A. C. Newton, Mrs. A. Betchtin, Messrs. J. Wharton and F. C. Jordan

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 31. From Ningpo. Messrs. Wheldon, Hopkins Rees, Tuxford and Smith.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, May 31. From Ningpo. Messrs. Smith and A Rosenstind.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, May 31. From Japan. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Preston, Mrs. C. W. Preston, Messrs. H. E. Heacock, H. G. Allen, H. Friedenhain, J. P. Cosgrove and C. F. Hauss, Miss O. McKay, Messrs. H. M. Gregory, H. Rose, W. Charters and Neopihanoff.

Per str. President Lincoln, May 31 From Los Angeles, etc. Miss Helen C. Misses Gladys Pulger and Muriel Canfield, Mr. Alfred C. Davis, Miss Hilda Gavin, Messrs. Edward Hotchkiss and William P. Hunt, Mrs. Lola J. Kennedy, Mr. William Lamneck, Mrs. Jessie A. Latimer, Miss Carol Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Murray, Miss Irene Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Miles, Mr. Alexander Maeneur, Miss Betty Marrs, Mr. Harry [illegible]zrecki, Mrs. Katherine Prendergast, Miss Audrey Saxby, Messrs. Harry Waxman and Carl P. Zimmerer.

OUTWARD

Per str. Loongwo, May 24.—For River Ports.—Mr. C. Eysoldt, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. C. J. Kanaga, Mr. MacKilligan, Mrs. Cuff, Miss W. Cuff, Mr. Young, Mr. Sassen.

Per str. Ninghai, May 25.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. W. McClure.

Per str. Shangking, May 25.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. A. J. Allen.—**For Hankow.**—Mr. G. W. Shestakoff, Mr. M. B. Johnston.

Per str. Shuntien, May 25.—For Tongku.—Mr. F. W. Poate, Mr. Forester, Mr. and Mrs. Pickwick, Mrs. R. C. Plumer, Mrs. B. Lenox-Simpson, Mr. Twyford Thomas, Mr. J. Jenssen, Mr. N. Semsch, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Reiss, Mr. J. E. Foss, Mr. L. Lae Kamp, Mr. W. J. Dusenbury, Mr. J. W. Dusenbury.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Eng. Capt. T. E. Aitkenhead, E. R. A. Reeks.

Per str. Yingchow, May 26.—For Newchwang.—Mr. James McCammon.

Per str. Liangchow, May 26.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Mosseff, Mr. J. W. Roper.—**For Canton.**—Mrs. Argenton, Mrs. Terentievitch.—**For Amoy.**—Mrs. Putman, Miss Putman.

Per str. B. F. T. S. Diomed, May 26. For London.—Mr. R. H. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thomae.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Banner.

Per str. Woosung, May 26.—Kiukiang.—Miss Edith Fredricks, Miss Louise C. May.—**For Nanking.**—Mr. F. C. Jordan, Mr. W. T. Smith.—**For Hankow.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 27.—For Ningpo.—Mr. K. S. Lessner.

Per str. Kungwo, May 27.—For River Ports.—Mr. E. Porta, Pay. Lt. Cdr. Stewart, Messrs. MacDonald, Fox, Gould and Won Wiegand, Lady Hay, Mr. Harding, Col. Badham Thunhill, Messrs. Westman and Staten.

Per str. Shantung, May 28.—For Tsingtao.—Miss Culston.

Per str. Shasi, May 28.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shen and party, Mr. and Mrs. Unjenin, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Smith, Mr. G. A. Colledge, Miss L. M. Day.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, May 28.—For Japan.—Mr. J. A. Burt, Miss R. R. E. van Es, Mrs. E. L. Grant, Mr. H. Jasper Cox. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thomas, Messrs. J. W. Ross, R. W. Jenkinson, W. Baer, Gracy Leon and D. Joseph.

Per str. Leesang, May 28.—For Northern Ports.—Misses Gurskaya, O. Gurskaya and Qulagn, Messrs. Laurent, Baylin and Hubbard.

Per str. Katori Maru, May 28.—For Europe and Way Ports.—Mr. H. M. Journel. Dr. and Mrs. Teston and Infant, Mrs. Treacher and son, Capt. and Mrs. E. Nelson Turner, Mr. J. P. Islef, Miss T. L. Edgard, Mr. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hermitage, Messrs. L. H. Bracey and Freer.

Per str. Hanyan, May 29.—For Newchwang.—Rev. Father Vernois.

Per str. Whangpu, May 29.—For Hankow.—Mr. J. L. Raikes.—**For Wuhu.**—Mr. F. Marti.

Per str. Tingsang, May 29.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. Hagen, Mrs. L. Wernay, Messrs. Gewitch, Jenisen, Hutchisen and Savin.

Per str. President Polk, May 29.—For U.S.A., etc.—Messrs. J. W. Barrow and J. Armstrong, Dr. H. Nruppa, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Lt. E. N. Everitt, Mr. A. Thomlinson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wm. A. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hegner, Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Werkheiser, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Weinberg, Mrs. C. P. Hale, Mr. E. Hale.

Per str. Hsin Peking. May 29.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. J. Curtis and Wheldon.

Per str. Yunnan, May 30.—For Hankow.—Mr. R. Y. Redd.

Per str. Taming, May 30.—Fir Chefoo.—Mrs. E. M. Jacobsen.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mrs. Maunsell-Smyth.—**For Tongku.**—Mr. H. Feimann.

Per str. Tean, May 30.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. G. Innes, Bunker, T. Stanlake and R. Puskett.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. J. Eckerson.

Per str. Kutwo, May 30.—For River Ports.—Mr. E. L. Longway, Miss Williamson, Mr. G. Rosen, Mrs. Sinton, Messrs. M. Dunne and C. L. Gabb, Father De Gaspaie, Messrs. Kattwinker and Woesner.

Per str. Kaiping. May 30.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. G. F. Forshaw and 4 children, Mme. C. H. Lauru, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little, Mrs. P. L. Smith and child, Misses Aubrey, Betty and Peggy Hawkings, Mrs. Rennie.

Per str. Tuckwo, May 31.—For River Ports.—Messrs. F. D. Gamewell, Crawford and Brown, Mrs. and Dr. V. Kreitner, Mrs. Overech and child, Mrs. Allen.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 31.—For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Smith, Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker, Misses E. M. Gauss and N. B. Duncan, Two Sister of Charity.

Per str. Tungchow, June 1.—For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. Platt and infant, Mrs. Knox and infant, Mrs. Laessoe and child.—**For Chefoo.**—Mrs. Prostoff, Mrs. Pavlova and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hall, Miss Saltikova and 2 children.—**For Tongku.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. S. Hayward, Col. and Mrs. R. B. Skinner, Col. R. A. B. Young, Messrs. G. K. Crookshank, Edward T. George, M. M. Bharacha, H. K. Bhaba and Nadirshaw Kawasji.

Per str. President Lincoln, June 1.—*For Hongkong and Manila.*—Messrs. Douglas Wilson and C. M. Harloo, Rev. Fr. Biotteau, Mrs. A. Jane, Messrs. S. Dunn, J. M. Norong and H. M. Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Southard, Miss Helen Gandy, Messrs. F. R. Gabbott, R. R. MacKean, O. S. Zimmerma and C. B. Moore, Miss M. Moore, Mrs. M. B. Schafer.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, June 1.—For Japan.—Mrs. F. L. Pratt, Messrs. A. Richardson and I. B. Coher, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cunningham, Mr. E. Q. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Peake, Mrs. T. Morthensen, Messrs. L. Walter, J. E. Hall, J. H. Ehlers and G. Heyking, Rev. C. E. Wilson, Messrs. W. Parker, J. M. Dalgarm, F. Muller, August Reiss, W. E. Fidler and H. Alfred, Mrs. J. Gilfillon and 4 children, Mrs. K. Kanzani, Mr. C. C. Lee, Mrs. E. R. Hughes, Rev. E. R. Hughes, Mr. F. A. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Lamport and 2 children.

Per str. President Jefferson, June 1.—For Seattle. Victoria via Japan Ports.—Mrs. F. R. Davis, Master F. R. David, Mrs. T. D. White, Mr. Chas. J. Ferguson, Master Peter Ferguson, Mrs. Isabel Ferguson, Miss Joan Ferguson, Messrs. A. Kipourides and J. A. Yaudynsky, Dr. A. M. Kazimiroff, Mr. I. Horskovitz, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Culbertson and infant, Mr. Julins Ebert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Von Buren, Miss Von Buron, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dollar, Mr. Robert Dollar, Master J. H. Dollar, Jr., Misses Alice Dollar, Virginia Dollar, Jane Barr, Catherine Mulligan and Brigida Villas, Messrs. Carl Moyer, L. A. Parker and B. F. Sherman, Dr. and Mrs. A. Pond, Mr. D. T. Manget, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Case, Messrs. Geo. F. Tobler, S. T. Bang, C. A. Kountz, Theo. A. Winbegler and T. Belanger, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Selby, Messrs. Wm. Wright and K. F. Piper, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Manget, Misses Katherine and Loreile Manget.

Per str. Luchow, June 2.—For Newchwang.—Miss Hamilton, Messrs. R. A. Felton and Mease.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Thorm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
May 24	29.84	71.6	S S E	2	80.2	70.9	89.8	65.1	C.
„ 25	29.80	73.1	S E	1	79.9	74.1	83.5	64.6	C.
„ 26	29.92	71.4	N E	2	63.2	60.3	74.3	61.7	O. P.
„ 27	30 04	70.0	E N E	2	71.3	61.5	75.0	56.0	C.
„ 28	30.01	69.2	E N E	1	71.6	63.1	79.0	55.2	B. C.
„ 29	30.00	68.9	Calm	0	67.0	61.4	77.9	56.0	O.
„ 30	29.95	69.8	E S E	1	76.5	64.6	86.9	59.4	P.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Inches 1928
May	24	67.0	63.5	87.5	79.0	Nil	Nil
„	25	69.0	63.0	82.2	68.5	„	trace
„	26	63.0	62.8	72.0	79.2	trace	Nil
„	27	61.0	62.0	71.2	82.0	Nil	„
„	28	61.5	75.5	76.4	86.5	„	„
„	29	62.5	66.0	75.0	82.5	„	„
„	30	65.0	66.0	83.0	82.5	„	„

BIRTHS

BAPTISTE.—On May 29, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. BAPTISTE, a son.

JOTTRAND-REY.—On May 24, 1929, at Liege, Belgium, to M. and Mme. MAX E. JOTTRAND-REY, a daughter, SIMONE.

LOVELOCK.—On May 30, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. LOVELOCK, of C. M. Customs, Lungkow, a daughter.

McGREGOR.—On May 30, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGregor, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

EDWARDS-JOENSSON.—On May 27, 1929, at the Swedish Consulate-General, before G. LILLIEHOOK, Esq., ELIN BIRGITTA JOENSSON of Boros, Sweden, to EINAR EDWARDS of Shanghai.

HUXTER-WILKIE.—On Wednesday, May 29, 1929, at H. B. M. Consulate General, JOHN RALPH HUXTER, son of the late A. W. and Mrs. HUXTER, Clacton-On-Sea, Essex, to ELLISON, eldest daughter of NEIL A. WILKIE, Esq., Redcroft, B'oness, West Lothian.

IN MEMORIAM

IN loving memory of DOLLY SLEAP, wife of S. A. SLEAP, who passed away at Shanghai, on May 29, 1926.

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